Book No. ....

ROYAL
COLLEGE
OF DENTAL
SURGEONS.

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ROYAL COLLEGE OF

DENTAL SURGEONS OF ONTARIO.

Vols 1, 2. 3. 4 } 1 vol
Jan 1884 & 1887

CAULK'S
DENTAL ANNUAL.

APRIL. CAMDEN, DELAWARE. 1884.

Our Second Edition.

The first number of the Dental Annual being nearly exhausted and an unusual demand being made for extra copies has necessitated the issuing of a second edition. This number contains many additions, corrections and some revisions, with new and original matter.

Of our first issue, published in January, we sent out several thousand copies gratis, and from many congratulatory letters received, words of commendation in the journals and orders continually pouring in upon us for additional copies, are glad to know that our object in this direction of collecting and disseminating dental statistics has met with such general approval by the profession, not only in this country but throughout the world.

The statistical portion of this edition relating to dental societies, table of dental colleges and other matter, has been revised and corrected up to the time of going to press.

We call upon all who feel an interest and desire to lend us a helping hand in this undertaking, to furnish us with statistics, reports, and communications of any kind relating to the business and practice of dentistry, suitable for its columns, and they will be properly arranged and classified.

Secretaries of dental societies are *earnestly requested* to keep us posted in change of officers, membership, time and place of meeting, and other matters of interest, so we can keep the society directory correct: also executive officers of other dental institutions, and to all such we will send a copy of the Annual, free.

International Medical Congress.

A movement has been inaugurated among the physicians of this country, and more especially those of Pennsylvania, to have the 1885, session of the World's Medical Congress held in Philadelphia. This year, as will be seen by reference to our society directory, it will meet in Copenhagen. So far all its sessions have been held in foreign countries; the first,in London in 1881,at which there were in attendance a large number of American dentists; the second in France, the third in Amsterdam, and now the fourth will convene in Copenhagen. Since the last meeting, and more recently; considerable interest has been manifested by the profession, not only in America but in Europe; and the result is a general demand for a regular annual congress to be held here in 1885.

The argument used in behalf of this movement is that the advancement of medical science demands a frequent interchange of views among its practitioners, and that nothing is so conducive to the circulation of valuable ideas as a general convention. Although the desire for an annual congress has only formed since the last session, it has rapidly spread, not only here, but throughout the world, and we learn that correspondence on the subject has also taken place between the American and European medical associations, with results that promise success.

The American representatives to this year's congress at Copenhagen will be selected by the American Medical Association at its May meeting in Washington, D. C. Although nothing is yet known as to who these delegates will be, it is a well-known fact that they will be instructed to urge the congress to settle upon Philadelphia as the place for the 1885 meeting. In the event of a split, however, in the American Association, as to recommending Philadelphia or New York, the matter will probably be compromised by instructing the delegation to name Washington, D. C. Recognizing Philadelphia, however, as it has ever done, as the seat of medical science in America and realizing that it has never met on this side the Atlantic, the feeling is broadcast that the congress will unhesitatingly vote to meet there.

It is reported that the American delegation will number about twenty of the foremost physicians of this conntry.

Probably it would be well if there is going to be a Section on Dentistry, for the National Dental Conventions and State Societies also, to take some action at their coming meetings in regard to this congress proposed to be held in the United States in 1885.

A New Movement.

There are now in existence some thirty-five State Dental Societies, which have an active membership of about two thousand, representing the best talent and ability in the profession, and a movement has been inaugurated to organize from these another National Dental Association of the *whole* United States, national not in name only, but in reality.

This National body is to be "composed of delegates elected by the State organizations, an equal number from each State, (six has been suggested) to meet annually, and always at Washington, D. C. The National Association is to elect a Board of Regents, one from each State, who shall control its meetings, etc. As important adjuncts to the Association it is proposed to establish a library and national museum. To carry out this object, room is to be obtained in the Smithsonian Institution for the museum, and in the library of the Surgeon General's office for the library. Congress is to be asked to grant an appropriation for both purposes, as is done for the medical profession. The State Societies are requested to elect delegates at their present meetings, and to meet for the purpose of organization, at the time agreed upon by the chairman of the different State delegations, and his address should be sent to Dr. B. H. Catching, Atlanta, Ga., who will act as a medium of communication between these delegations."

The call is signed by Frank Abbott, New York City; J. E. Cravens, Indianapolis, Indiana; C. T. Stockwell, Springfield, Mass.; F. Searle, Springfield, Mass.; W. C. Wardlaw, Augusta, Ga.; B. H. Catching, Atlanta, Ga.

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What is Dentistry?

Is it a profession or a trade? Is it a science or an art, or both? Is it a specialty of medicine or not? Dentistry as a profession, is an anomaly, so says Dr. W. J. Younger, of San Francisco. With the exception of the dental, each profession requires a distinct order of mind, a cultivation of a special faculty, a concentration of thought in one direction; and as this is possessed by a votary, so is his success in the profession in which his aspirations lie. Dentistry, however, requires for its complete administration several diverse qualities of mind. Hence a broader intellect is needed to be a thorough dentist than a practitioner in any other profession. Dentistry wants the varied genius of Michael Angelo. He was successful as a painter, sculptor, poet, architect, and military engineer, and would no doubt have made a perfect dentist had he lived in our time; our own Story is a lawyer, sculptor, and poet. But how rare are intellects having this versatility of talent! Yet dentistry demands such a combination. It requires the talent that would make a good physician, the talent that would make a good surgeon, the talent that would make a good mechanic, and the talent that would make a good artist. There exists in Australia an animal that scientists are at a loss to classify; for while it has the characteristics of a fish, a bird, and a beast, it is none of them. So *dentistry*, necessitating the knowledge of a physician, the skill of a surgeon, the ingenuity of a mechanic, and the eye of an artist, stands as the *ornithorhynchus* of the professions.

Whether dentistry is a specialty of medicine or not, one thing seems certain; that a more thorough medical education is necessary than is at present allowed in the curricula of our schools, to fit the dentist to render to science and humanity the benefits that his experience with the dental organs and oral cavity is his peculiar province to develop. We must not look at the teeth simply as objects to be extracted, filled, or replaced by artificial dentures. This is simply the mechanical portion of our art; nor from the artistic point which regards their effect on the beauty of the face; nor from its more practical one, of their use in mastication; but as organs having subjective and objective relations with the whole animal economy, or their condition as indicating disorder in the system, or as a cause of irritation in other organs, and of their effects on the progress of disease.

There is a *terra incognita* that yet lies between the practitioner of medicine and him of dentistry. Pioneers from both ranks are exploring the unknown realm; but as yet their efforts are simply individual. Sufficient, however, has been gathered by them to establish the fact of the wonderful sympathy that exists between the eyes, ears, stomach, brain, and nervous system, with the teeth and gums; their dependence for their perfect health on the soundness of the latter, and the pathological reaction when these are in an unhealthy condition.

This proves the necessity for the most absolute conservatism in dentistry. We hope the day is not far distant when the person who extracts a tooth unnecessarily, through ignorance or want of ability to save, will be subjected to punishment in our tribunals for mal-practice, as the incompetent physician or surgeon who sacrifices any of the other organs necessary to health, beauty, or life. We are aware that physicians do not sufficiently appreciate the importance of saving the natural teeth, and we are afraid there are too many in the ranks of the dental profession who are equally culpable in their ignorance.

COMMENDATORY.

Caulk's Dental Annual is a neat and instructive magazine, and filled with statistics and other valuable matter of interest to the profession. Its general make-up evinces much skill and enterprise on the part of the publisher.—*The Dental News.*

Caulk's Dental Annual.—We are in receipt of a copy of *Caulk's Dental Annual,* a very neat and highly entertaining pamphlet, lately issued by L. D. Caulk, D. D. S., Camden, Delaware. It is full of interesting statistics as regards dental societies, dentists in different States, dental patents, dental periodicals in the United States, dental necrology, dental State laws, etc., etc. Besides these, it contains several valuable articles. Altogether, it affords good information, and is well worth the price charged, twenty-five cents a copy. Send the amount to Dr. Caulk, or to Macon Dental Depot, and get a copy. The statistical information alone is valuable to every dentist, and well worth the money.—*The Dental Luminary.*

* * * Thanks for copy of your "Dental Annual." It is a valuable addition to our periodical list, and will no doubt be increasingly so. I believe strongly in statistics, as *one* of the means of gaining information. Truly yours,

J. MORGAN HOWE, New York.

* * * Your Dental Annual with its objects and purposes fills a want long felt. May it prosper, and meet with the success it deserves. Yours truly,

CHARLES ECKHARDT, D. D. S., New Orleans.

Caulk's Dental Annual is something new, quite interesting. It contains many tabulated facts well worth knowing. The Doctor must be congratulated on gathering so much interesting statistical matter. —*Southern Dental Journal.*

Dr. Caulk, of Camden, Delaware, has collected and tabulated statistics of every character relating to the practice of dentistry in the United States. He has published it in pamphlet form at the price of twenty-five cents. We recommend it as very valuable for reference.—*Dental office and Laboratory.*

Caulk's Dental Annual.—This is a neat little pamphlet containing many statistics of interest and importance; "a hand-book of reference" that every one will find convenient to have accessible. It also contains several excellent original articles by well-known men in the profession. Dr. Caulk would, evidently, make a good editor. —*New England Journal of Dentistry.*

I cannot give you praise enough for the thoroughness in which your Dental Annual is gotten up. It is just what is wanted by the profession and I hope you will reap the reward which should justly come to you for the energy you have displayed in placing it before the dentists of the country.

Respectfully yours,

CHAS. A. MEEKER, Newark, N. J.

CAULK'S DENTAL ANNUAL.—We are in receipt of a copy of a publication, bearing the above title, edited and published by L. D. Caulk, D. D. S., of Camden, Delaware. This Dental Annual is a work arranged upon a different plan from anything previously placed before the profession that has come under our observation. It contains statistical reports upon many subjects of special interest to every Dentist. As a work of reference upon dental topics, it is invaluable. It has only to be examined to be appreciated.—*The Texas Dental Journal.*

We are very much pleased to see "Caulk's Annual for 1883-84, and heartily commend the effort to gather statistical information concerning dental matters. The list embraces the number of dentists, dealers, etc., colleges, necrology, patents, societies, and periodicals, all of which cannot fail to be of service. Let all dentists, through their societies, collect matter and send it to Dr. Caulk, so that the "Annual" may annually increase in value.—*Dental Register.*

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A good motto, *observe, compare, reflect, record.*

Observe carefully what is going on each day before your eyes.

Compare these observations with others working in the same field.

Reflect upon the data obtained and learn, if possible, the lessons taught, remembering that "He who never walks save where he sees men's tracks, makes no discoveries."

Record each day's progress, as it is by these written records that the march of progress is made universal.—*Extract.*

State Dental Laws.

The legislatures of twenty states have passed laws regulating the practice of dentistry. In the following table we give the date of passage, and other information regarding them. Alabama had an act on her statutes, passed December 31st, 1841, "to regulate the practice of dental surgery and for other purposes," but of later years, Ohio was first to adopt one, in 1868; then other states followed in rapid succession, up to 1884. Illinois labored for ten years, but finally succeeded. Virginia, Massachusetts, Texas, Minnesota, Delaware and other states are moving in the matter with good prospect of success, and in a few years nearly all will have a law of this character in their statute books.

STATES.	Passed.	Authority Recognized.	Requirement.	Registration.
Alabama....	1881	Examining Board.	Gradua'n or License	Probate Co'rt
Georgia	1872	" "	" "	Books of Bd.
Illinois......	1881	" "	" "	Co. Clerk.
Indiana... ..	1879	" "	" "	Not Requir'd
Iowa........	1882	" "	" "	Co. Clerk.
Kentucky ...	1878	" "	" "	Books of Bd.
Louisiana ...	1880	" "	" "	" "
Maryland....	1884	" "	" "	" "
Michigan....	1883	" "	" "	" "
Missouri	1883	No Examining Board.	Graduat'n Required	Co. Clerk.
Mississippi ..	1882	Examining Board.	Gradua'n or License	Bd & Co. Rec.
N. Hampshire	1877	Board of Censors.	" "	Co. Clerk.
New Jersey..	1873	No Examining Board.	Graduat'n Required	" "
New York...	1879	Certf. S.S.D. or M. B.	Gradua'n or License	" "
N. Carolina .	1878	Examining Board.	" "	Books of Bd.
Ohio..	1878	" "	" "	Not Requir'd
Pennsylvania	1876	" "	" "	Co. Recorder
S. Carolina..	....	" "	" "	Books of Bd.
Vermont	1882	" "	" "	Sec. of State.
West Virginia	1877	" "	" "	Not Requir'd

Dental Periodicals in the United States.

American Journal of Dental Science. Dental Cosmos. Dental Register. Ohio State Journal of Dental Science. New England Journal of Dentistry. Dental Advertiser. Dental Practitioner. Dental Headlight. Dental Office and Laboratory. Dental Jarius. Dental News. Dental Luminary. Herald of Dentistry. Independent Practitioner. Items of Interest. Odontographic Journal. Southern Dental Journal. The Texas Dental Journal. The Practical Dentist. Archives of Dentistry. The Dental Review.

Twelve monthlies; eight quarterlies.

Dental Colleges of the United States.

In this table we present the list of Dental Colleges, when organized, number of Matriculates and Graduates from each College of the session of 1883-4, with the Names and Addresses of the Executive Officers.

THE DENTAL COLLEGES.	When Org'n-ized.	No. of Matriculates.	No. of Graduates.	DEAN.	ADDRESS.
Baltimore College of Dental Surgery	1840	88	42	R. B. Winder.	140 Park Avenue, Baltimore, Maryland
Ohio College of Dental Surgery	1845	53	21	H. A. Smith.	286 Race Street, Cincinnati, Ohio
Pennsylvania College of Dental Surgery	1855	139	64	C. N. Peirce.	1415 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, Penna.
Philadelphia Dental College	1863	127	65	J. E. Garretson.	1537 Chestnut Street, " "
Missouri Dental College	1866	21	6	H. H. Mudd.	500 N. Jefferson Avenue, St. Louis, Missouri.
Boston Dental College	1867	61	16	J. A. Follett.	219 Shawmut Ave., Boston, Massachusetts.
Indiana Dental College	1879	34	20	J. E. Cravens, (Sec'y)	Indianapolis, 46 East Ohio Street, Indiana.
Dental Dept. of University of Maryland	1881	86	36	F. J. S. Gorgas.	259 N. Eutaw Street, Baltimore, Maryland.
" " " " " Iowa	1881	31	13	L. C. Ingersoll.	Keokuk, Iowa
" " " Vanderbilt University	1879	28	6	W. H. Morgan.	Nashville, 12 N. High Street, Tennessee.
" " " University of Tennessee	1878	32	12	R. Russell.	53 N. Summer Street, Nashville, Tennessee.
Dental College of University of Michigan	1875		24	J. Taft.	Ann Arbor, Michigan
University of Pennsylvania, Dental Dept.	1878	41		Jas. Truman, (Sec'y)	1513 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, Penna.
New York College of Denistry	1866	142	42	Frank Abbott.	22 W. 40th Street, New York, N. Y.
Harvard University, Dental Dept.	1869	32		Thos. H. Chandler	74 Commonwealth Ave., Boston, Mass.
*Western College of Dental Surgery	1877			C. W. Spalding.	1525 Olive Street, St. Louis, Missouri.
Dental Dept. of Kansas City Medical College	1881	9	1	C. Hungerford (Sec'y	Cor. 7th and Grand Ave., Kansas City, Mo.
University of California, Dental Dept.	1881	33	7	S. W. Dennis.	530 Sutter Street, San Francisco, Cal.
Chicago Dental Infirmary	1882	18		Truman W. Brophy.	125 State Street, Chicago, Illinois.
Dental Dept. of Minnesota College Hospital	1882			F. A. Dunsmoor.	Minneapolis, Minnesota.

*No Session.

The above table as to matriculates and graduates is incomplete, as several of the colleges had not held their commencement exercises when we went to press.

Number of Dentists, Dealers, Manufacturers, Etc., in Each State.

In the following table we give the number of practicing dentists in each State and Territory, making a total of 12,017; 61 being females.

Our lists have been compiled from three different sources, and by striking an average, we arrive at the above number, which, probably, is as near correct as can be obtained. The report obtained from the Census department, at Washington, gives a total of 12,314. Of this number, 11,459 are natives of the United States; 237, British America; 204, Germany; 193, Great Britain; 68, Ireland; 14, Scandinavia; and 139 from other countries. There are 432 practicing dentists, 60 years old and over.

The number of members of different State dental societies is incomplete. Number of dealers in, and manufacturers of, dental goods, is nearly perfect.

STATES.	Dentists.	Members of State Societies.	Dealers and Manufacturers.	STATES,	Dentists.	Members of State Societies.	Dealers and Manufacturers.
Alabama	260	65	2	Missouri	408		3
Arkansas	52			Mississippi	241	50	1
Arizona	4			Montana	10		
California	356		5	Nevada	22		
Colorado	76		1	New Hampshire	130	40	
Connecticut	226		4	New Jersey	286		4
Dakota	60			New Mexico	4		
Delaware	32	19	2	New York	1762		23
District of Columbia	80	26	1	Nebraska	92		
Florida	32			North Carolina	192	45	
Georgia	277	74	4	Ohio	650	97	4
Idaho	8			Oregon	62		1
Illinois	830	106	5	Pennsylvania	1150	155	11
Indiana	428	145	4	Rhode Island	83	25	1
Iowa	392		2	South Carolina	94		
Indian Territory	2			Tennessee	346	75	2
Kansas	262		2	Texas	273	45	2
Kentucky	316	44	1	Utah	22		
Louisiana	130	35	1	Virginia	210		1
Maryland	225	25	2	Vermont	140	50	
Massachusetts	712	100	6	Washington	10		
Maine	220		1	Wyoming	2		
Minnesota	196	24	3	Wisconsin	260		3
Michigan	350	80	5	West Virginia	42		

Dental Societies of the United States.

NATIONAL, STATE, AND LOCAL.

We furnish nearly a complete directory of dental organizations in this country, with a few statistics of each, so far as we have been able to obtain them.

If the officers of these associations, *without further notice*, will give us the proper information, correct our errors, and keep us posted as to time and place of meeting, we shall thank them very much.

INTERNATIONAL MEDICAL CONGRESS,

Has a Section on Diseases of the Teeth. Organized in London, England, Aug. 2 to 9, 1881. Edwin Saunders, Esq., of London, (now Sir Edwin Saunders,) presided over this Section which was attended by a large number of American dentists. Requirement for admission, degrees of D. D. S., M. D., L. D. S., M. R. C. S, D. M. D, M. D. S., etc. Next session meets in Copenhagen, Denmark, August 10th, to 16th, inclusive 1884.

AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION,

Has a Section on Dental and Oral Surgery. Organized at Richmond, Va., May 3 to 6, 1881.

Requirement for admission the degree of M. D. Meets annually. Next session will be held in Washington, D. C., First Tuesday in May 1884. The object of this Section in the Great Medical organization of America, is not only to elevate the standard of Dental and Oral Surgery, but to familiarize physicians and students of medicine with dental diseases. It has become an important Section, and during its short existence exerted a powerful influence for good. Much credit is due to Truman W. Brophy, M. D., D. D. S., of Chicago, for originating the plan of organization and carrying it out to a successful issue.

Permanent Secretary of the Association. W. B. Atkinson, 1400 Pine street, Philadelphia, Pa.

OFFICERS OF DENTAL SECTION.

President. T. W. Brophy. 103 State Street, Chicago, Ill.
Secretary. J. S. Marshall, Chicago, Ill.

AMERICAN DENTAL ASSOCIATION,

Organized at Washington, D. C., July, 1860. Meets annually. Next meeting at Saratoga Springs, New York, the first Tuesday in August, 1884. Delegates must be graduates of some reputable dental or medical college. Permanent members shall consist of those who have served one year as delegates, and complied with the requirements of the Association.

Active members, (231) two hundred and thirty-one.
President, E. T. Darby, Philadelphia, Pa.
Secretary, Geo. H. Cushing, 34 Monroe Street, Chicago, Ill.

AMERICAN DENTAL CONVENTION,

Organized, 1854. Died a natural death in 1883, aged (29) twenty-nine years.

SOUTHERN DENTAL ASSOCIATION,

Meets annually. Next meeting at Lexington, Ky., first Tuesday in May, 1884.

President, H. J. McKellops, St. Louis, Mo.

Secretary, J. P. Holmes, Macon, Ga.

NATIONAL DENTAL ASSOCIATION,

Organized at New York, August, 1881. Meets annually. Next meeting at Washington, D. C., August 5, 1884.

President, J. B. Rich, New York.

Secretary, R. Finley Hunt, Washington.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF DENTAL EXAMINERS,

Organized at Niagara Falls, August, 1883.

President, J. Taft, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Secretary, Geo. H. Cushing, 34 Monroe Street, Chicago, Ill.

AMERICAN DENTAL TRADE ASSOCIATION,

Organized at Niagara Falls, June, 1882. Meets annually. Next meeting, third Wednesday in June, at Cleveland, Ohio.

President, J. Littlefield, Boston, Mass.

Secretary, Lee S. Smith, 52 Sixth street, Pittsburg, Pa.

ALABAMA.

Alabama Dental Association,

Organized, September, 1869, at Montgomery. Disbanded in 1873 on account of Yellow fever. Reorganized July 20th, 1880. Meets annually. Active members, sixty or sixty-five. Next meeting at Birmingham, second Tuesday in April, 1884.

President, E. S. Chisholm, Tuscaloosa.

Secretary, E. Wagner, Montgomery.

CALIFORNIA,

California State Dental Association,

Organized, June 29th, 1870. Incorporated July 1, 1881.

Meets annually, and will continue four days. Next meeting at San Francisco, first Tuesday in June, 1884.

Active members, (78,) seventy-eight.

Honorary members, (12,) twelve.

Corresponding members, (2,) two.

President, J. J. Birge, San Francisco.

Recording Secretary, S. E. Goe, 24 Montgomery St., San Francisco.

Corresponding Secretary, H. E. Knox, 23 Post Street. San Francisco.

Pacific Coast Dental Society.

Organized, January, 11th, 1881.—Defunct.

Sacramento Valley Dental Association,

Organized, October 7, 1879.—Defunct.

San Francisco Dental Association,

Meets monthly.

CONNECTICUT.

Connecticut State Dental Society,

Organized, 1864. Incorporated, 1875. Has fourteen (14) active members. Meets annually. Next meeting at Hartford, third Tuesday in May.

President, R. W. Brown, New London.

Secretary, G. L. Parmele, Hartford.

DELAWARE.

Delaware State Dental Society,

Organized, October, 1863; reorganized June 1st, 1881. Meets on the first Wednesday in June, September, December and March. Annual meeting at Wilmington, the first Wednesday in June, 1884.

Active members (19) nineteen.

President, E. W. Haines, Newark.

Secretary, R. H. Jones, Delaware Avenue and Washington St., Wilmington.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

The Washington City Dental Society,

Organized, November 23d, 1866. Meetings are held at No. 1113 Pennsylvania Avenue, the second Tuesday of every month.

Active members, (26) twenty-six.

President, H. M. Schooley.

Secretary, J. H. Lewis, No. 1309, F. street.

GEORGIA.

Georgia State Dental Society,

Organized, December 28th 1869, in Savannah. Meets annually. Next meeting at Atlanta, second Tuesday in May, 1884.

Active members (74) seventy-four.

President, Geo. Winkler, Augusta.

Secretary, Geo. W. H. Whitaker, Sandersville.

ILLINOIS.

Illinois State Dental Society,

Organized, July 24th, 1865. Meets annually. Next meeting at Springfield on the second Tuesday in May, 1884.

Active members, (106) one hundred and six. Honorary and corresponding members, (29) twenty-nine.

President, Edward Noyes, Chicago.

Secretary, J. W. Wassall, 103 State street Chicago.

Central Illinois Dental Society,

Organized at Streator in July, 1882. Meets annually. Next meeting at Pontiac, on the second Tuesday in October, 1884.

President, G. Newkirk, Chicago.

Secretary, C. R. Taylor, Streator.

The Chicago Dental Society,

Organized January 16, 1864. Re-organized and incorporated May 1st, 1878. Meets monthly with the exception of August and September. Has (83) eighty-three members.

President, C. P. Pruyn.

Recording Secretary, R. H. Kimball, 103 State street, Chicago.

INDIANA.

Indiana State Dental Association,

Organized at Indianapolis, December 28th, 1858. Incorporated, January 10th, 1879. Meets annually. Next meeting at Indianapolis, last Tuesday in June 1884.

Active members, (145) one hundred and forty-five. Honorary members, (33) thirty-three.

President, M. H. Chappell, Knightstown,

Secretary, R. W. Van Valzah, Terre Haute.

IOWA.

Iowa State Dental Society,

Organized at Muscatine, July 1863. Meets annually. Next meeting at Council Bluffs, first Tuesday in May, 1884.

Active members (67) sixty-seven.

Honorary members (20) twenty.

President, E. E. Hughes, Des Moines.

Secretary, J. B. Monfort, Fairfield.

KANSAS.

Kansas State Dental Association,

Organized 1871. Meets annually. Next meeting will be held at Hiawatha, Kansas, in joint session with the Nebraska State Dental Society, the first Tuesday in May, 1884. Active members (48) forty-eight.

President, A. M. Callahan, Topeka.

Secretary, J. D. Patterson, Lawrence.

KENTUCKY.

Kentucky State Dental Society,

Incorporated, February 21st, 1870. Meets annually. Next meeting in Louisville, first Tuesday in June, 1884.

Active members, (44) forty-four. Honorary, (13) thirteen.

President, Wm. Van Antwerp, Mt. Sterling.

Secretary, C. E. Dunn, 529 Second Street, Louisville.

LOUISIANA.

Louisiana State Dental Society,

Incorporated, February 16th, 1880. Meets annually in the month of February, and on the first Tuesday of every month.

Active members, (35) thirty-five.

President, E. Telle, New Orleans.

Secretary, J. Rolla, Knapp, 111 Canal street, New Orleans.

New Orleans Odontological Society,

Organized, June 18th, 1881. Meets on second Tuesday in each month, excepting July, August and September.

Active members, (10) ten.

Corresponding members (2) two.

President, J. W. Adams, 531 Dauphin Street, New Orleans.

Secretary, Chas. ECKHARDT, 341 Magazine street, New Orleans.

MARYLAND.

Maryland State Dental Association,

Organized, with (25) twenty-five members on October 18th, 1883, at Baltimore, Md. Meets annually. Next meeting at Chemical Hall, University of Md., Baltimore, on second Thursday of November, 1884.

President, T. J. SMITHERS, Easton.

Cor. Secretary, W. A. MILLS, 49 S. Broadway, Baltimore.

Recording Secretary, B. MERRILL HOPKINSON, 58 Saratoga St. Baltimore.

The Dental Association of Maryland and District of Columbia,

Organized, October 21st, 1875. Meets annually. Next meeting at, . Active members (38) thirty eight.

President, H. C. THOMPSON, Washington, D. C.

Secretary, F. F. Drew, 198 N. Howard St., Baltimore, Md.

MAINE.

The Maine Dental Society,

Organized at Brunswick, September 25, 1866. Meets annually. Next meeting at Portland, Tuesday August 19th and 20th, 1884.

Active members (24) twenty-four.

President, E. C. Bryant, Pittsfield,

Secretary, O. B. Brann, Portland.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Massachusetts Dental Society,

Organized, May, 1864. Incorporated, April, 1865. Meets semi-annually.

Annual meeting in Boston, second Thursday in December.

Active members, (52) fifty-two,

Honorary members, (5) five.

Corresponding members, (6) six.

President, D. M. Clapp, Boston.

Secretary, W. E. Page, 110 Tremont street, Boston.

Harvard Dental Alumni Association.

President, J. G. W. WERNER, Boston.

Secretary, T. O. Loveland; Hotel Bristol, Boylston and Clarendon Streets, Boston.

Harvard Odontological Society,

Organized, July 2d, 1878. Meets last Thursday evening of each month at residence of members.

Active members, (18) eighteen.

President, J. G. W. Werner, 45 Upton St.,Boston.

Secretary, A. J. Colgan, 147 Tremont St.

Boston Society for Dental Improvement,

Organized, January 13, 1874. Meets the second Tuesday of each month, except July and August.

Members (17) seventeen. Number limited to (20) twenty.

President. A member is appointed at each meeting to act as President.

Secretary and Treasurer, Edward Page, 3 Dexter Row, Charleston.

American Academy of Dental Science,

Organized, 1867. Meets first Wednesday in each month.

Active Fellows, (41) forty-one.

Associate Fellows,(40) forty.

Honorary Fellows, (5) five.

President, George T. Moffatt, Boston.

Corresponding Secretary, E. B. Hitchcock, Boston.

Recording Secretary, *pro tem.* C. P. Wilson, 85 Newbury Street, Boston.

MICHIGAN.

Michigan State Dental Association,

Meets annually. Next meeting at Detroit, last Wednesday in March, 1884. Active members, (80) eighty.

President, W. H. Dorrance, Ann Arbor.

Secretary, J. B. McGregor, Port Huron.

Detroit Dental Society,

Organized, April 1882. Meets first monday in every month.

Active members (20) twenty.

President, George L Field.

Secretary, Henry K. Lathrop, Jr.,166 Woodward Avenue.

MINNESOTA.

Minnesota State Dental Society.

Organized at Minneapolis January 16th, 1884. Meetings to be held annually on the third Wednesday in July alternately, at St. Paul and Minneapolis. The first meeting will be at St. Paul.

President, H. M. Reid, Minneapolis.

Recording Secretary, H. L. Cruttenden, Northfield.

Corresponding Secretary, T. E. Weeks, 301 Nicollet Avenue, Minneapolis.

Minneapolis Dental Society,

Organized, June 28, 1882. Is incorporated, and holds its meetings on third Wednesday of each month. Active members, (24) twenty-four.

President, C. M. Bailey, Minneapolis.

Secretary, T. E. Weeks, 301 Nicollet Avenue, Minneapolis.

MISSOURI.

Missouri Dental Association,

Meets annually. Next meeting at Sweet Springs, second Tuesday in July, 1884.

President, D. J. McMillan, Hannibal.

Recording Secretary, G. L. Shepard, Sedalia.

Corresponding Secretary, C. W. Spalding, 1525 Olive street, St. Louis.

St. Louis Dental Society,

Organized, December 1, 1856. Meets first Tuesday in each month, at 204 North Broadway, excepting August and September.

Active members, (25) twenty-five.

President, J. B. Newby.

Recording Secretary, J. W. Whipple, 1502 Olive street.

Corresponding Secretary, A. J. Prosser.

St. Louis Dental Club,

"Died a borning."

Kansas City Dental Society.

Meets the first Monday evening in each month.

Active members, (15) fifteen.

Honorary members, (7) seven.

President, C. B. Hewitt.

Secretary and Treasurer, R. Wood Brown, 1104 Main street.

MISSISSIPPI.

Mississippi Dental Association,

Organized, 1875. Meets annually. Next meeting at Jackson, first Tuesday in June, 1884. Active members, (50) fifty.

President, G. W. Rembert, Meridian.

Corresponding Secretary, E. E. Spinks.

Recording Secretary, R. J. Miller.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

New Hampshire Dental Society,

Organized at Nashua, November 1st, 1877. Meets annually. Next meeting at Concord, the third Tuesday in June, 1884. This society is in a flourishing condition, and the meetings are well attended by the younger members of the profession. Active members, (40) forty.

President, C. W. Clement, Manchester.

Secretary, E. B. Davis, Concord.

NEW JERSEY.

New Jersey State Dental Society,

Organized, 1870. Meets annually. Next meeting at Asbury Park, on the third Wednesday in July, 1884.

Active members, (83) eighty-three.

Honorary members, (14) fourteen.

President, E. H. BUNTING, 15 New Street, Newark.

Secretary, CHAS. E. MEEKER, 27 Fulton street, Newark.

Central Dental Association of Northern New Jersey,

Organized, February 26, 1880. Incorporated, May 19, 1880. Meets monthly, except July and August.

Active members, (40) forty.

Honorary members, (6) six.

President, FRED. C. BARLOW, Jersey City.

Secretary, B. F. LUCKEY, Paterson.

NEW YORK.

The Dental Society of the State of New York,

Organized, June, 1868. Meets annually at Albany, second Wednesday in May. Permanent members, (71) seventy-one. Honorary members, (14) fourteen.

President, L. S. STRAW, Newburg.

Secretary, J. EDW. LINE, 20 West Main street, Rochester.

The New York Odontological Society,

Incorporated, 1867. Meets third Tuesday evening in each month.

Resident members, (29) twenty-nine. Non-resident members, (46) forty-six.

President, WM. JARVIE, JR.

Recording Secretary, E. T. PAYNE.

Corresponding Secretary, J. MORGAN HOWE, 34 West 35th St., New York City.

The First District Dental Society,

Meets on the first Tuesday evening of each month.

President, A. L. NORTHROP.

Secretary, JAMES E. DEXTER, 8 East 44th St., New York City,

The Second District Dental Society,

Meets on the second Monday evening of November, January, March and June. Annual meeting in March.

President, J, H. HOLLY, Warwick.

Corresponding Secretary, F. T. VAN WORET, Brooklyn.

Recording Secretary, A. N. ROUSSEL, 929 Greene Avenue, Brooklyn.

The Third District Dental Society,

Meets annually, on the third Tuesday in April.

President, S. H. WELCH.

Secretary, A. M WRIGHT, 38 Third Street, Troy.

The Fourth District Dental Society,

Meets annually, on the second Wednesday in August, at Saratoga Springs.

President, W. H. Colgrove.

Secretary, A. C. Rich, Saratoga Springs.

The Fifth District Dental Society,

Holds its annual meeting in Syracuse, the second Tuesday in April.

President, G. V. N. Relyea.

Secretary, G. S. Curtis, 11 East Jefferson Street, Syracuse.

The Sixth District Dental Society,

Holds its annual meeting in Binghamton, the first Tuesday in May.

President, W. D. Jewel.

Secretary, E. D. Downs, Owego.

The Seventh District Dental Society,

Holds its annual meeting in Rochester, the last Tuesday in April.

President, F. E. Howard, Geneseo.

Secretary, J. S. Walter, Rochester.

The Eighth District Dental Society,

Hold its annual meeting in Buffalo, on the third Tuesday in April.

President, S. A. Freeman.

Secretary, C. S. Butler, Buffalo.

The Seventh and Eighth District Societies,

Hold a semi-annual union meeting on the last Tuesday of October, on the even year in Rochester; odd year in Buffalo.

The Rochester Dental Club,

Meets on the second Tuesday evening in each month, except July, August, and September.

President, J. Requa, Rochester.

Secretary, R. Salter, Rochester.

The Brooklyn Dental Society,

Meets on the second Monday evening of October, December, February and April. Annual meeting in October. Active members, (45) forty-five.

President, J. H. Race.

Corresponding Secretary, W. N. Johnson.

Recording Secretary, L. G. Wilder, 54 Fort Greene Place, Brooklyn.

NEBRASKA.

Nebraska State Dental Society,

Meets annually. Next meeting, first Tuesday in May, 1884, at Hiawatha Kansas, in joint session with the Kansas State Dental Society.

President, J. W. Funck, Beatrice.

Secretary, W. F. Roseman, Fremont.

NORTH CAROLINA.

The North Carolina State Dental Association,

Organized in Beaufort, August 11th, 1875. Meets annually. Next meeting, at Raleigh, second Tuesday in June, 1884. Active members, (45) forty-five.

President, W. H. **Hoffman**, Charlotte.

Secretary, T. M. **Hunter**, Fayetteville.

OHIO.

Ohio State Dental Society,

Organized, 1866. The annual meeting is fixed by the constitution at Columbus last Wednesday in October.

Active members, (97) ninety-seven. Honorary members, (20) twenty.

President, A. **Berry**, Cincinnati.

Secretary, J. H. **Warner**, Columbus.

Northern Ohio Dental Association,

Meets annually. Next meeting at Sandusky on the second Tuesday in May, 1884.

President, D. **Gale French**, Pittsburg, Pa.

Secretary, A. J. **Douds**, Canton, Ohio.

The Mad River Valley Dental Society,

Re-organized at Dayton, Ohio, October 24th, 1882, after a suspension of six years.

Annual meeting at Dayton, May 20th, 1884. Active members (40) forty.

President, A. **Berry**, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Secretary and Treasurer, W. H. **Sillito**, Xenia, O.

The Mississippi Valley Association of Dental Surgeons,

Organized 1844. Held its fortieth annual meeting in March, 1884. Next meeting will be held on the first Wednesday in March in the hall of the Ohio College of Dental Surgery, Cincinnati, and continue in session three (3) days.

President, **Wm Van Antwerp**, Mt. Sterling, Ky.

Recording Secretary, A. G. **Rose**, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Corresponding Secretary, A. **Berry**, 95 W. 7th, St., Cincinnati, Ohio.

Cincinnati Dental Society,

Organized in 1880. Meets the second Tuesday in every month, and is in flourishing condition.

President, C. H. **James**, Cincinnati.

Secretary, W. M. **Williams**, Cincinnati.

Ohio Dental College Association,

Meets annually. Next meeting at Cincinnati, Tuesday, March, 3rd, 1885.

President, **Frank Bell**, Cincinnati.

Secretary, F. A. **Hunter**, Cincinnati.

OREGON.

Oregon State Dental Society,

Meets annually.
President, J. R. CARDWELL.
Secretary, S. J. BARBER.

PENNSYLVANIA,

The Pennsylvania State Dental Society.

Organized, 1868. Meets annually. Next meeting at Wilkesbarre, last Tuesday in July, 1884. Active members, (155) one hundred and fifty-five.

President, S. H. GUILFORD, Philadelphia.
Recording Secretary, E. B. KREMER, Lebanon.
Corresponing Secretary, W. H. FUNDENBERG, 330, Penn Avenue, Pittsburg.

Lake Erie Dental Association,

Organized, August 23rd, 1864, at Jamestown, New York, under the name of "Dental Association of Western New York and Pennsylvania;" name changed, October 11th, 1864, to "The Dental Association of Southwestern New York and Northwestern Pennsylvania, again changed February 5th, 1867, to "Lake Erie Dental Association." Meets annually, first Tuesday in May. Active members, (30) thirty.

President, CYRUS SEE, Meadville.
Secretary, C. D. ELLIOTT, Franklin.

The Lebanon Valley Dental Association,

Organized, October 30th, 1874, at Lebanon, under the name of "Pennsylvania Central Dental Association." The name was changed to the present one, November 16th, 1876. Meets annually. Next meeting at Reading, third Tuesday in May, 1884.
Active members, (15) fifteen.

President, ELI SLEGEL, Reading.
Corresponding Secretary, P. K. FILBERT, Pottsville.
Recording Secretary, W. A. CORTRIGHT, Mauch Chunk.

Central Pennsylvania Dental Association,

Organized, July 1st, 1874. Meets semi-annually in January and July. Annual meeting at Tyrone July 28th, 1884.

Active members, (12) twelve.
Honorary members, (1) one.
President, JAMES P. THOMPSON, Johnstown.
Corresponding Secretary, J. S. MCKIEMAN, Smith's Mills.
Recording Secretary, J. D. GEISSINGER, Bellefonte.

The Odontological Society of Pennsylvania,

Organized, February 1st, 1879. Meets on the first Saturday evening of each month. Active members, (42) forty-two.

President, JAMES TRUMAN.
Corresponding Secretary, S. H. GUILFORD.
Recording Secretary, AMBLER TEES, 548 North Seventeenth Street.

Pittsburg Dental Association,

Organized, 1874. Chartered, June 14th, 1876. Active members, (25) twenty-five. Meets monthly, the first Tuesday of each month.

President, H. L. Reinecke, Pittsburg.
Secretary, W. H. Fundenburg, 330 Penn Avenue, Pittsburg.

The Pennsylvania Association of Dental Surgeons,
(Philadelphia.)

Active members, (50) fifty.
President, E. H. Neall.
Recording Secretary, T. F. Chupein, No, 1408, Pine street.

The Odontographic Society of Philadelphia,

Meets the first Wednesday evening of each month.
Active members, (26) twenty-six.
President, L. Ashley Faught.
Corresponding Secretary, G. F. Wyman.
Recording Secretary, Charles E. Graves, 401 N. 41st. Street.

Susquehanna Dental Association,

Organized, May 4, 1864. Meets annually. Next meeting at Milton, Pa., May 16 or 17, 1884. Number of active members, (24) twenty-four.

President, G. M. Renn, Sunbury, Pa.
Secretary, L. Campbell, Slatington, Pa.

The Harris Dental Association,

Organized, June 21, 1867, in Lancaster, Pa. Meets quarterly, the first Thursday of February, May, August and November. Annual meeting, first Thursday in May, 1884, in Grand Army Hall, Lancaster, Pa.

Active members (17) seventeen.
President, D. R. Hertz, Ephrata.
Secretary, A. W. Rogers, Columbia.

The Odontological Society of Western Pennsylvania,

Organized, June 14, 1881. Annual meeting second Tuesday in June. Meets quarterly, second Tuesday in June, September, December and March.

Active members, (40) forty.
Honorary members, (1) one.
President, H. W. Arthur, Pittsburg.
Recording and Corresponding Secretary, Hiram Depuy, 72 Wylie Avenue, Pittsburg.

Butler County Dental Association,

Organized at Butler, Pa., December 15, 1883. Meets quarterly at Butler.

Active, members, (8) eight.
President, O. K. Waldron, Butler.
Recording and Corresponding Secretary, L. A. Gibson, Barnhart's Mills, P. O., Butler Co., Pa.

RHODE ISLAND.

Rhode Island Dental Society,

Organized, July 1878. Meets quarterly, on first Tuesday of July, October, January, and April. Annual meeting at Newport, first Tuesday in July, 1884. Active members, (25) twenty-five.

President, S. E. Green, Newport.
Secretary, L. L. Buckland, Providence.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

The South Carolina State Dental Association,

Organized 1869. Chartered 1875. Active members, (40) forty. Meets annually. Next meeting at Spartanburg, July 8th, 1884

President, B. H. Teague, Aiken.
Corresponding Secretary, A. P. Johnson, Anderson.
Recording Secretary, G. S. F. Wright, Columbia.

TENNESSEE.

Tennessee Dental Association,

Organized, July, 1867. The nineteenth annual meeting will be held in Nashville, third Tuesday in February, 1885.

Active members, (85) eighty-five.
President, J. U. Lee, Chattanooga.
Recording Secretary, D. B. Blakemore, Nashville.
Corresponding Secretary, R. B. Lees, Nashville.

East Tennessee Dental Association,

Meets annually. Next meeting at Chattanooga, August 26, 1884.

President, R. A. B. Moyers, Jasper.
Recording Secretary, S. M. Prothro, Chattanooga.

Nashville Dental Association,

Meets monthly. Has held no session for a year or more.

TEXAS.

The Texas Dental Association,

Organized and Chartered May 7th, 1871. A new society, organized at Houston, November 25, 1880; was, in 1881, consolidated with the old one, leaving only one in the State. Meets annually. Next meeting, the first Tuesday in May, 1884, at San Antonio.

Active members (45) forty-five.
President, Jas. L. Fountain, Bryan.
Secretary, J. B. Chess, San Antonio.

VERMONT.

Vermont State Dental Society,

Organized, March 1877. Meets annually. Next meeting, at Burlington, third Wednesday in March, 1885. Active members (60) sixty.

President, R. M. Chase, Bethel.
Secretary, Thos. Mound, Rutland.

VIRGINIA.

Virginia State Dental Society,

Organized, November 3rd, 1870. Meets annually. Next meeting, in Norfolk, Tuesday October 14, 1884.

President, CHAS A. MERCER, Richmond.

Corresponding Secretary, J. HALL MOORE, 104 N. 9th St., Richmond.

Recording Secretary, G. F. KEESEE, Richmond.

WEST VIRGINIA.

Wheeling Dental Society,

Organized, October 29, 1883, with the intention of soon forming a State Society. Meets first Monday of every month.

President, C. A. WINGERTER.

Secretary, A. F. Gosmire.

WISCONSIN.

Wisconsin State Dental Society,

Organized, 1871. Meets annually. Next meeting at Milwaukee, July 20, 1884. Active members, (64) sixty four.

President, J. S. REYNOLD, Monroe.

Secretary, R. G. RICHTER, 128 Wisconsin street, Milwaukee.

Northwestern Dental Association

Embraces, Dakota, Minnesota and Manitoba. Organized at Fargo, Dakota, July 27th, 1882. Meets annually. Next meeting, at Grand Forks, Dakota, July 22nd, 1884. Active members, (12) twelve.

President, LOUIS OTTOFY, Grand Forks.

Secretary, S. J. HILL, Fargo.

The New England Dental Society.

"The Merrimack Valley Dental Association" was organized October, 1863. In 1873 the name was changed to "Merrimack Valley Dental Society." In 1882, finding there were members from all the New England States, the name was again changed to "The New England Dental Society." Meets annually. Next meeting at Boston, October 1884.

Active members, (175) one hundred and seventy-five.

President, WM. BARKER, Providence, R. I.

Secretary, A. M. DUDLEY, Salem, Massachusetts.

Connecticut Valley Dental Society.

Organized, Active members, ( ).

President, A. M. ROSS, Chicopee.

Secretary, W. F. ANDREWS, Springfield.

The Southwestern Dental Society,

(Missouri and Kansas.)

Organized in 1880. Meets annually. Next meeting at Kansas City, on the second Tuesday in September, 1884.

Active members, (25) twenty-five.

President, E. HOVEY, Springfield, Mo.

Secretary, A. J. YEAGER, Joplin, Mo.

Southern Dakota Dental Society,

Organized at Watertown, Dakota, October, 24 and 25, 1883. Next meeting at Pierre, on the second Tuesday in June, 1884.

President, C. W. STUTENROTH, Watertown.

Secretary, F. O. SALE, Huron.

Dentist's Scientific and Benevolent Association.

The movement for the organization of this association was inaugurated at the meeting of the "Missouri State Dental Association" which resulted in its permanent organization, at Kansas City, Missouri, September 18th 1883, under the name of the "Dentists' Mutual Benefit Association," but which was afterwards changed to the "Dentists' Scientific and Benevolent Association." The Association is fully protected by a charter from the State of Missouri. The qualifications for membership are that the applicant shall be in good general health, not over fifty years of age, he must also be engaged in the active practice of dentistry at the time of application, and a member in good standing of some local, state or district Dental Society, or a manufacturer, dealer or salesman of dental supplies.

President, C. H. DARBY, St. Joseph, Mo.

For further information, circulars, etc., address,

R. J. PEARSON, Secretary,
2206 Troost avenue, Kansas City, Mo.

Dental Necrology.

Death has been busy in the ranks of the dental profession during the past few years, and more recently several of the most prominent members, both young and old, have gone to that bourne from which no traveler returns. Some of these had acquired a world-wide reputation in their relation to dentistry, either in practice, authorship, or manufactures. We give a complete list in the United States for the past four years.

Robert Thomas Hulme,
James B. Bean,
Christopher Starr Brewster,
Samuel W. Stockton.
B. T. Whitney,
Royal W. Varney,
J. F. B. Flagg,
Amos Wescott,
George E. Hawes,
Thomas Barnes Hitchcock,
Ely Parry,
Edwin Sercombe,
Richard M. Gage,
Asa Hill,
Thomas Bell,
Eleazer Parmley,
Elias Wildman,
Solyman Brown.
Philip H. Austen,
George T. Barker,
C. A. DuBouchet,
Gilbert A. Foster,
Henry Reginald Noel,
John Hugh McQuillen,
Henry Smale,
Hermann Rottenstein,
John Smale,
S. P. Cutler,
J. C. Harris.

Samuel Stockton White, in Paris, December 30, 1879.
John Clough, of Woburn, Mass
George William Rutterford, in London, England, February 10, 1880.
William S. Evrett, of Charlotte, N. C., March 24, 1880.
Robert Arthur, at Calverton, near Baltimore, Md., June 22, 1880.
W. T. Wallace, at Ashtabula, Ohio, June 4, 1880.
Alford Lefevre, at Oakland, Cal., July 26, 1880.
Alexander C. Castle, at New York, August 31, 1880.
J. C. Stephens, Rogersville, Tenn., September 6, 1880.
Siegmund Pappenheim, at Berlin, Germany, August 29, 1882.
J. T. Holmes, at Macon, Georgia, July 31, 1880.
James H. Ashmead, at Hartford, Conn., December 2, 1880.
Samuel Wheelock Parmly, at New York, December, 15, 1880.
George Smillie, at Plainfield, N. J, December 29, 1880.
J. C. Duell, in Schenectady, N. Y., January 29, 1881.
Jared A. Perkins, at Amesburg, Mass., February 4, 1881.
William R. Webster, at Richmond, Indiana, January 14, 1881.
Lansing B. Cook, in Geneva, Fla., February 27, 1881.
I. W. Cox, at Reartown, Tenn., Jan. 25, 1881.
Joaquin Silva, at Utille; November 1, 1880.
Silas D. Palmer, at Cincinati, O., April 1, 1881.
William Fishbough, in Brooklyn, N. Y., May 21, 1881,
Enos G. Roy, May 20, 1881.
James M. Surgisson, Wheeling, W. Va., May 25, 1881.
S. C. Wilson, at Bloomington, Ill., June 27, 1881.
James Taylor, at Cincinnati Ohio, June 12, 1881.
Joseph L. Bulger, at Toledo, O., June 30, 1881.
Byron F. Coy, at Baltimore, Md., July 20, 1881.
C. F. Martin, at Norfolk, Va., August 21, 1881.
Henry Coy, at Palmyra, N. Y., September 2, 1881.
Joshua Tucker, at Winchendon, Mass., November 7, 1881.
Joseph S. Hartman, at Richmond Va., November 7, 1881.
Daniel Harwood, at Dorchester, Mass., October 2, 1881.
R. Shelton Mackenzie, at West Philadelphia, November 21, 1881.
Charles Abbey, at Philadelphia, December 28, 1881.
Madison Stillman Dean, at Chicago, Ill, January 28, 1882.
James Chandler, at Syracuse, N. Y., April 17, 1882.
Frank H. Coburn, in Nashua, N. H., April 15, 1882.
D. C. Hawxhurst, of Battle Creek, Mich., at Paris, France, February 16, 1882.
John C. Austin, at Albany, N. Y., October 23, 1881.
William H. Bange, at Hanover, Pa., June 24, 1882.
George E. Hayes, at Buffalo, N. Y., April 27, 1882.
Charles B. Foster, at Utica, N. Y., September 22, 1882.
Stephen R. Jordan, in Harmony Grove, Ga., September 18, 1882.
Frederick G. Wilkes, at Oneida Lake, N. Y., September 4, 1882.
William H. Allen, in New York, October 23, 1882.

Joseph Thomas Clover, at Cavendish-place, London, England, September 27, 1882.

George A. Horting, in Lancaster, Pa., November 1, 1882.

Frederick Crocker, at Sag Harbor, N. Y., November 19, 1882.

Amos Johnson, in New York City, December 10, 1882.

S. A. McCampbell, at Brookville, Fla., December 16, 1882.

Marshall Hickman Webb, at Lancaster, Pa., January 1, 1883.

L. E. Uhrich, at Garden City, Kansas, January 4, 1883.

Simeon Howell McCall, at Binghamton, N. Y., December 10, 1882.

Amos Johnson, in New York, N. Y., December 10, 1882.

D. A. Robertson, at Greensboro, N. C.

S. H. Wheeler, at Charles City, Iowa, January 18, 1883.

William Fiero Edington, in Geneva, N. Y., January 27, 1883.

James H. Mann, at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., November 3, 1883.

James A. Herman, of Nashville, Tenn., died in Florida, February 19, 1883.

William H. Goddard, at Louisville, Ky., March 4, 1883.

Edward Vanderslice, at Philadelphia, Pa., May 7, 1883.

Warden Welch, at Baltimore, Md., May 28, 1883.

William A. Cornelius, in St. Louis, Mo., March 4, 1883.

Walter C. Hogan, at Stockton, Cal.

Alexander Dienst, at St. Louis, Mo.

Frederick Hopkins Knapp, at New Orleans, Louisiana, June 23, 1883.

W. E. Mitchell, Woodbury, Tenn., June 30, 1883.

James E. Miller, in Brooklyn, N. Y., June 6, 1883.

T. C. Tierney, at New Rochelle, N. Y., July 5, 1883.

Thomas Fry, in Brooklyn, N. Y., August 4, 1883.

W. A. Candee, at Bristol, Conn., July 26, 1883.

Frederick H. Reinhart, in London, England, August 6, 1883.

Thomas Lea Buckingham, in Philadelphia, Pa., September 4, 1883.

M. M. Oldham of Springfield, Ohio, at New Orleans, La., October 27, 1883.

Nelson Reynolds, of Columbus, Miss., November 28, 1883.

W. H. Long, at Parsons, Kansas, December 15, 1883.

Robert Early, at Lynchburg, Va., December 29, 1883.

☞ The following four agencies have been the chief factors in the development, growth and establishment in its present position, at least of the art, science and profession of dentistry: 1. Associative effort; 2. A literature both standard and journalistic; 3. Collegiate education; 4. Legal enactments. These have been the great instrumentalities in building up the dental profession.—*Extract.*

Dental Patents, Issued in 1883.

269,966—January 2, 1883.—DENTAL PLATE.—Frank B. Shearer, Rochester, N. Y.

270,187—January 2, 1883.—ELECTRIC MALLET.—Joseph R. Finney, Pittsburg, Pa.

270,566—January 9, 1883.—DENTAL MODEL.—John B. Graves, Lebanon, Tenn.

271,370—January 30, 1883.—PROCESS OF SECURING TEETH TO ARTIFICIAL GUMS AND FLASK FOR THE SAME.—Frederick W. Seabury, Providence, R. I.

271,476—January 30, 1883.—ARTIFICIAL TEETH.—Charles H. Land, Detroit, Mich.

271,596—February 6, 1883.—FOLDING DENTAL CHAIR.—Walter G. Brown, Atlanta, Ga.

271,986—February 6, 1883.—DENTAL PLUGGER.—George H. Rehfuss, Philadelphia, Pa.

273,833—March 13, 1883.—DENTAL IMPRESSION CUP.—Sidel E. Fish, Greenport, N. Y.

274,008—March 13, 1883.—DENTAL ENGINE HAND-PIECE.—James H. Lincoln, Chattanooga, Tenn.

274,105—March 20, 1883.—DENTAL SPITTOON.—Ellis B. Bliss, Washington, D. C.

274,223—March 20, 1883.—ADJUSTABLE BRACKET.—Robert S. Redman, Newark, N. J.

274,299—March 20, 1883.—DENTAL IMPRESSION CUP.—Benton John Field, Leaksville, N. C.

274,367—March 20, 1883.—DEVICE FOR REGULATING TEETH.—John J. R. Patrick, Belleville, Ill.

274,671—March 27, 1883.—ILLUMINATING APPARATUS FOR DENTAL PURPOSES.—Robert Telschow, Berlin, Germany.

275,511—April 10, 1883.—LIQUEFIED ANÆSTHETIC.—Edward E. Murphy, Jr , Tottenville, N. Y.

276,245—April 24, 1883.—ARTIFICIAL TEETH.—Woodbury S. Howe, Cincinnati, Ohio.

276,299—April 24, 1883.—DENTAL ENGINE.—Eli T. Starr, Philadelphia, Pa.

276,637—May 1, 1883.—DENTAL BRACKET.—Frank Slater, Guthrie Centre, Iowa.

276,920—May 1, 1883.—ARTIFICIAL TOOTH- -Eli T. Starr, Philadelphia, Pa.

277,126—May 8, 1883.—DENTAL ENGINE HAND-PIECE.—Charles P. Grout, New York, N. Y.

277,224—May 8, 1883.—RUBBER-DAM CLAMP.—John P. Carmichael, Milwaukee, Wis.

277,796—May 15, 1883.—DENTAL PLATE.—John W. Shults, Van Wert, Ohio.

277,933—May 22, 1883.—ARTIFICIAL DENTURE.—Ellis B. Bliss, Washington, D. C.

277,934—May 22, 1883.—Artificial Denture.—Cassius M. Richmond, New York, N. Y.

277,935—May 22, 1883.—Preparing and Treating Teeth.—Cassius M. Richmond, New York, N. Y.

277,936—May 22, 1883.—Artificial Denture.—Cassius M. Richmond, New York, N. Y.

277,937—May 22, 1883.—Artificial Tooth.—Cassius M. Richmond, New York N. Y.

277,938—May 22, 1883.—Artificial Denture.–Cassius M. Richmond, New York, N. Y.

277,939—May 22, 1883.—Artificial Denture.—Cassius M. Richmond, New York N. Y.

277,940—May 22, 1883.--Tooth Crown—Cassius M. Richmond, New York, N. Y.

277,941—May 22, 1883.—Artificial Denture.—Cassius Richmond, New York, N. Y.

277,942—May 22, 1883.—Artificial Denture—Cassius M. Richmond, New York N. Y.

277,943—May 22, 1883.—Preparing Roots of Teeth for Reception of Artificial Dentures.--Cassius M. Richmond, New York, N. Y.

278,464—May 29, 1883.—Dental Engine--Eli T. Starr, Philadelphia, Pa.

278,468—May 29, 1883.—Artificial Tooth.—William H. Taylor, Richmond, Va.

278,933—June 5, 1883.—Dental Engine.—D. H. Gilmer, Findlay, Ohio.

279,079—June 5, 1883.—Dental Vulcanizer.—Thomas J. Carrick, Baltimore, Md.

279,365--June 12, 1883.--Apparatus for forming Dental Plates.—W. Warrington Evans, Washington D. C.

279,605—June 19, 1883.--Dental Flasks.—Frederick W. Seabury, Providence, R. I.

279,908—June 26, 1883.—Dental Pluggers.—Charles F. Bliven, Worcester, Mass.

279,928—June 26, 1883.--Dental Plugger.—W. Warrington Evans, Washington, D. C.

281,139—July 10, 1883.—Dental-Drill Hand-Piece.—Robert M. Ross, Utica, N. Y.

282.044—July 31, 1883.—Dental or Surgical Engine.—William G. A. Bonwill, Philadelphia.

282.094—July 31, 1883.—Artificial Denture.—Charles H. Land, Detroit, Michigan.

282,119—July 31, 1883.—Artificial Denture.—Cassius M. Richmond, New York, N. Y.

282,384—July 31, 1883.—Dental Disk Holder.—Luther D. Shepard, Boston, Mass.

282,639—Aug. 7, 1883.—Artificial Tooth Crown.—Woodbury S. How, Cincinnati, Ohio.

283,487—Aug. 21, 1883.—DENTISTS' FLASK.—Jos. R. Housel, Watsontown, Pa.

283,800—Aug. 28, 1883.—ANÆSTHETIC MIXTURE.—Urial K. Mayo, Boston, Mass.

283,828—Aug. 28, 1883.—DENTAL MALLET.—William Gordon Stevenson, Morenci, Mich.

283,928—Aug. 28, 1883.—DENTAL FLASK.—Frederick W. Seabury, Providence, R. I.

284,294—Sept. 4, 1883.—DENTAL CHAIR.—Oriel M. Graves, Eugene, Oregon.

284,751—Sept. 11, 1883.—DENTIFRICE.—Alfred P. Merrill and John Eastwood, Socorro, N. Mexico.

285,243—September 18, 1883.—DENTISTS' FLASK.—J. W. Elliott.

286,704—October 25, 1883.—DENTAL ENGINE SUSPENSION BRACKET.—W. A. Johnson, Clifton, N. Y.

286,845—October 25, 1883.—TEMPORARY DENTAL PLATE.—G. F. Reese, Brooklyn, N. Y.

287,199—October 25, 1883.—DENTAL PLATE.—V. Von Velck, New York, N. Y.

287,354—October 25, 1883.—ARTIFICIAL TOOTH-CROWN.—Weston & Starr, Philadelphia, Pa.

287,761—October 30, 1883.—DENTAL ENGINE HAND-PIECE.—J. W. Gilbert.

287,683—October 30, 1883.—DENTAL ENGINE HAND-PIECE.—W.A. Johnston, et al.

288,177—November 6, 1883.—ARTIFICIAL TOOTH-CROWN.—W. S. How, Cincinnati, Ohio.

288,492—November 13, 1883.—ARTIFICAL TOOTH-CROWN, S. M. Roach.

288,499—November 13, 1883.—DENTAL ENGINE HAND PIECE.—S. R. SCREVEN.

240,559—Dec. 25, 1883—DENTAL ENGINE FAN. R. M. Ross and E. J. Klinck, Utica, N. Y.

290,401—Dec. 25, 1883—Abrasing DISK-HOLDING SPINDLE FOR DENTAL ENGINE.—W. P. Cook, Milford, Mass.

10,423—December, 25, 1883.—DENTAL DRILL HAND-PIECE.—R. M. Ross, Attica. N. Y.

290,814—December, 25, 1883.—DENTAL PLUGGER.—B. F. Eshelmans Harlan, Iowa.

289,472—December, 25, 1883—DEVICE FOR HOLDING DENTAL DRILLS ON WHETSTONES —W. W. Vance, Kearney, Neb.

The Baltimore College of Dental Surgery.

Of the considerable and increasing number of Dental Colleges in this country, the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery ranks first in point of age and the respectability and prestige which age and an honorable career gives to an educational institution. Its establishment marks an era in dentistry, as distinct and well defined as the establishment of a new species: for although dentistry had been gradually developing out of a crude art into a scientific calling, yet the transition itself was abrupt and almost unpremeditated. For it was due to the refusal, now more than forty-four years ago, on the part of the University of Maryland, to establish (what was asked for by Chapin A. Harris) a chair or chairs of Dentistry in that institution which forced the founders of this the first old College of Dentistry to independent organization. Much for the good of dentistry was all this narrow-minded action on the part of the medical profession; and with energies made all the more intense by the covert sneer that dentists were mere mechanics, (although Harris was an M. D.), he, with others organized the Baltimore College on a basis which has been the admiration and the model of all succeeding similar institutions. It grew at once into stalwart manhood, and has steadily held its own both in the opinion of the public at large, and the dental profession.

This institution has now graduated *eleven hundred and sixty-eight* students. It has drawn its patronage from all parts of the United States and the West Indies, and from many countries in Europe. Its graduates are scattered all over the civilized world They are located in nearly every city of Europe. They lead the profession in all the great centres of civilization, and have won eminence and renown in England, France, Russia, Prussia, Switzerland, Spain and Italy. They have carried the honors of the institution into Asia, Australia and the land of the Pyramids; while in every State in the United States they have established their own worth and the reputation of their Alma Mater.

This College may well point with pride to the standing of its graduates. Many of them have reached high stations in the profession; many have become renowned for their attainments, original discoveries and writings. They have met with signal honor abroad, nearly every Court-dentist in Europe being a graduate of this institution. Very many of them are men of broad culture, who have been previously trained in other high educational institutions; and, collectively, they have developed a degree of worth and usefulness which reflects the highest credit upon the College.

During the years of the existence of this school, *nineteen hundred and ninety nine students* (1999) have attended its annual sessions.

The Baltimore College of Dental Surgery is the only dental college in the world which conducts its final examinations publicly, and with the exception of the University of Virginia, and, perhaps, the Johns Hopkins University of Baltimore, is the only American educational institution which does this. A board of visitors consisting of about eighty of the most eminent men in the dental profession are represented annually by a committee, to witness the final examinations, and advise with the Faculty as to the fitness of the candidates for graduation. It would be better still were the power to grant diplomas transferred from the Faculty to this board, as the sympathy of the professor for his deficient pupil often leads astray his cooler judgment.

As the case at present stands, dental colleges of repute look askance at the rapid multiplication of so called "dental departments of medical colleges." If dentistry is to be throughly taught it must be elsewhere than where, to use the language of a well-known teacher, the dental school is a "mere caudal appendage of a University or Medical school." In other words, much teaching and much practicing too, of dentistry, is necessary to make the practitioner capable. To merely learn the outlines of dentistry amid the struggle for a medical diploma is not dental education. The old Baltimore school recognizes this and has in its outfit the most extensive and elaborate organization and apparatus for the study of "practical dentistry." Its buildings, infirmary, three separate laboratories, lecture hall, museum, all illustrate the statement made that "practical dentistry" is recognized as *the need*; and that he who simply knows the books, and has no dentistry in his *fingers* is, however brilliant he may be as a scholar, lacking in the one thing needful. Entering now upon its forty-fifth year of usefulness, this college, the Faculty of which has in the past, held so many distinguished names is, it is hoped, no less efficient than in former years. The experience of the past is carefully studied, and it is certain no good thing is let lapse into disuse, while careful scrutiny of the *new* that arises is constantly made.

J. B. HODGKIN, D. D. S.

A Method of Mounting a Porcelain Faced Crown.

BY A. O. HUNT, D. D. S., IOWA CITY, IOWA.

In cases of roots with frail and ragged edges, with the gum tissues overlying and filling the crown end; there are serious difficulties in the way of success.

The following method will overcome most if not all of them; allowing the setting of a crown that is durable and useful.

To get good access to the root, first pack it with soft gutta-percha pellets, pressing out over the edges, building on until the gum is displaced so that when the gutta percha is removed a large and free opening is had through the gum, and the edges of the root fully exposed.

This packing should remain two or three days. With a thin platinum ribbon (No. 33 gauge) form a tube, place it over the end of the root, with fine binding wire wrapped around it, twist the wire until the platinum conforms to the shape of root. With this in place prepare enough plaster (2 parts) sand or asbestos (1 part) to take an impression; see that the plaster fills the tube down to the root.

When the impression is removed with band, dry thoroughly, pour into it Babbitt metal, (Grade C.) Watts or Reese metals. Break away the plaster and remove the platinum tube, trim away in the metal that portion that corresponds to the gum tissue, leaving a correct model of the end of the root over which to make the permanent band of gold.

Fit this tightly to the model, turning a flange over the labio-cutting edge as a rest for the Porcelain face. Now prepare the following—Hollow platinum wire,(No. 60 draw plate gauge,) a twist drill a trifle smaller than the wire, with cutting end cone shape so that it leaves the bottom of the drill hole of this form. Hard wax—gutta percha (1 part,) pure beeswax, (2 parts,) add sufficient resin to form a mass that will be hard at the temperature of the body.) Platinum rolled very thin, say, (No. 45 gauge.) Put the gold band in place over the root in the mouth, so that the flange is below the gum-line. Follow the pulp canal with the drill, securing as deep a socket as may be. If too frail, fill root with hard setting amalgam or gold. Select a suitable plain plate tooth,(pins cross-wire preferred,) grind to fit, resting the cervical end on the flange of the band. Lay a piece of the platinum foil on a soft wood surface and press the to othpins through it. Burnish the foil down to the tooth and over the proximal, cutting and cervical edge at the latter points, so that the foil will be between the tooth and flange.

Adjust the tooth so prepared to its place, driving the platinum tube or wire into the drill-holes, allowing it to extend to the cutting edge of the tooth, with a hot instrument (a flat burnisher) melt hard wax about the tube, inside the band and adhering to the tooth.

Arrange everything now as you would have it when finished. With plaster and sand or asbestos, the same as before, take an impression. Should the tooth and band not draw out with it, they can be removed and put in place in the impression. Fill all with a mixture of plaster and sand. Remove the cup and trim down on the lingual side, exposing and removing all the wax. Bend the tooth pins up close to the tube, fill the tube with a piece of broom-straw dipped in wet plaster. Flow solder around these and down over the thin platinum backing, until the whole is united to the band at the flange, and a good body of it on the backing. Fit a shell of gold, the same grade as the band, to the lingual side, resting on the band and fitting the backing closely at the proximal edges, and around the tube, which should extend outside of the shell. Solder this in place and finish with files etc., to a contour corresponding to the tooth being mounted. Whatever of the tube projects, file it off as surplus material. Place the crown when finished in place, perfect the articulation. Remove and attach with cement—Caulk's Diamond preferred—when mixed to the consistency of cream it gives ample time for the work, and sets hard and firm. Remove the piece of broom-corn and plaster from the tube, free access can thus be obtained through this channel, for treatment now, or at any future time.

Fill the tube nearly to the end with cement, closing up with a gold filling. The advantage of this method will be readily seen.

It can be used on any tooth, in any part of the mouth. In bicuspids with two roots, two tubes may be used; and the shell for the lingual side, formed over a piece of dry hickory or other hard wood or swaged over metal dies. In molars a tube may also be used for each root. Another advantage is in having a hollow pin or wire, nearly the combined length of root and crown, firmly embedded in cement giving great strength, with lightness. Another, the crown is easy of construction, requiring only those instruments usually found in any well appointed Dental office. Still another, it is durable; and the manipulation is positive and adapted to any shape of root. In one case the root was but ⅜ of an inch in length—a superior second bicuspid—and quite loose, accompanied with ulceration, so frail that any method of band-crowning would have been doubtful. By this method and with good results in treatment, and after seventeen months of usage, the root is firm, the crown unimpaired, and all doing the service of a good tooth.

Early Dentistry.

In compliance with your request, I will tell you some things about early dentistry in the west, of which I "know." I left the medical for the dental profession, and took my first instructions from Dr. Henry Chenowith of Circleville Ohio, in 1837, and began to operate in 1838. At that time there were few if any really settled dentists in the west, perhaps two or three in Cincinnati. Nearly all practitioners itinerated more or less. Drs. Edward, James and Joseph Taylor, who were among the first dentists I ever knew, and who all rose to distinction afterwards, itinerated for some time. I spent my first two winters in Kentucky and Tennessee, and located in Lancaster, Ohio, in the spring of 1841. My first text books were Bell, Koeker and Snell.

The profession in the west was then in its incipiency, had on its swaddling clothes. We had a few pairs of picked up forceps; but the turnkey was a good deal used. For getting out fangs and wisdom teeth, we had Bell's elevator, the crow-foot, hand-hook or claw, and the screw. The wants of the profession had not yet suggested many improvements in dental instruments. The Reece brothers were making some instruments in Cincinnati: and Sherwood began soon after. We operated very much on rocking and common Windsor chairs; but generally traveling dentists carried head rests that would attach to any house chair. I have, however, seen dentists operating with the patients head resting on the operator's left knee, while his foot was planted on another chair placed behind. Our excavators were bits fitted to a socket in an ivory handle, and required to be changed. Steel excavators had not yet appeared. My first mouth mirror was polished steel, that had to be rubbed with buckskin to warmness to cause it to evaporate the moisture. A dental college, or journal, had not so much as been dreamed of west of the mountains. The first gold foil I used was manufactured by the Leslie Brothers of Cincinnati, and was put up in quarter-ounce books. The first amalgam I knew any thing of, I made myself of equal parts (I think) of block tin and silver, and a small per cent. of copper. We made our artificial teeth of ivory, and the lower front teeth of young calves teeth. We shaped them with saws, made of watch springs, and sundry files, and made the pivot holes with drill and bow string, partial sets were shaped in blocks of ivory, and attached with gold or silver wires, gold and silver plates half an inch wide; mounting partial sets were attached to remaining natural teeth with clasps. Atmospheric pressure, or suction, had conception afterwards. The first full set of teeth I ever saw was made by Dr. Cook of Cincinnati, in about 1845. They were mounted on gold plates and kept *in situ* by the elasticity of spiral gold wire springs attached to both plates. His price for the job, I think,was two hundred dollars. It was a fine piece of workmanship. We had not heard tell of adhesive foils or heavy numbers. Every thing was done by handwork. Much of my gold filling of forty years ago, with soft foil and hand work is intact to-day,and there are others entitled to like credit. My career in this country has been over forty years; but I am now retired. There is not a dentist alive to-day that I knew in the west forty-six years ago, unless Dr. Allen now of New York City is living. Dr. Chapin A. Harris, late of Baltimore spent some of his early career in this country. It is impossible for any one unfamiliar with the status of dentistry in the west forty-five years ago, to draw an imaginary contrast between *then* and *now*, and I need not follow the theme further.

H. SCOTT.

Lancaster, Ohio, February 1884.

Save the Natural Teeth.

By Dr. L. E. Disney, Peabody, Kansas.

In an article on the above subject the writer endeavors to impress upon his patients the great importance of saving the teeth, and shows how it can be done if the practitioner will only perform his duty to his patients by educating and instructing them in the general principles of dentistry.

He says you must talk and work and act as if you knew exactly what the result would be, and your knowledge and your skill must be proved by the complete success of the operation. You must be positive, yet kind, gentle, polite, and patient. Oh! how many qualities and graces the dentist must possess! Since beginning my practice here I have kept a careful account of the number of teeth extracted, exclusive of small roots and deciduous teeth of children. I will state the number for each year only to enable me the more clearly and intelligently to institute a few comparisons. The first year from "opening day," February 16, 1880, to January 1, 1881, 312; the second year 334; the third 281, and the fourth, 313. The first year I was a stranger and as these western people are apt to look on "new-comers" with a little distrust, I had to labor diligently and cautiously "to prove" myself, and to gain their confidence. That year I did not try to save aching teeth as frequently as the next, during which I extracted only a few more, although my practice was considerably increased. The third year I determined to save as many teeth as possible, and the fourth would not extract, except where the exigencies of the case seemed absolutely to require it. Comparing the number extracted with those of former years, and my largely increased practice, the result fully justifies the belief that it is becoming generally known that my motive is to save every natural tooth that can be saved. The people are becoming educated as to the importance of saving their teeth. Teeth treated, filled and saved from the ravages of rapidly destroying diseases are "speaking monuments" of the possibility and power of medicine to restore, and skill to redeem. The experience of every practitioner has taught him that it is much easier to succeed with the educated than with the illiterate. When it becomes known that *nearly* all teeth can be saved, the people will not have them extracted. To save teeth we must not only demonstrate that we can do so, but make our patients see the importance of having them saved.

Dental College of the University of Michigan.

The first suggestion of a Dental College in the University was in 1865, when the Regents were requested by the Dentists of Michigan to establish such a department.

It was received with favor. But the finances of the University were not in a condition at that time to enable the Regents to comply witb the request.

There seemed no way open, except through a special appropriation by the Legislature.

Notwithstanding this apparent obstacle, the project was not abandoned, but rested till the winter of 1874 and 75, when in answer to a petition from a large number of people of the State, an appropriation of six thousand dollars was obtained for establishing a Dental College, and carrying on its work for two years.

The leading members of the profession in Michigan, put forth earnest efforts for the organization of the College.

Soon after the appropriation was made, the Regents took prompt action, and proceeded to organize the school; pending which upon invitation of the Regents, the following dentists addressed the Board upon the subject, giving such suggestions as they deemed desirable and important; these were, Dr. G. R. Thomas of Detroit: Dr. J. A. Watling of Ypsilanti, and Dr. W. H. Jackson, of Ann Arbor.

The Board then passed a number of resolutions, resolving that the College of Dental Surgery shall be established and placed in charge of the committee on the medical department, and that the dentists of Michigan be requested to co-operate with the Regents, by suggesting at the June meeting, such names as they may deem suitable to fill the two additional professorships which have been added.

At the next meeting of the Regents, held June 29th, 1875, a communication was presented from the Michigan Dental Association, held in the city of Detroit, May 25th, 1875, in which there was a very gratifying recognition of the action of the Legislature in this behalf, and a hearty endorsement of the action of the Board of Regents in reference to the matter; and further promising every possible aid and co-operation for the furtherance of the work. It also contained a request to the Regents to appoint two Professors.

A request was also expressed to the Regents, that Dr. J. Taft, of Cincinnati, Ohio, be invited to accept a professorship in this department.

At this meeting of the Regents, Prof. C. L. Ford of the medical department, being present, made the following recommendations.

1st. That there be required three years' study of office pupilage, under a good instructor in connection with attendance upon lectures in the University, equal, at least, to one full course of medical lectures.

2nd. That thorough provision be made for instruction in surgical, operative, and mechanical dentistry.

At this meeting, J. Taft, D. D. S. of Cincinnati Ohio, was appointed Professor of the Principles and Practice of Dental Medicine and Surgery, J. A. Watling, D. D. S. Professor of Clinical and Mechanical Dentistry, and W. H. Jackson, Demonstrator of Mechanical Dentistry.

By the action above referred to, it is clearly seen that this department had, in the beginning, the interest and hearty co-operation of the board of Regents, and of all the authorities of the University, as well as that of the profession throughout the State; this interest and co-operation have been manifested from the beginning to the present.

In supplying fixtures, tools and instruments, the profession of the State and dealers in dental materials generally, were liberal in contributions; these came unsolicited, and were accepted as evidences of warm interest in the enterprise. Liberal donations of books were also made.

Early in July, 1875, the first announcement was issued, and on the first of October, following, the first term opened with twenty students; which continued six months without interruption.

Of the twenty students present, eleven were from Michigan, three from Ohio, three from Indiana, and three from Illinois.

In the class of the following year, 76 and 77, there were thirty-three.

For the next four years the classes were as follows; terms, 77-78, forty-three; 78-79, sixty-two; 79-80, eighty-three; 80-81, eighty-six; and for the succeeding years the classes have ranged from sixty-six to eighty.

The graduating classes have been as follows; 1876, eight; 1877, ten; 1878, fourteen; 1879, fifteen; 1880, thirty-four; 1881, thirty-six; 1882, thirty-two; 1883, twenty-six; 1884, twenty-four.

At the close of the second term, Dr. W. H. Jackson resigned his position as demonstrator of mechanical dentistry, and was succeeded by Dr. W. H. Dorrance. In 1880, Prof. Watling resigned the Professorship of Prosthetic dentistry, and Dr. Dorrance was elected to fill that vacancy, which he has occupied to the present time.

In June, 1880, U. D. Billmeyer was appointed assistant in the clinical department.

In June, 1881, Dr. C. S. Case, of Jackson, Mich., was appointed assistant in Prosthetic dentistry.

October 1st, 1883, Dr. Billmeyer resigned his position as assistant in the clinical department, and Margaret Humphreys, D. D. S., of Ann Arbor was appointed to fill the vacancy.

Co-education exists in almost every department of the University, and this department has admitted to its classes, every woman who has applied, who was prepared to enter; they enter upon the same conditions as men. They have sustained themselves well and have exhibited an equal, if not higher, average scholarship than the men, they are upon the whole better students; their ability as operators, is equal to that of men, and in delicacy of manipulation above the average.

The first woman entered as a student in 1879, graduated in 1880. There have been from one to four lady graduates in each class, from that to the present time.

The status of the College may be somewhat estimated by the generous support given it by the profession of this and other countries.

The classes have grown beyond the most ardent expectations of the founders and friends of the department, and this too, while the standard of requirements for both entrance and graduation, have been from year to year, made more stringent; and almost every year has added something to the extent of the curriculum, which has seemed necessary to keep abreast with the progress of the times. *

We have a few copies left of the DENTAL ANNUAL, which we will supply to those who desire them.

CAULK'S

DENTAL ANNUAL.

JANUARY, CAMDEN, DELAWARE. 1885.

DENTAL DOTS DISTILLED.

There are twenty-one Dental Colleges and dental departments of Universities or medical schools.

Twenty dental periodicals are published in the interests of the business and practice of dentistry in the United States.

There are twelve manufactories of artificial teeth in the United States, which make 10,000,000 of these useful articles per annum.

Twenty States have laws regulating the practice of dentistry: See table of the same with other information on another page.

There are about ninety-five Local, State and National Dental Societies in the United States, thirty-five of this number being State organizations.

The number of dealers and manufacturers of dental goods in the United States, those who are considered to be legitimately in the business, is said to be about one hundred.

A statistician has found that the average age of men in the past forty years has advanced three years.

The office of Demonstrator in Clinical Dentistry at the Dental College of the University of Michigan, is held by Margaret Humphreys, D. D. S.

It is said that the Dental College of the University of Michigan, at the beginning of its last session, rejected ten applicants for matriculation, for a lack of sufficient English education. Four applicants for graduation were also rejected.

In the States of New York and Georgia, dental practitioners are by law, exempt from jury duty.

The first dental infirmary in the United States was established by the Society of Dental Surgeons of the State of New York, in 1847.

In 1861, a dental hospital was connected with the Charity Hospital of Philadelphia, this being the first hospital of the character founded in this country.

In 1867, the Brooklyn Dental Infirmary was established under the auspices of the Brooklyn Dental Society, and was voted by the city, an annuity of $1.500.

St. Luke's, the Woman's, the German and Manhattan Hospitals, and the Columbia Institute of New York have,each,a dentist included in their medical staff.

A dental surgeon was, in 1862, appointed to Girard College in Philadelphia.

"Teeth are a trouble when they are coming, a trouble when they are here, and a trouble when they are gone."

The preservation of exposed pulps I consider one of the greatest achievements in modern dental surgery.—Abbott.

The New England Dental Society has now over two hundred members, which makes it, probably, the largest dental society in America.

In 1856 there were only two dental vulcanizers in this country, one in New Haven, Conn., and the other in New York city.

Dr. Waginsky is the president of the "Pervaya Obshch-stva Dantistov w Rossiy," which,translated into English,means the first society of dentists in Russia.

The number of patents granted, annually, is between 15,000 and 16,000, and of this number the dental profession comes in for its quota.

Several states and one Territory, Dakota, will try for a law regulating the practice of dentistry at the coming sessions of their legislatures.

Another dental journal is reported to be in embryo,away down in Tennessee; no name had been found for it up to latest accounts.

The dental laws as enacted and amended in the states of Missouri and New Jersey, require every person engaged in the practice of dentistry to have a diploma from the faculty of a reputable dental college.

The Herbst method of filling teeth consists in the system of burnishing soft cylinders of gold with instruments of different shapes and sizes, made smooth like burnishers, and these are rotated with the dental engine. The gold is burnished, first against the walls of the cavity, and then continued, layer by layer, until the cavity is finished. In most of the cavities a matrix is used.

"The latest novelty in dentistry," says the Boston *Journal*, "is teeth-shaping, or denticulation, as it is called. By means of a liquid application the teeth are softened and pressed into the desired shape." Won't some of our brethren at the "Hub" explain? We have often looked to the "east" for "light;"—turn on the electric!

The latest craze in regard to mercurial poisoning is, that it is caused by the *mirrors*. Now this is unfortunate, for the world *could* get along without amalgam fillings and rubber plates somehow, but *mirrors*! oh, horrors! never.—*Ex.*

A German physiologist said,some years ago, if the people of the United States continue to live on the starchy-white flour, as they are now doing, in a few more generations they will be without teeth, with imperfect bones and,of course, with equally imperfectly developed brains.

How the world has progressed within a century! George Washington, the first president of the United States, never saw a steamboat. John Adams, the second president of the United States, never saw a railroad. Andrew Jackson, the seventh president, knew nothing about the telegraph. Abraham Lincoln, the sixteenth president, never dreamed of such a thing as the telephone.

THE IDEAL ASSISTANT, in a dental office, is a woman of education and refinement, of pleasing manners and address, interested in her vocation, and devoted to the welfare of all she is called upon to serve.—*Kingsley.*

Harris says that it was not until the year 1800 that the use of gold became common among dentists. For the next twenty or thirty years the use of gold was confined,mostly,to dentists in the large cities. Dr. Eleazer Parmly states that the first gold filling he ever saw was in 1815, and this was put in by Dr. Waite of London. *Ex.*

The French government has gathered statistics of the soldiers' teeth since the first Empire, on account of the necessity of teeth for biting cartridges. We find by their tables that certain localities favor good teeth, and others bad. The French is the only government that has done much this way. Much more of this work should be done—we should examine and tabulate the condition of teeth in our own country.—*Dr. Patrick, before Illinois State Dental Society.*

Law Regulating the Administration of Anæsthetics.—Section 6,990, Revised Statutes of Ohio : Whoever uses, upon another, an anæsthetic, unless, at its administration and during the whole time the person is wholly or partly under the direct influence of it, there is present a third person competent to be a witness, shall be fined not more than twenty-five nor less than five dollars.

Dentistry relies more upon common sense views and practice than any other profession. The physician never knows whether nature or his medicine has done the work. The lawyer says there isn't a law made but can be evaded. But the dentists' work is, like the poor, always present. We can see our work done years ago, and always know the why, if we will.

The highest aim of the physician is to prolong life ; the highest aim of the dentist should be to preserve teeth.

The position of dentistry to-day is the direct result of medicine. The recognition of dentistry, as a profession, is due to the liberality of medicine and its votaries. Dentistry is gradually but surely climbing to the same plateau occupied by medicine, and it cannot surely be one of the acknowledged branches of medicine until the practicing dentist is also a graduate of medicine.—*Ex.*

The Illinois State Board of Dental Examiners, at their regular meeting, over a year ago, refused to recognize a diploma from the Indiana Dental College as sufficient to entitle the holder to practice dentistry in that State. The board refused to register such person without examination. Suit was brought against the board to compel such recognition. The case passed in regular order to the Supreme Court of the State. Within a few days a decision has been issued from that court fully sustaining the board of examiners in the position they took in the matter.—*Dental Register.*

Mechanical Skill Necessary to Dentistry.—A physician may be very skillful without any mechanical skill, though a surgeon cannot be ; but a dentist must have the element which the phrenologists, whose terms are better than their theories, call "constructiveness." Every dentist should have these six things : Good ability, good manners, a pleasant address, cleanliness, tact, and a good personal appearance. He is brought into close contact with his patrons, many of whom are ladies and children. He must touch them. He must encourage them ; compose them when agitated, and help them to bear protracted or, what is worse, sudden pain.—*Exchange.*

In 1850 there were only two kinds of base-plates in general use, silver for the temporary, and gold for the permanent sets. Shortly after this date experiments were made with base metals, alloys, and vegetable bases.

Cheoplasty was invented by Dr. A. M. Blandy of Baltimore. Gutta-percha, or auroplastic, was invented by Drs. Hawes and Hill. Tinplates were cast by Drs. Boyce and Hawes,in 1854.

Dr. Dieffenbach of New York invented amber, and procured a patent for it April 13th, 1858. Collodion was patented by Mackintosh in England in 1860, and in 1868 Dr. Hill made it in America,calling it pyroxyline. Dr. J. A. McClernand of Louisville patented Rose Pearl in 1868. Patents for Aluminum plates were granted to Dr. Clark in 1859.

Dr. John Allen, who invented the continuous porcelain gum on a platinum base, obtained a patent in 1851. Rubber or caoutchouc did not come into general use until after 1858, although Dr. Z. W. Evans of Paris, claims to have experimented with it in 1848. Dr. C. S. Putnam claims to have made and used the first dental vulcanizer. Celluloid has been in general use for several years.

W. W. H. Thackston, M. D., D. D. S. of Farmville, Va. is still in active practice, though holding the second oldest diploma from a Dental College now held by a living dentist who attended the lecture terms and graduated regularly. The Baltimore College of Dental Surgery, *then* the only institution of its kind in existence, held its first commencement exercises, March 9th, 1841, (before the writer was born,) and at that commencement, graduated Robert Arthur, and R. Covington Mackall, both of Baltimore. At the second commencement,the graduating class consisted of W. R. Scott, of North Carolina, I. B. Savier, and W. W. H. Thackston, both if Virginia. Dr. Arthur, of the *first* class, and Drs. Scott and Savier of the second class, having died, leaves Dr. Mackall and Dr. Thackston, the two oldest living regular graduates of a dental college, in the world,—Dr. Mackall's diploma ante-dating Dr. Thacskton's, just one year.

The "Virginia State Dental Association," which was organized in the city of Richmond, December 12th, 1842, is probably the first and oldest *incorporated* society of dentists in the United States. Recognizing the need of associated effort in developing and improving the newly acknowledged science of dentistry, the leading practitioners of Virginia called a convention, to meet for the purpose of organizing a State Dental Society. This movement was suggested by Professors Harris and Hayden, of the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery, and was readily and earnestly acted upon by the representative men then practicing in Virginia. The Legislature, at its ensuing session, granted a charter of incorporation, vesting the association with all the rights and privileges of a corporate body. That charter is said to be still in force, and under its ægis, dental surgery in Virginia has been fostered and advanced, and similar State societies have been established, modeled upon the same plan, in thirty-five States of the American Union.

We always feel inclined to say, "I told you so;" and some of you may remember how I was blackguarded (about 1857-58) for putting in a great many pivot teeth. A patient, for whom I put in the six anterior superior teeth, in 1858, lost them in 1876. My first case was two superior central incisors for a physician's wife. They were put in about 1853, and extracted in 1871. When the dentist came to extract them for a full denture, we asked the patient how it was that the two front teeth were saved, when the others were all decayed. They were the ordinary pivot tooth, on a hickory pin. Dr. J. Taft filled a pulpless tooth for me 39 years ago, and although the crown is gone, the root still does service.—*Dr. Watt.*

At the twelfth annual meeting of the American Dental Society, of Europe, held at Vevey, Switzerland, in August, 1884, the sum of 500 francs was voted to the Webb fund in America.

Dentistry has been defined as "medical science applied to the prevention, modification, or removal of the causes and effects of disease in the dental organs;" to which must be added scientific mechanism and artistic culture—skill in construction, and judgment in application—so that the dentist, thoroughly qualified for his calling is, to some extent, physician, surgeon, artist, and mechanic.—*Ex.*

The effort being made to elevate the dental profession, says Dr. L. C. Ingersoll, is being made in the center, when it should be made at the beginning. It is elementary, more than medical education, that is lacking in our present system of dental education. There is too much made of the question of medical instruction, and not enough of that pertaining to the elementary. There are young men who commence the study of medicine who, at the same time, are incapable of writing three or four lines of good English. Go back to the old proverb, that "Mind makes the man," and insist on a good mental acumen, and a sufficient preparatory education, and this will elevate the profession.

The greatest chasm between medicine and dentistry is caused not by the difference of practice so much, but by the intellectual calibre of the practitioners, professionally. This great difference is caused by the laws of States, coupled with the teachings of many dental colleges. Not until dental practitioners are compelled to be medical graduates, will this chasm be filled.

No two professions are brought into such direct contact as those of medicine and dentistry, not only professionally, but the work of each is many times seen by the other, and if a member is educated up to the point of discrimination, as regards the other, it would be a mutual benefit.

Physicians, as a rule, are not sufficiently versed in dental pathology and histology. If a chair combining these two studies were placed in each medical school, it would certainly be a benefit, particularly to those about to enter a country practice, and at the same time would assist dentists in the prosecution of their vocation. It would enable medical gentlemen to cast oil upon the troubled waters of the dentist's career.—*Extract.*

WHO ARE QUACKS?—"The persistent student never becomes a quack. No dentist who has subscribed for from two to four good dental journals and carefully read them, can be a quack.—*Prof. Taft.*

To define the word quack, as one who ignores the periodicals of his profession is not far from the absolute truth.

We know a dentist who, to the question, "What dental journals do you want this year?" always replies, "send them all." We hardly need say that this man has a state-wide reputation as a most successful dentist. He simply commands patronage by virtue of his merit as a practitioner, and defies competition. He certainly is no quack, and the public knows it.

Success to-day depends upon the exercise of the brain along the *optics* directed towards the "Outermost rim and beyond," of scientific thought and investigation. The possessor of such a brain, whatever his special calling, is sure to be no quack.—*New England Journal of Dentistry.*

Boyle, the eminent English chemist, said, that if every artist would but discover what new operations occurred to *him* in the exercise of his trade, philosophy would thence gain innumerable improvements. It is just so with our profession. All knowledge began from experience, therefore all new experience is the beginning of new knowledge.

Each can accomplish much for himself by energy, hard work, and close application to his profession, but not all. So closely are we related to each other, and so different are our professional experiences, that the greatest results are attained only by our meeting together, comparing notes and experiences, and discussing, thoroughly, the subjects that are of vital importance to our profession. Thus will the great excellencies of each one, in any particular line, be made the excellencies of all, which is a duty we owe not only to ourselves, but to the public, our patients. In this light there is no policy so poor as selfishness. He who seeks, exclusively, his own interests will never find them, for they lie not in the path he is pursuing.—*Dr. Smith.*

Future analysts may well describe this period of American history as the wire age, says the Boston *Advertiser.* In no part of the economy of our daily life are we divorced from wire. It is our slave, and yet an ever-present master. Sleeping, we repose on wire mattresses. Eating, we see foods that have passed through sieves and which are sheltered from insect appetite by wire covers. Calling, we pull wires to ring curled wire gongs. Traveling, we are conveyed by cable or electric railways, hoisted by elevators hung on wires, and hurried over wire bridges. We announce our coming by telegraph or telephone wires, and we thread our way by night through streets lighted by means of electric cables. Across our fields are strung many thousands of miles of barbed wire fences. against which dumb brutes protest, Texan rangers draw the knife, and lawyers, juries, judges and reporters, whet their intellectual blades. Our clocks are set by wires, our watches run by wires, our books are stitched with wire, our pictures hung by wires, our politics managed by wires, and last, but not least, your dentist will put in teeth for you on golden wires.

Dentists' Fees in France.—A member of the Société Syndicate Odontologique de France, proposes a tariff for dental operations as follows:

	Francs.	
For consultation	20=	$ 3.86
" extraction	20=	3.86
" do. with nitrous oxide	40=	7.72
Honorarium for the administration of the gas	20=	3.86
Simple gold filling	20 to 50=	3.86 to $ 9.65
Stopping—amalgam, etc,	20=	3.86
Pivoting	50 to 100=	9.65 to 19.30
Artificial teeth on plate	50 to 100=	9.65 to 19.30
" " (two)	80 to 150=	15.44 to 28.95
" " (three)	100 to 200=	19.30 to 38.60
" " (complete set)	400 to 1500=	77.20 to 289.50
Dressing	10 to 20=	1.93 to 3.86
Repairing a plate	50 to 100=	9.65 to 19.30
Each sitting for adjusting plate, altering line of pressure, etc.	20=	3.86

Curiosities of Dental Literature.

Atkinson, Me., has a blacksmith who keeps a dentists' chair in one corner of his shop, and pulls occasional aching teeth. He is also a good cabinetmaker, and when he can't get anything else to do, he practices law.

"*Ah, Victorine*, my poor girl, how you have changed!" "It is because I have just come from a dentist's, madam; he has pulled out two of my teeth." "Two?" "Yes, madame; a good one, and then a bad one; he made a mistake the first time." "How horrible!' "but it doesn't matter. He was very reasonable; he only made me pay for one."—*Paris Paper.*

A Gold Filling Removed from the Neck.—A lady in Tennessee had a gold filling, about the size of a squirrel shot, recently removed from the side of her neck, immediately beneath the angle of the jaw. She was ignorant of the manner in which it got there, but it probably escaped from one of her teeth while eating, and lodged in the fauces or a fold of the mucous membrane of the lower part of the mouth, and from thence made its way to the place from which it was removed.

An Ancient Dentist—In 1757 an advertisement appeared in the New York papers with "John Baker, Surgeon Dentist." He "begs leave to acquaint the gentry of New York City that he has given proof of his superior art to the principal nobility, gentry and others, of Great Britain, France, Ireland, and other principal places of Europe; also, to 2,000 persons in Boston, and is now in this city, at Mr. John Watson's, in the house where Captain Randall lately lived, on the corner of Pearl street, where he fills teeth with lead or gold, so that they will remain fast for many years, and may eat, drink and sleep with them in their mouths, as natural ones, from which they cannot be discovered by the sharpest eye."

Dentists have often complained of popular ignorance concerning the teeth, and have taken pains to educate the public. But I discovered the other day that the schoolmaster is abroad with all the modern improvements, and we may presently be going to school to our patients. It was in this wise: An uncommonly bright school girl of twelve or fourteen years, having just left my chair, looked into my face with her eye full of a sweet seriousness and asked: "Doctor, have I such teeth as bacteria readily devour?" And certain symptoms of amusement on my part were not received with favor. Very truly yours, J. SMITH DODGE, D. D. S., in *Independent Practitioner.*

In an Albany dentist's office, a short time ago, a lady died in the operator's chair, from the administration of chloroform. While her body was being carried out, a lady entered, and said, "Give me chloroform, and pull away, only one in a thousand dies, and the rest of this thousand are safe now."—*Ex.*

Our Dental Brethren on both sides of the water are becoming a very pushing class. Not long ago several Parisian dentists offered to do dental work free, in the municipal hospitals. The Municipal Council, politely refusing this over liberal offer, reminded the petitioners that it was a principle of true democracy that every man should be paid for his work. New York dentists vent their surplus activities in other ways. A firm in this city, for example, have a large show window containing a wax figure with moving jaws and a hysterical smile. Above it is the legend: "Archer, Puller & Filer, French Dentists. No charge for extracting teeth. Come in and have one drawn. Rubber sets, $1 to $5."—*Med. Record.*

In order to advertise my business, I will, until the first of March 188 , make the following extraordinary offer; I will make the best artificial teeth, fully warranted in every respect, for $10.00 per set; and with every set made at that price I will give a stem winding American watch, beveled glass, nickle silver case, a good time-piece and a beautiful watch in every respect. The watch can be seen at my office at any time.— *Western Dentis*

John Henry Puffem, M. D., Physician and Surgeon. Dentistry a Specialty. Insurance and Real Estate Agent, Notary Public, Grindstone city, State of Helvetia,—is the way his card reads, except we have changed his real name and location, as we do not wish to wound his feelings by giving him undue publicity.

Miss Nellie D. Cooley, of Wilkesbarre, Pa., who disappeared in so mysterious a manner from her home on December 9th, 1883, was found May,27th, 1884, after a lapse of five months, in the Susquehanna River. The remains were so badly decomposed that all identification by general appearance was impossible, until Dr. C. S. Beck, dentist of the above named place, was called as a witness by the coroner's jury, and he positively identified the remains by the structure of the teeth and the fillings he had inserted in some of them. So much for dental science.

DENTIST'S FEES IN THE GOOD OLD DAYS.—The following curious advertisement has come down to us, through just a century of time. It is interesting, as giving one an inkling of how the profession lived, and charged, we may add, in the good old days: "Martin Van Butchell, Surgeon Dentist, attends at his house in upper Mount-street, Grosvenor Square, always from 10 till 4; open till dusk. Advice £1. 10s.; taking out tooth or stump £5.5 s.; a whole under row, £42; upper row, £63; an entire set, £105; natural teeth £10.10s. each, No transplanting. No annual patients. N. B.—The money paid first. "This was the doctor who used to ride a pony in Hyde Park, painted in various brilliant colors; and who kept the embalmed body of his late wife in a glass case in his drawing-room.

"WANTED.—A Baptist dentist," is the title, in bold-face type, of an advertisement in the *Canadian Baptist*. We are told that Dundas, with a population of four thousand, is without a dentist, that "a good brother would be very useful and very soon prosperous." But would'nt a Methodist dentist, a Presbyterian dentist, or a Unitarian do quite as well? We did not know before that membership in the Baptist denomination was in itself a preparation for the practice of dentistry. But, since Swedenborg knew by the aching of his teeth that Paul had surrounded himself with hypocrites in the next life, the relation between theology and dentistry may be more intimate than we had surmised. If the people of Dundas have discovered that Baptist dentists have an inspiration and skill that is not possessed by those of other denominations, they are right in publishing the fact to the world.

But we fear that we discern in this advertisement an attempt to revive, under the disguise of dentistry, the horrors of the inquisition for the purpose of religious propagandism.—*Local Paper.*

Primitive Dentistry.—Dr. George R. Fredericks, of New Orleans, has a set of teeth which was made in 1825, by Dr. Risseau, of Louisiana. It is an interesting specimen of what dentistry was in its early days. The set is a full one, the teeth being made on a base constructed from a tusk of hippopotamus. The biscupids and molars are of the same material, the incisors of the old French make of porcelain, called the French bean, because of their being of one shade and color. They are backed by gold, and fastened to the base by rivets. The upper and lower set are joined together with a spiral spring. It is said they were worn with perfect comfort during the patient's lifetime, a period of thirty years, according to a statement made by a daughter of the lady for whom the teeth were made.

A Vienna dentist who wishes to retire from business, advertises in the Medizinische Zeitung for ' a young unmarried doctor who would like to succeed to a business of $5,000 a year, and have a very agreeable existence. " No money is demanded for the business, and the agreeable existence is to be assured by marriage with the dentists daughter, a handsome and well-educated girl of seventeen. A knowledge of dentistry is not an immediate requisite, as the advertiser will be pleased to show his son-in-law how to do plugging.—*Exchange.*

THE EDITOR of *New Remedies* says: " Considering the opportunities for education in this country, it is really quite remarkable how many persons are to be found attempting the study and practice of pharmacy and medicine, who read but poorly, write miserably, can hardly solve a problem correctly in the elementary rules of armithmetic, and know so little of geography that the Englishman who comes to this country expecting to shoot buffaloes on the Jersey flats is quite their superior in this respect. "

The dental profession is not altogether free from the same incubus, as evinced from the following letter received some time since:

" Dear Sir I see your Adviresterment in the C——U——and t——, teeth Extracted Buy the Use of Vitalized Air. If it is no Seacret I would to kow how it is maid, wot will it cost to fit op fore it and Oblege

Resp————D., D. S. "

Identification of the Prince Imperial.—The circumstance of the Prince Imperial's death has revived a question which has been somewhat neglected by lawyers and physicians, viz : the importance of the teeth as a means of identification of deceased persons. The late Prince Imperial had been so much disfigured that identification would have been extremely difficult but that the Prince had had four small cavities in the first molar teeth filled with gold by Dr. Rottenstein, of Paris, and had met with a slight accident in April, 1876, from a blow on the front teeth, which had made it necessary to fill the teeth a little in order to smooth the enamel. These constituted signs which are unalterable even by ages ; and, as careful dentists keep usually a record of such operations, they afford a means of identification which is unerring, and which, as in the present instance, was of great value, and might, under certain circumstances, be of the highest importance.—[*Brit. Med. Jour.*

Aristocratic Dentistry.—Mrs. Bancroft, the actress, visited recently one of the most celebrated dentists in London, who seldom handles anything but aristocratic jaws, to have her teeth examined and operated on. Knowing the weakness of the expert, she asked what his charge was, but he refused to say until he had completed what was but an inspection and some cleaning. This done, he said his charge was $250. The artiste protested, and offered $100, which she said was all the money she had with her. She added that she had brought so much because she was told that the charge would be exorbitant, and provided herself with with a sum expected to meet the highest figure. She declares that the fashionable dentist took the $100, and, clapping his back to the door, would not allow her to leave until she had signed a note for the rest. The case is to be heard in court.—*New York Sun.*

We are pre-eminently a free people, and our delight is to get something for nothing. Some citizens of Mattoon, Illinois, are reported as disposed to regret that the national propensity was ever developed in them. An "Indian Doctor" came to the town a few weeks ago, and, as an attraction, offered to extract teeth without money and without pain. Scores of the "best people in the town," eager to cheat the local dentists out of a living, flocked to the quack's caravan, and submitted to the operation of having their pain and their teeth killed by some acrid drug. The Mattoon "best people" now carry their jaws in slings, while the "doctor's" effects are in the hands of a constable, awaiting the result of a large number of suits for damages, which have been brought by his self-snared victims.—*Local Paper.*

ARTIFICIAL TEETH are often of the greatest service to the wearer, but the fact of a set of having been the means of saving life is not without interest. Captain ——, was induced to go to Borneo in search of diamonds, and fell into the hands of the savage natives. He was imprisoned and doomed by the chiefs to be killed. Having been led to the place of execution, Captain ——, who was able to speak many languages, made the chiefs understand that if they killed him, their land would not prosper, for he had powers and connections with the spirits above; and in proof of this he would show that he could take out his teeth. He then moved about his artificial teeth and protruded them from his mouth, by means of his tongue, to the utter amazement and alarm of the people. A consultation of chiefs was held, and they concluded that he was of another world beyond the clouds, and they prostrated themselves before him. He being free, quietly made his way to the coast and managed to be picked up by a boat, eventually reaching civilized parts.—*Dental Record.*

THE FAMILY TEETH–A TRUE STORY.–A toothless couple in one of our rural districts, concluded, after much *jaw*, that they would *gum* it no longer, that, in fact, the family must be provided with a new set of teeth. These worthy people, not being given to ostentatious display; they believed in having something for a rainy day; they also firmly believed the doctrine that they twain were one flesh, and, since one pair of spectacles, *brass-bound*, had long sufficed for their united eyes, why should not *one set of teeth* work equally well? Accordingly, those aged mouths repaired to a neighboring dentist, and lo! the triumph of mind over matter—a set of teeth that will bite off a plug of tobacco for "father," or nibble Sunday caraway, and chatter harmless gossip for "mother," with equal precision! Life has now fresh zest, and has found a new relish. It is lovely and beautiful to see them at the little round table, ready for dinner. First, the old lady picks up the teeth—they are always lying about handy—slips them in and makes a good use of her privileges while father is laying up a generous stock of provisions on his plate. Presently he leans back in his chair, puts down his knife and fork, and says, cheerfully, "Come, mother, give me the teeth!" Then, the old lady, with true conjugal alacrity, touching to behold, catches them out, hands them across the table to the old gentleman, who dexterously claps them in his own mouth, and the family eating goes complacently on, till, perhaps, "mother" comes to a hard spot, and demands the molars. So back and forth, like a weaver's shuttle, busily ply the teeth, till the square meal is ended.

CUTTING NEW TEETH AT NINETY-FIVE.—Elias de Puy is ninety-five years of age, and is still able to walk eight miles a day over rough hills. He lives near Lackawack, in Ulster county, New York, in a country sparsely settled, on rough farming lands. He is in excellent health. He has had five wives and eight children. His eldest son is seventy, and gray haired, while his youngest son was born after he was eighty-five years old. He was sixty years of age when he married his last wife, while she was nineteen. A remarkable thing about Mr. de Puy is that he is cutting a new set of teeth. Nine new teeth have already made their appearance. His eyesight is excellent, and he reads almost continually. He is the most remarkably preserved man in the State.

A Few of the Dental Subjects which have appeared at the head of articles in the Journals during the past year.

Dental Education.
The Causes of Failure in Dental Operations.
Origin, Progress and Present Status of Dentistry.
The Spheroidal Tendency of Amalgams.
Continuous Gum Facings.
Peroxide of Hydrogen and Iodoform.
Granulated bone as an Article of Dental Hygiene.
A plea for more popular Dental Education.
The Possibilities of Hereditary Transmission of oral Lesions.
The Scientific Method in Filling Teeth.
Some Facts in Dental Caries.
Successes and Failures in the Application of Artificial Dentures.
Methods of Tooth-Saving.
Seabury's Method of Working Celluloid and Vulcanite by Super Heated Steam.
Hand-Pressure Filling.
Assimilation.
Diseased Gums, and Treatment.
Artificial Crowns.
Gold Fillings.
Articulation.

Regulating.
Dental Diagnosis.
Classification of Dental Tissues.
Enamel and Dentine.
Reflections on the Practical Bearing of the Germ Theories of Disease.
Operative Dentistry.
Our Failures.
Pyorrhoea Alveolaris.
Capping Exposed Pulps.
Dental Prosthesis.
Anaesthetics.
Extracting Temporary Teeth.
Perfect Fits and Air Chambers.

Tin and Gold combined as a Filling Material, Electrically and Practically considered.
The care and Treatment of Exposed Pulps.
Porcelain Facings for Carious Teeth.
Pre-historic Decay of the Teeth.
Bridge Work.
Structure of a Tooth.
Circulation in the Dental Tissues.
Progress of Decay.
The Teeth from a Medico-Legal Aspect.
Can lost Alveolaris be Reproduced.
Micro-Organisms and Dental Caries.
Repairing Vulcanite Plates.
Some of the Drugs used in Dentistry.
How to Secure Good Dental Organs.
New Mode of Treating Dead Teeth and Alveolar Abscess.
Hardening Rubber in French Chalk.
Septic Theory of Dental Caries.
Is the Organization of the Dental Profession Complete?
Filling Root Canals.
Dental Mechanism.
Dental Hygiene.
Is Dental Work Expensive?
Tin Foil as a Filling.
Dental Legislation.

Wedges and Wedging.

Should Anaesthesia be Resorted to for the Extraction of Teeth.

Amalgam Fillings.

Periodontitis—Cause and treatment.

Continuous Gum Work.

Embryology : with special reference to the Development of the Teeth and Contiguous Parts.

Dental Ministration to Children.

Relation of Food to the Teeth.

The Teeth of the Future.

Are we Professional Men ?

Histological Development of the Pre-Natal Dental Tissues.

Diseases of the Dental Pulp.

Treatment of the Alveolar Abscess by Amputation of Roots of Teeth.

Pre-Natal Influences as Affecting the Teeth.

Dentistry and its Present Status.

The Matrix in Amalgam Fillings.

Pulp Capping and Treatment of Pulp Canals.

Dental Embryonal Histology.

Case of spasm of the Muscles of the Face and Cataract due to Dental Irritation.

Habits of Dentists.

Duties to our Patients.

Dental Education of the Masses.

Tin and Gold combined as a Filling Material.

On the Influence of Micro-Organisms in the Production of Caries.

The Prevention of Dental Caries.

Pericementitis.

Value of the Mallet in Plugging Teeth.

Loose Inferior Incisors and their Treatment.

Dental Courtesy.

Child work in Dentistry.

Etiology of Dental Decay.

Electricity and the Electric Light in Reference to Dentistry.

Should Dentists Prescribe ?

Replantation.

Aesthetic Dentistry.

Degeneration of the Teeth.

Hot air as an Agent in the Treatment of Devitalized Teeth.
The First Permanent Molar and its early Management.
Effect of Disease on the Teeth.
Plastics and Plastic Fillings.
The Folly of Extracting Teeth.
The Causes of the Failure of Gold as a Filling Material.
The Treatment of Acute Alveolar Abscess by Sulphuret of Calcium.
Fillings for Deciduous Teeth.
Why the Teeth of the Negro have Failed.
History of 'Dental Education.
Transplanting Teeth.
Treatment of Exposed Pulps.
Treatment of Deciduous Teeth.
Dental Caries the Result of Civilization.
Longitudinal Grooves in Teeth.
Erosion of the Human Teeth.
Prosthetic Dentistry.
A New Observation in Dentinal Structure.
Treatment of Pulpless Teeth.
Replantation and Transplantation of teeth.
Atmopheric Pressure in its Relation to Artificial Dentures.
Elements of Art in the Practice of Dentistry.
Dental Theories and Hobbies.
Gold Restoration of Abraded Dentures.
Dental Therapeutics.
The Germ Theory of Dental Caries.
Progress in Scientific and Artistic Dentistry.
Iodoform in Dental Surgery.
The Origin of Defective Enamel.
The Septic Theory of Dental Caries.
The Chemistry of Dental Caries.
The Value of the Mallet in Plugging.
Dental Literature.
What Vulcanized Rubber Does.
Influence of Pregnancy in Caries of the Teeth.
Causes of Discoloration in Gold Fillings in Teeth.
On the Histogeny and Histology of the Dental Organ.
Hysterics and Neurasthenia caused by Dental Irritation
The Promotion of Osseous Development.
The value of Pulpless Teeth and Roots.

DENTAL SOCIETIES OF THE UNITED STATES.

NATIONAL, STATE, AND LOCAL.

To the dental societies, which have been organized in this country, much credit is due for many improvements, and the increase of advanced ideas; indeed, it would be almost an impossibility for us to estimate the value of their labors. In the year 1841, says Dr. Geo. H. Perine, the first dental society ever organized in the world, was founded in New York, and was known as "The American Society of Dental Surgeons." The next society which came into existence, was "The Virginia Society of Surgeon Dentists," which was organized in 1842, and obtained a charter; hence it claims our respect as being the first regularly incorporated dental society in the world. Between the years 1842 and 1885, there have been organized in the United States, probably about one hundred and ten dental societies, and in Canada, two.

That the wonderful advance, says the *Independent Practitioner*, of modern dental science, is in a great measure due to the organization of dental societies throughout the world, no one will dispute. There can be but little professional progress without organized effort: the growth of dentistry as a distinct profession dates from the institution of dental societies, and the standing of the practicing dentists in any locality may be accurately gauged by a perusal of the proceedings of their local society. The time is within the memory of many now in active life, when dentists locked their laboratories against the prying eyes of their neighbors, and closely guarded the information which was the result of their experience and study. That day of exclusiveness and professional jealousy has happily passed away, and now every one worthy the name of a professional man hastens to give to his brethren the benefit of any discoveries which he may make, well knowing that it is only by giving freely that he can as freely receive, and that everything which tends to elevate his calling raises himself with it.

One great advantage of these associations is that it brings together all classes of the profession, all orders of mind and practice · and in the papers read, reports presented and discussions that take place, ideas and facts are brought out of the utmost utility, that, from the modesty or disinclination to write on the part of the generator or discoverer, would never otherwise be known.

Besides, association has the effect of developing thought, lessening rancor and jealousies, awakening interest in one another, forming friendships, and so uniting the profession, and advance it in its great and humane work.

We present in the following pages a directory of nearly one hundred dental organizations corrected and revised from our Annual of last year, giving time and place of meeting with number of members and officers for 1885. Of this number thirty-five are State dental societies and two Territorial ones.

INTERNATIONAL MEDICAL CONGRESS

Has a Section on Diseases of the Teeth. Organized in London, England, August 2 to 9, 1881. Edwin Saunders, Esq., of London, (now, Sir Edwin Saunders,) presided over this Section which was attended by a large number of American dentists. Requirement for admission, degrees of D. D. S., M. D., L. D. S., M. R. C. S., D. M. D., M. D. S., etc. Next session meets at Washington, D. C., in 1887.

AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION,

Has a Section on Dental and Oral Surgery. Organized at Richmond, Virginia, May 3 to 6, 1881.

Requirement for admission the degree of M. D. Meets annually. Next session will be held at New Orleans, La., last Tuesday in April, 1885. The object of this Section in the Great Medical organization of America, is not only to elevate the standard of Dental and Oral Surgery, but to familiarize physicians and students of medicine with dental diseases. It has become an important Section, and during its short existence, exerted a powerful influence for good.

Permanent Secretary of the Association, W. B. Atkinson, 1400 Pine street, Philadelphia, Pa.

OFFICERS OF DENTAL SECTION.

President, A. W. HARLAN, Chicago, Ill.
Secretary, J. E. MEARS, 1429 Walnut street, Philadelphia, Pa.

AMERICAN DENTAL ASSOCIATION,

Organized at Washington, D. C., July, 1860. Meets annually. Next meeting at Minneapolis, Minn., the first Tuesday in August, 1885. Delegates must be graduates of some reputable dental or medical college. Permanent members shall consist of those who have served one year as delegates, and complied with the requirements of the Association.

Active members, (231,) two hundred and thirty-one.
President, J. N. Crouse, Chicago, Ill.
Rec. Sec., Geo. H. Cushing, 34 Monroe Street, Chicago, Ill
Cor. Secretary, A. W. Harlan, Chicago, Ill.

SOUTHERN DENTAL ASSOCIATION,

Meets annually. Next meeting at New Orleans, La., last Tuesday in March, 1885.

President, O. A. Rawls, Lexington, Ky.
Recording Secretary, J. A. Holliday, Atlanta, Ga.
Gor. Secretary, J. L. Fountain, Atlanta, Texas.

NATIONAL DENTAL ASSOCIATION,

Organized at New York, August, 1882. Meets bi-ennially. Next meeting, 4th Tuesday in July, in Washington, D. C.

President, R. B. Winder, Baltimore, Md.

Secretary, R. Finley Hunt, 1113 F. Street, N. W. Washington, D. C.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF DENTAL EXAMINERS,

Organized at Niagara Falls, August, 1883. Meets annually. Next meeting in New Orleans, La., last Tuesday in March, 1885.

President, J. Taft, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Secretary, Geo. H. Cushing, 34 Monroe Street, Chicago, Ill.

THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF DENTAL FACULTIES,

Organized at New York City, August 4th, 1884. Objects—"To promote the interests of dental education,—securing more uniform methods, and elevating the standard."

President, C. N. Pierce, 1415 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Secretary, H. A. Smith, 286 Race Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Next meeting first Monday in August, 1885, in Minneapolis, Minnesota.

AMERICAN DENTAL TRADE ASSOCIATION,

Organized at Niagara Falls, June, 1882. Meets annually. Next meeting, third Wednesday in June, at Boston, Mass.

President, J. Littlefield, Boston, Mass.
Secretary, Lee S. Smith, 52 Sixth Street, Pittsburg, Pa.

ALABAMA.

Alabama Dental Association,

Organized, September, 1869, at Montgomery. Disbanded in 1873, on account of yellow fever. Reorganized July 20th, 1880. Meets annually. Active members, sixty or sixty-five. Next meeting at Montgomery, second Tuesday in April, 1885.

President, W. R. McWilliams, Athens.

Secretary, C. A. Merrill, Birmingham.

CALIFORNIA.

California State Dental Association,

Organized, June 29th, 1870. Incorporated, July 1, 1881.

Meets annually, and will continue four days. Next meeting at San Francisco, first Tuesday in August, 1885.

Active members, (78,) seventy-eight.

Honorary members, (12,) twelve.

Corresponding members, (2,) two.

President, A. Warner, San Francisco.

Recording Secretary, S. E. Goe, 24 Montgomery Street, San Francisco.

Corresponding Secretary, H. E. Knox, 23 Post Street, San Francisco.

San Francisco Dental Association,

Meets monthly.

CONNECTICUT.

Connecticut State Dental Society,

Organized, 1864. Incorporated, 1875. Has fourteen (14) active members. Meets annually. Next meeting at Hartford, third Tuesday in May, 1885.

President, R. W. Brown, New London.

Secretary, G. L. Parmele, 17 Haynes Street, Hartford.

Connecticut Valley Dental Society,

Organized, November 10th, 1863. Meets annually. Next meeting at Worcester, Mass., in June, 1885. Active members (135) one-hundred and thirty-five.

President, Geo. L. Parmele, 17 Haynes St. Hartford Conn.

Secretary, Geo. A. Maxfield, Holyoke, Mass.

Assistant Secretary, A. J. Nims, Turners Falls, Mass.

DAKOTA.

Southern Dakota Dental Society,

Organized at Watertown, Dakota, October, 24 and 25, 1883. Second Annual meeting at Huron on the second Tuesday in June, 1885.

President, C. W. Stutenroth, Watertown.

Secretary, W. H. Barker, Miller.

Northwestern Dental Association,

Embraces, Dakota, Minnesota and Manitoba. Organized at Fargo, Dakota, July 27th, 1883. Meets annually. Next meeting, at Fargo, Dakota, Fourth Tuesday in July, 1885.

Active members, (19) nineteen.
Corresponding members, (10,) ten.
Honorary members, (1,) one.
President, Louis Ottofy, Ottofy.
Secretary, S. J. Hill, Fargo.

DELAWARE.

Delaware State Dental Society,

Organized, October, 1863; reorganized June 1st, 1881. Meets on the first Wednesday in June, September, December and March. Annual meeting at Wilmington, the first Wednesday in June, 1885.

Active members, (20,) twenty.
President, E. W. Haines, Newark.
Secretary, R. H. Jones, Delaware Avenue and Washington St., Wilmington.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

The Washington City Dental Society,

Organized, November 23rd, 1866. Meetings are held at No. 1113 Pennsylvania Avenue, the second Tuesday of each month.

Active members, (26,) twenty-six.
President, H. M. Schooley, 1215 Pennsylvania Avenue.
Secretary, J. H. Lewis, No. 1309, F. street.

FLORIDA.

Florida State Dental Association,

Organized at Jacksonville, Florida, October 15th, 1884. Meets annually. Next meeting, first week in May 1885 at Tampa.

Active members, (25,)twenty-five.
President, James Chace, Cedar Keys.
Secretary, Duff Post, Tampa.

GEORGIA.

Georgia State Dental Society,

Organized, December 28th 1869, in Savannah. Meets annually. Next meeting at Savannah, second Tuesday in May, 1885.

Active members, (74,) seventy-four.
President, A. G. Bouton, Savannah.

Rec. Secretary, Geo. W. H. Whitaker, Sandersville.

Cor. Secretary, L. D. Carpenter, Atlanta.

ILLINOIS.

Illinois State Dental Society,

Organized, July 24th, 1865. Meets annually. Next meeting at Peoria, on the second Tuesday in May, 1885.

Active members, (106,) one hundred and six. Honorary and corresponding members, (29,) twenty-nine.

President, H. H. Townsend, Pontiac.

Secretary, J. W. Wassall, 103 State street Chicago.

Central Illinois Dental Society,

Organized at Streator, in July, 1882. Meets annually. Next meeting at Pontiac, on the second Tuesday in October, 1885.

President, J. D. Moody, Mendota.

Secretary, C. R. Taylor, Streator.

The Chicago Dental Society,

Organized, January 16, 1864. Re-organized and incorporated, May 1st, 1878. Meets monthly with the exception of August and September. Has (83) eighty-three members.

President, A. W. Harlan, Chicago.

Recording Secretary, Jas. G. Reid, Chicago.

Corresponding Secretary, J. W. Crouse, Chicago.

INDIANA.

Indiana State Dental Association,

Organized at Indianapolis, December 28th, 1858. Incorporated, January 10th, 1879. Meets annually. Next meeting at Maxinkuckee, last Tuesday, in June 1885.

Active members, (145,) one hundred and forty-five. Honorary members, (33,) thirty-three.

President, J. W. Jay. Richmond.

Secretary, R. W. Van Valzah, Terre Haute.

IOWA,

Iowa State Dental Society,

Organized at Muscatine, July 1863. Meets annually. Next meeting at Des Moines first Tuesday in May, 1885.

Active members, (67,) sixty-seven.

Honorary members, (20,) twenty.

President, S. A. Garber, Tipton.

Secretary, J. B. Monfort, Fairfield.

KANSAS.

Kansas State Dental Association,

Organized, 1871. Meets annually. Next meeting will be held at Topeka, the first Tuesday in May, 1885. Active members, (48,) forty-eight.

President, J. A. Young, Emporia.
Secretary, C. B. Reed, Topeka.

KENTUCKY.

Kentucky State Dental Society,

Incorporated, February 21st, 1870. Meets annually. Next meeting in Louisville, first Tuesday in June, 1885.

Active members, (40,) forty. Honorary, (10,) ten.
President, R. C. Morgan, Lancaster.
Secretary, C. E. Dunn, 529 Second Street, Louisville.

LOUISIANA.

Louisiana State Dental Society,

Incorporated, February 16th, 1880. Meets, annually, in the month of February, and on the first Tuesday of each month.

Active members, (35,) thirty-five.
President, J. S. Knapp, New Orleans.
Secretary, F. J. Knapp, 13 Barronne street, New Orleans.

New Orleans Odontological Society,

Organized, June 18th, 1881. Meets on second Tuesday in each month, excepting July, August and September.

Active members, (10,) ten.
Corresponding members, (2,) two.
President, P. J. Friedrichs, New Orleans.
Secretary, A. G. Friedrichs, New Orleans.

MARYLAND.

Maryland State Dental Association,

Organized with (25)twenty-five members on October 18th, 1883, at Baltimore, Md. Meets annually. Next meeting at the call of the President.

President, D. F. Penington, Baltimore.
Recording Secretary, W. A. Mills, 49 S. Broadway, Baltimore.
Corresponding Secretary, Chas. C. Harris, Baltimore.

The Dental Association of Maryland and District of Columbia,

Organized, October 21st, 1875. Meets annually. Next meeting at
Active members, (38) thirty-eight.

President, H. C. Thompson, Washington, D. C.
Secretary, F. F. Drew, 198 N. Howard Street, Baltimore, Md.

MAINE.

The Maine Dental Society,

Organized at Brunswick, September 25, 1866. Meets annually. Next meeting at Brunswick, third Tuesday in July, 1885.

Active members, (35,) thirty-five.
President, J. W. Curtis, Brunswick.
Secretary, O. B. Brann, Portland.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Massachusetts Dental Society,

Organized, May, 1864. Incorporated, April, 1865. Meets semi-annually.

Annual meeting in Boston, second Thursday in December.
Active members, (52,) fifty-two.
Honorary Members, (5,) five.
Corresponding members, (6,) six.
President, D. M. Clapp, Boston.
Secretary, W. E. Page, 110 Tremont Street, Boston.

Harvard Dental Alumni Association.

President, J. G. W. Werner. Boston.
Secretary, Charles Wilson, Boston.

Harvard Odontological Society,

Organized, July 2d, 1878. Meets last Thursday evening of each month, at residence of members.

Active members, (18,) eighteen.
President, F. E. Banfield, Boston.
Secretary, A. J. Colgan. 147 Tremont Street, Boston.

Boston Society for Dental Improvement,

Organized, January 13, 1874. Meets the second Tuesday of each month, except July, August, and September. Annual meeting in January.

Members, (17,) seventeen. Number limited to (20) twenty.

President. A member is appointed at each meeting to act as President.

Secretary and Treasurer, Edward Page, 3 Dexter Row, Charleston District, Boston.

American Academy of Dental Science,

Organized, 1867. Meets first Wednesday in each month.

Active Fellows, (41,) forty-one.
Associate Fellows, (40,) forty.
Honorary Fellows, (5,) five.
President, George T. Moffatt, Boston.
Corresponding Secretary, E. B. Hitchcock, Boston.
Recording Secretary, E. E. Hopkins, 85 Newbury St., Boston.

MICHIGAN.

Michigan State Dental Association,

Meets annually. Next meeting at Detroit, last Wednesday in March, 1885.

Active members, (80,) eighty.
President, J. Lathrop, Detroit.
Secretary, J. B. McGregor, Port Huron.

Detroit Dental Society,

Organized, April, 1882. Meets first Monday in every month.

Active members, (20,) twenty.
President, George L. Field.
Secretary, Henry K. Lathrop, Jr., 166 Woodward Avenue.

MINNESOTA.

Minnesota State Dental Society,

Organized at Minneapolis, January 16th, 1884. Meetings to be held annually on the third Wednesday in July. The next meeting will be at Minneapolis.

Active members, (47,) forty-seven.
Honorary members, (5,) five.
President, L. W. Lyon, St. Paul.
Recording Secretary, H. L. Cruttenden, Northfield.
Corresponding Secretary, J. H. Martindale, Minneapolis.

Minneapolis Dental Society,

Organized, June 28th, 1882. Is incorporated, and holds its meetings on third Wednesday of each month, except July and August.

Active members, (24,) twenty-four.

President, T. E. Weeks, 301 Nicollet Avenue, Minneapolis.

Secretary, W. N. Murray, corner 4th and Nicollet Ave., Minneapolis.

MISSOURI.

Missouri Dental Association,

Meets annually. Next meeting at Sweet Springs, first Tuesday after July 4th, 1885.

Active members, (100,) one hundred.

President, Franklin Swap, Booneville.

Recording Secretary, G. L. Sheppard, Sedalia.

Corresponding Secretary, C. W. Spalding, 1525 Olive street, St. Louis.

St. Louis Dental Society,

Organized, December 1st, 1856. Meets first Tuesday in each month, at 204 North Broadway, excepting August and September.

Active members, (25,) twenty-five.

President, J. B. Newby.

Recording Secretary, J. W. Whipple, 1502 Olive street.

Corresponding Secretary, A. J. Prosser.

MISSISSIPPI.

Mississippi Dental Association,

Organized, 1875. Meets annually. Next meeting at Jackson, first Tuesday in June, 1885.

Active members, (50,) fifty.

President, E. E. Spinks.

Corresponding Secretary, W. W. Westmoreland, Columbus.

Recording Secretary, I. B. Rembert, Jackson.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

New Hampshire Dental Society,

Organized at Nashua, November 1st, 1877. Meets annually. Next meeting at Concord, the third Wednesday in June, 1885. This society is in a flourishing condition, and the meetings are well attended by the younger members of the profession.

Active members, (43,) forty-three.

President, Wm. Jarvis, Claremont.

Secretary, E. B. Davis, Concord.

NEW JERSEY.

New Jersey State Dental Society,

Organized, 1870. Meets annually. Next meeting at Asbury Park, on the third Wednesday in July, 1885.

Active members, (98,) ninety-eight.

Honorary members, (14,) fourteen.

President, J. W. Scarborough, Lambertville.

Secretary, Chas. A. Meeker, 27 Fulton street, Newark.

Central Dental Association of Northern New Jersey,

Organized, February 26, 1880. Incorporated, May 19, 1880. Meets third Monday of each month, except July and August.

Active members, (56,) fifty-six.

Honorary members, (6,) six.

President, Fred. C. Barlow, 646 Jersey Avenue, Jersey City.

Secretary, B. F. Luckey, 182 Main street, Paterson.

NEW YORK.

The Dental Society of the State of New York,

Organized, June, 1868. Meets annually at Albany, second Wednesday in May. Permanent members, (71,) seventy-one. Honorary members, (14,) fourteen.

President, L. S. Straw, Newburgh.

Secretary, J. Edw. Line, 20 West Main street, Rochester.

The New York Odontological Society,

Incorporated, 1867. Meets third Tuesday evening in each month, except July, August and September.

Resident members, (29,) twenty-nine. Non-resident members, (46,) forty-six.

President, Wm. Jarvie, Jr.

Recording Secretary, E. T. Payne.

Corresponding Secretary, J. Morgan Howe, 34 West 35th St., New York City.

The Buffalo Dental Assoctation,

Organized at Buffalo May 23, 1864, with a membership of (19) nineteen dentists; since then forty-five (45) members have signed the roll.

Active members, (21,) twenty-one.

This Society takes pride in the fact that it has held regular sessions for over (20) twenty years.

Meets on the first Monday evening of each month.

President, T. E. Howard, 230 Pearl street.

Recording Secretary, H. A. Birdsall, 19 West Tupper street.

The First District Dental Society,

Meets on the first Tuesday evening of each month.

Active members, (93,) ninety-three.

President, A. L. Northrop, 44 West 46th street New York City.

Secretary, James E. Dexter, 8 East 44th street, New York City.

The Second District Dental Society,

Meets on the second Monday evening of November, January, March and June. Annual meeting in March.

Active members, (68,) sixty-eight.

President, J. H. Holly, Warwick.

Corresponding Secretary, F. T. Van Woret, 152 Noble street, Brooklyn.

Recording Secretary, A. N. Roussel, 929 Greene Avenue, Brooklyn.

The Third District Dental Society,

Meets annually, on the third Tuesday in April. Next meeting in Albany.

President, S. P. Welch, Lansingburgh.

Secretary, A. M. Wright, 38 Third street, Troy.

The Fourth District Dental Society,

Meets annually, on the second Tuesday and Wednesday in August, at Saratoga Springs.

President, W. H. Colgrove, Johnstown.

Secretary, A. C. Rich, Saratoga Springs.

The Fifth District Dental Society,

Holds its annual meeting in Syracuse, the second Tuesday in April.

Active members, (40,) forty.

President, C. E. Cherry, Syracuse.

Secretary, G. S. Curtis, 11 East Jefferson Street, Syracuse.

The Sixth District Dental Society,

Holds its annual meeting in Binghamton, the first Tuesday in May.

Active members, (36,) thirty-six.

President, M. D. Jewell, Richfield Springs.

Secretary, E. D. Downs, Owego.

The Seventh District Dental Society,

Holds its annual meeting in Rochester, the last Tuesday in April.

Active members, (44,) forty-four.

President, J. S. Walter, Rochester.

Secretary, C. T. Howard, 224, East Main Street, Rochester.

The Eighth District Dental Society,

Holds its annnal meeting in Buffalo, on the third Tuesday in April.

Active members, (39,) thirty-nine.

President, W. A. Barrows, Buffalo.

Rec. Secretary, S. A. Freeman, 14 Court Street, Buffalo.

The Seventh and Eighth District Societies,

Hold a semi-annual union meeting on the last Tuesday of October, on the even year in Rochester ; odd year in Buffalo.

The Rochester Dental Club,

Meets on the second Tuesday evening in each month, except July, August, and September.

President, J. Requa, Rochester.

Secretary, R. Salter, Rochester.

The Brooklyn Dental Society,

Meets on the second Monday evening of October, December, February and April. Annual meeting in October.

Active members, (48,) forty-eight.

Library and Reading Rooms, 398 Fulton street.

President, J. B. Brown.

Corresponding Secretary, J. W. Russell, 45 Green Ave.

Recording Secretary, L. G. Wilder, 54 Fort Green Place, Brooklyn.

NEBRASKA.

Nebraska State Dental Society,

Organized, 1876. Meets annually. Next meeting, third Tuesday in May, 1885, at Lincoln.

Active members, (40,) forty.

President, I. W. Funck, Beatrice.

Secretary, W. F. Roseman, Fremont.

NORTH CAROLINA.

The North Carolina State Dental Association,

Organized in Beaufort, August 11th, 1875. Meets annually. Next meeting, at Charlotte, first Tuesday in June, 1885.

Active members, (45,) forty-five.

President, J. H. Durham, Wilmington.

Secretary, T. M. Hunter, Fayetteville.

OHIO.

Ohio State Dental Society,

Organized, 1866. Meets annually. Next meeting at Chillicothe, last Wednesday in October 1885.

Active members, (97,) ninety-seven.

Honorary members, (20,) twenty.

President, C. H. James, Cincinnati.

Secretary, J. R. Callahan, Hillsboro.

Northern Ohio Dental Association,

Meets annually. Next meeting at Youngstown on the second Tuesday in May, 1885.

President, Ira Brown, Cleveland.

Recording Secretary, Geo. H. Wilson, Painesville.

Corresponding Secretary, H. F. Harvey, 319 Euclid Avenue, Cleveland.

The Mad River Valley Dental Society,

Re-organized at Dayton, Ohio, October 24th, 1882, after a suspension of six years. Meets annually. Next meeting at Dayton, Tuesday, May 19th, 1885.

Active members (40,) forty.

President, Geo. L. Paine, Xenia.

Secretary and Treasurer, Wm. H. Sillito, Xenia.

The Mississippi Valley Association of Dental Surgeons,

Organized 1844. Held its fortieth annual meeting in March 1884. Next meeting will be held on the first Wednesday in March 1885 in the hall of the Ohio College of Dental Surgery, Cincinnati, and continue in session three (3) days.

President, Wm. Van Antwerp, Mt. Sterling, Ky.

Recording Secretary, A. G. Rose, 268 Elm street, Cincinnati.

Corresponding Secretary, A. Berry, 95 West 7th street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Cincinnati Dental Society,

Organized in 1880. Meets the second Tuesday in each month, and is in a flourishing condition.

President, Frank Bell, Cincinnati.

Secretary, W. M. Williams, Cincinnati.

Ohio Dental College Association,

Meets annually. Next meeting at Cincinnati, Tuesday, March, 3rd, 1885.

President, Frank Bell, 171 Elm street, Cincinnati.

Secretary, F. A. Hunter, 123 West 7th, street, Cincinnati.

OREGON.

Oregon State Dental Society,

Meets annually.

PENNSYLVANIA.

The Pennsylvania State Dental Society,

Organized, 1868. Meets annually. Next meeting at Cressen Springs, last Tuesday in July, 1885.

Active members, (152,) one hundred and fifty-two.

President, Geo. Elliott, Meadville.

Recording Secretary, E. P. Kremer, Lebanon.

Corresponding Secretary, W. H. Fundenberg, 958 Penn Avenue, Pittsburg.

Lake Erie Dental Association,

Organized, August 23rd, 1864, at Jamestown, New York, under the name of "Dental Association of Western New York and Pennsylvania;" named changed, October 11th, 1864, to "The Dental Association of Southwestern New York and Northwestern Pennsylvania," again changed February 5th, 1867, to "Lake Erie Dental Association." Meets annually. Next meeting, first Tuesday in May, 1885 at Erie City.

Active members, (32,) thirty-two.

Honorary members, (5,) five.

President, J. A. Todd, Titusville.

Secretary, C. D. Elliott, Franklin.

The Lebanon Valley Dental Association,

Organized, October 30th, 1874, at Lebanon, under the name of "Pennsylvania Central Dental Association." The name was changed to the present one, November 16th, 1876. Meets annually. Next meeting at Reading, third Tuesday in May, 1885.

Active members, (15,) fifteen.

President, E. P. Kremer, Lebanon.

Corresponding Secretary, W. H. Schall, Reading.

Recording Secretary, W. A. Cortright, Mauch Chunk.

Central Pennsylvania Dental Association,

Organized, July 1st, 1874. Meets semi-annually in January and July. Next Semi-Annnal meeting at Tyrone, January 1st, 1885.

Active members, (11,) eleven.

Honorary members, (1,) one.

President, G. L. Robb, Huntingdon.

Secretary, J. M. Stewart, Clearfield.

The Odontological Society of Pennsylvania,

Organized, February 1st, 1879. Meets on the first Saturday evening of each month.

Active members, (42,) forty-two.

President, S. H. Guilford, Philadelphia.

Corresponding Secretary, H. K. Leech, Philadelphia.

Recording Secretary, Ambler Tees, 548 North Seventeenth street, Philadelphia.

Pittsburg Dental Association,

Organized, 1874. Chartered, June 14th, 1876. Meets monthly, the first Tuesday of each month.

Active members, (20,) twenty.

President, J. S. Goshorn.

Secretary, H. L. Reinecke, 1813 Carson street.

The Pennsylvania Association of Dental Surgeons,

(Philadelphia.)

Active members, (50,) fifty.

President, E. H Neall.

Recording Secretary, T. F. Chupein, No. 1408 Pine street.

The Odontographic Society of Pennsylvania,

Meets the third Tuesday of each month.

Active members, (26,) twenty-six.

President, Wm. A. Breen.

Corresponding Secretary, H. K. Leech.

Recording Secretary, Charles E. Graves, 405 North 41st, street.

Susquehanna Dental Association,

Organized, May 4th, 1864. Meets annually. Next meeting at Danville, Pa., May 14th, 1885.

Active members, (45,) forty-five.

President, H. C. Sticker, Milton, Pa.

Recording Secretary, L. Campbell, Slatington, Pa.

Corresponding Secretary, C. T. Meaker, Plymouth, Pa.

The Harris Dental Ascociation,

Organized, June 21st, 1867, in Lancaster, Pa. Meets quarterly, the first Thursday of February, May, August and November. Annual meeting, first Thursday in May 1885, in Grand Army Hall, Lancaster, Pa.

Active members, (17,) seventeen.

President, Wm. N. Amer.

Secretary, Alfred D. Clark, Marietta.

The Odontological Society of Western Pennsylvania,

Organized, June 14th, 1881. Annual meeting,second Tuesday in June.

Meets quarterly, second Tuesday in June, September, December and March.

Active members, (40,) forty.

Honorary members, (1,) one.

President, W. B. Libbey, Washington, Pa.

Recording and Corresponding Secretary, C. V. Kratzer, Braddock, Pa.

Butler County Dental Association,

Organized at Butler, Pa., December 15th, 1883. Meets quarterly at Butler.

Active members, (8,) eight.

President, O. K. Waldron, Butler.

Recording and Corresponding Secretary, L. A. Gibson, Barnhart's Mills, P. O., Butler Co., Pa.

RHODE ISLAND.

Rhode Island Dental Society,

Organized, July 1878. Meets quarterly, on first Tuesday of July, October, January, and April. Annual meeting at Newport, first Tuesday in July, 1885.

Active members, (25,) twenty-five.

President, J. W. Smith, Newport.

Secretary, L. L. Buckland, 146 Westminister Street, Providence.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

The South Carolina State Dental Association,

Organized, 1869. Chartered 1875. Meets annually. Next meeting at Columbia, second Tuesday in June, 1885.

Active members, (40,) forty.

President, B. H. Teague, Aiken.

Corresponding Secretary, J. Allen Miles, Charleston.

Recording Secretary, G. S. F. Wright, Columbia.

TENNESSEE.

Tennessee Dental Association,

Organized, July 1867. The nineteenth annual meeting will be held in Nashville, third Tuesday in February, 1885.

Active members, (85,) eighty-five.

President, J. U. Lee, Chattanooga.

Recording Secretary, D. B. Blakemore, 18 N. Summer Street, Nashville.

Corresponding Secretary, R. B. Lees, 171 Union Street, Nashville.

East Tennessee Dental Association,

Meets annually. Next meeting at Sweetwater, August 1885.

President, S. M. Prothro, Chattanooga.

Recording Secretary and Treasurer, A. W. Palmer.

Nashville Dental Association,

Meets monthly. Has held no session for a year or more.

TEXAS.

The Texas Dental Association,

Organized and Chartered May 7th, 1871. A new society, organized at Houston, November 25th, 1880; was, in 1881, consolidated with the old one, leaving only one in the State. Meets annually. Next meeting, the first Tuesday in May, 1885, at Galveston.

Active members, (50,) fifty.

President, Geo. S. Staples, Sherman.

Rec. Secretary, Geo. M. Patten, Huntsville.

Cor. Secretary and Treasurer, H. M. Hunter, San Antonio.

VERMONT.

Vermont State Dental Society,

Organized, March 1877. Meets annually. Next meeting, at Burlington, third Wednesday in March, 1885.

Active members, (60,) sixty.

President, R. M. Chase, Bethel.

Secretary, Thos. Mound, Rutland.

VIRGINIA.

Virginia State Dental Society,

Organized, November 3rd, 1870. Meets annually. Next meeting, at Richmond, first Tuesday in October, 1885.

Active members, (77,) seventy-seven.

President, J. R. Woodley, Norfolk.

Cor. Secretary, J. Hall Moore, 104 N. 9th street, Richmond.

Rec. Secretary. G. F. Keesee, Richmond.

Virginia Tidewater Dental Association,

Organized at Norfolk, November 1883. Meets at Norfolk first Monday in each month.

Active members, (10,) ten.

President,James R. Woodley, Norfolk.

Secretary, J. N. Webster, 156 Main Street, Norfolk.

WEST VIRGINIA.

Ohio Valley Dental Society,

(Changed from the Wheeling Dental Society,)

Organized, October 29, 1883. Meets second Monday of each month.

Active members, (13,) thirteen.

President, C. A. Wingerter, Wheeling.

Secretary, A. F. Gosmire, Wheeling.

WISCONSIN.

Wisconsin State Dental Society,

Organized, 1871. Meets annually. Next meeting at LaCrosse, third Tuesday July, 1885.

Active members, (65,) sixty-five.

President, B. G. Marcklein, Milwaukee.

Secretary, C. A. Southwell, Milwaukee.

The New England Dental Society.

" The Merrimac Valley Dental Association" was organized Oct., 1863. In 1873 the name was changed to " Merrimack Valley Dental Society." In 1882, finding there were members from all the New England States, the name was again changed to " The New England Dental Society." Meets annually. Next meeting at Burlington, Vt., October 1885.

Active members, over (200,) two hundred.

President, James Lewis, Burlington, Vt.

Secretary, A. M. Dudley, Salem, Massachusetts.

The Southwestern Dental Society,

(Missouri and Kansas.)

Organized in 1880. Meets annually. Next meeting at Lamar, Mo., on the second Tuesday after the first Monday in July, 1885.

Active members, (40,) forty.

Honorary members, (3,) three.

President, H. T. Wells, Lamar, Mo.

Secretary, M. J. McClurg, Carthage, Mo.

Dentist's Scientific and Benevolent Association.

The movement for the organization of this association was inaugurated at the meeting of the " Missouri State Dental Association" which resulted in its permanent organization, at Kansas City, Missouri, September 18th, 1883, under the name of the " Dentists' Mutual Benefit Association," but which was afterwards changed to the " Dentists' Scientific and Benevolent Association." The Association is fully protected by a charter from the State of Missouri. The qualifications for membership are that the applicant shall be in good general health, not over fifty years of age; he must also be engaged in the active practice of dentistry at the time of application, and a member in good standing of some local, state or district Dental Society, or a manufacturer, dealer or salesman of dental supplies.

President, C. H. Darby, St. Joseph, Mo.

For further information, circulars, etc., address,

R. J. PEARSON, Secretary,
2206 Troost Avenue, Kansas City, Mo.

DENTAL PERIODICALS IN THE UNITED STATES.

AMERICAN JOURNAL OF DENTAL SCIENCE.

Third series Vol. I, 1867–68. Vol. XVIII, 1884–85, published by Snowden & Cowman, at Baltimore. Editor, F. J. S. Gorgas, M.D., D.D.S. Price, $2.50 per annum.

ARCHIVES OF DENTISTRY.

Successor to the Missouri Dental Journal, also consolidated with the New England Journal of Dentistry, published monthly by J. H. Chambers & Co , St. Louis, Mo., Chicago, Ill., Atlanta, Ga., for the Dental Journal Association. Price, $3.00 per annum.

CAULK'S DENTAL ANNUAL AND HAND-BOOK OF REFERENCE,

For 1884–85, devoted to the Collection and Dissemination of Statistics relating to the Business and Practice of Dentistry. L. D Caulk, D.D.S., Editor and Publisher, Camden, Delaware. One hundred octavo pages. Price, 25 cents.

DENTAL ADVERTISER.

Vol. I, 1869. Vol. XVI, 1885. Publishers, Buffalo Dental Mfg. Co., Buffalo, N. Y. Editor, Theodore G. Lewis, 15 Court Street. Quarterly. Price, 50 cents per annum.

DENTAL COSMOS.

Vol. I. 1859. Vol. XXVI, 1885. Published monthly, at Philadelphia, by The S. S. White Dental Manufacturing Co. Editor, James W. White, M.D., D.D.S. Price, $2.50 per annum.

Dental Headlight.

Vol I., 1880. Vol. VI., 1885. Published quarterly, by Morrison Bros., Nashville, Tenn. Editor, Ambrose Morrison, M.D. Price, 50 cents per annum.

Dental Jairus.

Vol. I., 1880. Vol. VI., 1885. Published and edited monthly by W. O. Thrailkill, M.D., D.D.S., San Francisco, California. Price, $1.50 per annum.

Dental Luminary.

Vol. I., 1879. Vol. VII., 1885. Published and edited, quarterly, by Drs. J. P. and W. R. Holmes, Macon, Ga. Price, 50 cents per annum.

Dental News.

Vol. I. 188—Vol.———A monthly magazine devoted to Practical Dentistry. Edited and Published by T. P. Wagoner, 73 Main street, Knightstown, Ind. Price $1.00 per annum. Single copies 10 cents.

Dental Office and Laboratory.

Published quarterly by Johnson & Lund, 620 Race street, Philadelphia, Pa. Price $1.00 per annum.

Dental Practitioner.

Vol. I. 1883. Vol. III, 1885. Published monthly by Gideon Sibley, Corner 13th and Filbert streets, Philadelphia, Pa. Editor, Charles E. Pike, D.D.S. Price 50 cents per annum.

Dental Register.

Vol. I. 1847. Vol. XXXIX 1885. Volume commences in January, and closes in December. Published monthly by Spencer & Crocker, Cincinnati, Ohio. Editor, J. Taft, D.D.S. Price $2.00 per annum. Single copies 25 cents. Sample copy free on application.

Herald of Dentistry.

Published quarterly by T. O. Oliver, M.D., Brooklyn, New York.

Items of Interest.

Vol. I. 1879. Vol. VII. 1885. Published monthly by T. B. Welch & Son. Editor, T. B. Welch, M D. Price $1.00 per annum.

Independent Practitioner.

Vol. I. 18.—Vol. VI. 1885. Published monthly by the New York Dental Journal Association, No. 35 West 46th street, New York, N. Y. Editor, W. C. Barrett M.D., D.D.S., Buffalo, N. Y. A practical dental journal, edited and published by practicing dentists for practicing dentists. Entirely independent of all schools, cliques, and advertising firms. It is outspoken and impartial in its judgment of professional matters. Price $2.50 per annum.

ODONTOGRAPHIC JOURNAL.

Vol. V., April, 1884, to April, 1885. Published quarterly, by Davis and Leyden, Rochester, New York. Editor, J. Edw. Line, D.D.S. Price, $1.00 per annum.

OHIO STATE JOURNAL OF DENTAL SCIENCE.

Vov. I., 1881. Vol. V., 1885. Published monthly, hy Ransom & Randolph, Toledo. Editor, Geo. Watt, M.D., D.D.S., Xenia. Price, $2.00 per annum.

SOUTHERN DENTAL JOURNAL.

Vol. I., 1882. Vol. IV., 1885. Published monthly, by R. A. Holliday, Atlanta, Ga. Editor, B. H. Catching, D.D.S. Price, $2.00 per annum.

TEXAS DENTAL JOURNAL.

Published quarterly, January, April, July, and October, at Dallas, Texas. Established, January, 1883. by Dr. S. Newman, editor and publisher. Price, 50 cents per annum.

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State Dental Laws.

The legislatures of twenty states have passed laws regulating the practice of dentistry. In the following table we give the date of passage, and other information regarding them. Alabama had an act on her statutes, passed December 31st, 1841, "to regulate the practice of dental surgery and for other purposes," but of later years, Ohio was first to adopt one, in 1868; then other states followed in rapid succession, up to 1885. Illinois labored for ten years, but finally succeeded. Virginia, Massachusetts, Texas, Minnesota, Delaware, Dakota and other states are moving in the matter with good prospect of success, and in a few years nearly all will have a law of this character in their statute books.

The laws as enacted and amended in the States of Missouri and New Jersey require every person engaging in the practice of dentistry to have a diploma from the faculty of a *reputable dental college.* This places the responsibility, says Dr. Taft, for the character of the dental profession chiefly in the hands of the colleges; they should therefore assume such a position as will answer the demand in this direction.

They should also, each and every one, occupy a position that no question could arise as to their standing or efficiency. No college can afford to have the question of its reputation arise in the minds of any.

The progress that has been made in the matter of regulating the practice of dentistry, within the last fifteen years, is truly remarkable. About that time, the first laws for this purpose were enacted—they were then regarded by the most sanguine as experimental—much doubt was entertained as to their efficiency, or, indeed, as to their being of any service, while a large proportion of the profession, and a great many of the better class, too, regarded such enactments as altogether impracticable and unnecessary, and some laughed the matter to scorn. Notwithstanding this, however, these enactments have proved of inestimable value—influencing the profession to a better state and a higher standard.

STATES.	Passed.	Authority Recognized.	Requirement.	Registration
Alabama....	1881	Examining Board.	Gradua'n or License	Probate Co't
Georgia.....	1872	“ “	“ “	Books of Bd.
Illinois......	1881	“ “	“ “	Co. Clerk.
Indiana.....	1879	“ “	“ “	NotRequir'd
Iowa........	1882	“ “	“ “	Co. Clerk.
Kentucky. ..	1878	“ “	“ “	Books of Bd.
Louisiana ...	1880	“ “	“ “	“ “
Maryland. ..	1884	“ “	“ “	“ “
Michigan. ..	1883	“ “	“ “	“ “
Missouri.....	1883	No Examining Board.	Graduat'n Required	Co. Clerk.
Mississippi ..	1882	Examining Board.	Gradua'n or License	Bd&Co.Rec
N.Hampshire	1877	Board of Censors.	“ “	Co. Clerk.
New Jersey..	1873	No Examining Board.	Graduat'n Required	“ “
New York...	1879	Certf. S S.D. or M. B.	Gradua'n or License	“ “
N. Carolina .	1878	Examining Board.	“ “	Books of Bd.
Ohio........	1878	“ “	“ “	Not Requir'd
Pennsylvania	1876	“ “	“ “	Co-Recorder
S. Carolina..	1875	“ “	“ “	Books of Bd.
Vermont. ...	1882	“ “	“ “	Sec. of State.
WestVirginia	1877	“ “	“ “	NotRequir'd

Dental Colleges of the United States.

In this table we present the list of Dental Colleges, when organized, number of Matriculates and Graduates from each College of the session of 1883-4, with the Names and Addresses of the Executive Officers.

THE DENTAL COLLEGES.	When Org'n-ized.	No. of Matriculates.	No. of Graduates.	DEAN.	ADDRESS.
Baltimore College of Dental Surgery........	1840	88	42	R. B. Winder.	140 Park Avenue, Baltimore, Maryland....
Ohio College of Dental Surgery............	1845	53	21	H. A. Smith.	286 Race Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.........
Pennsylvania College of Dental Surgery....	1855	139	64	C. N. Pierce.	1415 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, Penna.
Philadelphia Dental College...............	1863	127	65	J. E. Garretson.	1537 Chestnut Street, “ “
Missouri Dental College..................	1866	21	6	H. H. Mudd.	500 N. Jefferson Avenue, St. Louis, Missouri.
Boston Dental College....................	1867	61	16	J. A. Follett.	219 Shawmut Ave., Boston, Massachusetts
Indiana Dental College...................	1879	34	20	J. E. Cravens, (Sec'y)	46 East Ohio Street, Indianapolis, Indiana.
Dental Dept. of University of Maryland....	1881	86	36	F. J. S. Gorgas.	259 N. Eutaw Street, Baltimore, Maryland.
“ “ “ “ “ Iowa	1881	31	13	L. C. Ingersoll.	Keokuk, Iowa...........................
“ “ “ Vanderbilt University.....	1879	28	6	W. H. Morgan.	12 N. High Street, Nashville, Tennessee...
“ “ “ University of Tennessee...	1878	32	12	R. Russell.	53 N. Summer Street, Nashville, Tennessee.
Dental College of University of Michigan...	1875	67	24	J. Taft.	Ann Arbor, Michigan...................
University of Pennsylvania, Dental Dept....	1878	88	34	Jas. Truman, (Sec'y)	3249 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Penna.
New York College of Dentistry............	1866	142	42	Frank Abbott.	22 W. 40th Street, New York, N. Y......
Harvard University, Dental Dept...........	1869	32	10	Thos. H. Chandler.	Hotel Bristol, Boston, Mass...............
Western College of Dental Surgery.........	1877			C. W. Spalding.	1525 Olive Street, St. Louis, Missouri......
Kansas City Dental College................	1881	9	1	J. D. Patterson (Sec.)	800 Main Street, Kansas City, Missouri....
University of California, Dental Dept......	1881	33	7	S. W. Dennis.	530 Sutter Street, San Francisco, Cal.....
Chicago College of Dental Surgery.........	1882	18		Truman W. Brophy (Sec'y.)	125 State Street, Chicago, Illinois ....
Dental Dept. of Minnesota College Hospital	1882			F. A. Dunsmoor.	Minneapolis, Minnesota..................
Dental Dept. National University	1884	7		H. H. Barker.	Cor. 12th & H Sts., N. W. Washington, D.C.
Totals..........................					

Dental Necrology for 1884.

Arthur C. Ford, at Palatka, Florida, December 20, 1883.

E. M. Fielding, at Houston, Texas, January, 1884.

David S. Goldey, at Oswego, New York, January 14, 1884.

L. B. Brown, at Sylvania, Georgia, February 7, 1884.

L. P. Meredith, at Abilene, Kansas.

Samuel W. Neall, at Camden, New Jersey, March 29, 1884.

Henry H. Keech, at Baltimore, Md., April 3, 1884.

A. S. Talbert, at Lexington, Ky.

W. A. Jackson, at Uniontown, Ala., April 14, 1884.

Lyon Berhard, at New York, N. Y., April 30, 1884.

J. G. McAuley, of Mobile, Ala.; at Bean's Station, Tenn., June 6, 1884.

Wm. S. Chandler, at New Orleans, La., July 18, 1884.

D. McDonald, at Wilmington, Del., August 4, 1884.

Morris Levett, at Paris, France.

John B. Kidd, at Lexington, Ky.

David W. Perkins, at Milwaukee, Wis., August 18, 1884.

Hiram Todd, at Columbus, Ohio, August 22, 1884.

J. Durbin, at Denver, Colo., September 1, 1884.

O. A. Jarvis, at New York, N. Y., September 27, 1884.

Albert Hape, at Thompson, Ga., October 5, 1884.

Geo. B. McDonald, at Conneautville, Pa., October 8, 1884.

W. M. Herriott, at Indianapolis, Ind., Nov. 4, 1884.

J. S. Swartley, at Oak Park, Chicago, Ill., August 18, 1884.

Dental Patents, Issued in 1884.

290,933—December 25, 1883.—SAMPLE CARD OF ARTIFICIAL TEETH. A. S. Robinson.

291,571—January 22, 1884.—DENTAL ENGINE HAND-PIECE.—A. W. Browne, Pleasant Plains, New York.

291,949—January 22, 1884.—SPRING TOOTH.—A. Shellman.

291,978—January 22, 1884.—ARTIFICIAL TOOTH.—E. P. Brown.

292,286—January 22, 1884.—SPITTOON.—Joshia J. Deal, Wilmot, Ohio.

293,318—February 12, 1884.—ELECTRIC EXTENSION BRACKET.—J. Edwin Giles, Hazelton, Pa.

293,501—February 26, 1884.—DENTAL PLUGGER.—J. W. Norwood, Greenville, S. C.

293,502—February, 26, 1884.—DENTAL ENGINE ATTACHMENT.—J. W. Norwood, Greenville, S. C.

293,739—February 26, 1884.—RECLINING RUBBER DENTAL PLATES.—F. T. Hyatt, Norwalk, Conn.

294,286—February 26, 1884 —DENTAL CHAIR.—E. V. Stiles, Austin, Texas.

294,479—March 4, 1884.—APPARATUS EOR ADMINISTERING ANAESTHETIC GASES.—A. M. Long, Monroe, Mich.

294,667—February 26, 1884.—DENTAL ENGINE.—E. R. Pettit, Philadelphia, Pa.

295,821—March 26, 1884.—DENTAL VULCANIZER.—F. W. Seabury, Providence, R. I.

297,078—April 22, 1884.—DENTAL DRILL HAND-PIECE.—J. H. Siddall, Canton, Ohio.

296,690—April 22, 1884.—DENTAL MOULD.—J. W. Hayford, Tiffin, Ohio.

296,992—April 22, 1884.—DENTAL RUBBER-DAM HOLDER.—R. H. Moffitt, Harrisburg, Pa.

297,703—April 29, 1884.—APPARATUS FOR CONSTRUCTING ARTIFICIAL TOOTH CROWNS.—A. E. Matteson, Chicago, Ill.

297,704—April 29, 1884.—ARTIFICIAL TOOTH CROWN.—A. E. Matteson, Chicago, Ill.

298,716—May 20, 1884.—WRINKLING GOLD DENTAL FOIL.—R. S. Williams, New York, N. Y.

298,717—May 20, 1884.—DENTAL FOIL CONDENSER.—R. S. Williams, New York, N. Y.

298,483—May 20, 1884.—DENTAL HAND-PIECE.—H. Lawrence, Chicago, Ill.

299,040—May 20, 1884.—DENTAL ENGINE ANGLE ATTACHMENT.—A. Weber, New York, N. Y.

299,861—June 3, 1884.—DENTAL VULCANIZER.—F. W. Seabury, Providence, R. I.

300,538—June 17, 1884.—DENTISTS' CHAIR.—J. P. Waring, New York, N. Y.

300,600—June 17, 1884.—DENTAL RUBBER-DAM.—L. M. Halsey, Brooklyn, N. Y.

300,952—June 24, 1884.—DEVICE FOR REGULATING HEAT IN VULCANIZERS.—Frank H. Chidester, Massillon, Ohio.

300,953—June 24, 1884—VULCANIZING HEAT REGULATOR.—Frank H. Chidester, Massillon, Ohio.

301,055—June 24, 1884.—DENTAL FLOSS HOLDER.—G. E. Green, Gardner, Mass.

301,237—July 1, 1884.—DENTAL ENGINE.—W. S. How, Philadelphia, Pa.

301,722—July 8, 1884.—DENTAL ENGINE.—W. A. Johnston, Clifton, Ohio.

302,430—July 22, 1884.—DENTAL ENGINE HAND-PIECE.—J. Roque, Philadelphia, Pa.

302,629—July 29, 1884.—DENTAL BREATH GUARD.—W. C. Foulks, Philadelphia, Pa.
302,870—July 29, 1884.—DENTAL ENGINE HAND-PIECE.—E. T. Starr, Philadelphia, Pa.
302,949—July 29, 1884.—INHALER.—R. Skene, Louisville, Ky.
302,890—August 5, 1884.—MANUFACTURE OF DENTAL PLATES.—C. C Carroll, Baltimore, Maryland.
303,171—August 5, 1884.—DENTISTS' CHAIR.—M. L. Long, Philadelphia, Pa.
303,723—August 19, 1884.—DENTAL ENGINE HAND-PIECE.—Grace and Miller, San Francisco, Cal.
304,766—Sept. 9, 1884.—DENTAL PLATE MOLD.—L. Vanderpant.
304,876—September 9, 1884.—DENTAL CHAIR.—Wallace & Snyder.
305,238—September 16, 1884.—ARTIFICIAL METAL-TOOTH CROWN CAP.—M. Rynear, New York.
305,900—September 30, 1884.—DENTAL IMPRESSION CUP.—R. F. Crowther.
306,298—Oct. 7, 1883.—DENTISTS' FILE HOLDER.—J. Z. Walling.
306,776—October 21, 1884.—TOOTH BRUSH.—M. L. Rhein, N. Y.
306,950—October 21, 1884.—BOTTLE DENTIFRICE.—E. R. Pettit, Philadelphia, Pa.
307,537—November 4, 1884.—DENTAL CAPSICUM BAG·—W. C. Foulks, Philadelphia, Pa.
307,579—November 4, 1884. — DENTAL IMPRESSION CUP.—F. M. Palmiter, Fairbury, Nebraska.
307,686—November 4, 1884.—DENTAL ENGINE ANGLE ATTACHMENT. E. T. Starr, Philadelphia, Pa.
308,424—November 25, 1884.—DENTAL TOOL.—J. G. Morey, New York.

Number of Dentists, Dealers, Manufacturers, Etc., in Each State.

In the following table we give the number of practicing dentists in each State and Territory, making a total of 12,150; 61 being females.

Our lists have been compiled from three different sources, and, by striking an average, we arrive at the above number, which, probably, is as near correct as can be obtained. The report obtained from the Census Department, at Washington, gives a total of 12,314. Of this number, 11,459 are natives of the United States; 237, British America; 204, Germany; 193, Great Britain; 68, Ireland; 14, Scandinavia; and 139 from other countries. There are 432 practicing dentists, 60 years old and over.

The number of members of different State dental societies is incomplete. Number of dealers in, and manufacturers of, dental goods is nearly perfect.

STATES.	Dentists.	Members of State Societies.	Dealers and Manufacturers.	STATES.	Dentists.	Members of State Societies.	Dealers and Manufacturers.
Alabama	260	65	2	Missouri	408	100	3
Arkansas	52			Mississippi	241	50	1
Arizona	4			Montana	10		
California	356	78	5	Nevada	22		
Colorado	86		1	New Hampshire	130	43	
Connecticut	226		4	New Jersey	286	98	4
Dakota	80	40		New Mexico	4		
Delaware	32	20	2	New York	1762		23
District of Columbia	80	26	1	Nebraska	92	40	
Florida	85	25		North Carolina	192	45	
Georgia	277	74	4	Ohio	650	97	4
Idaho	8			Oregon	62		1
Illinois	830	106	5	Pennsylvania	1150	155	11
Indiana	428	145	4	Rhode Island	83	25	1
Iowa	392	68	2	South Carolina	94	40	
Indian Territory	2			Tennessee	346	85	2
Kansas	262	48	2	Texas	273	50	2
Kentucky	316	44	1	Utah	22		
Louisiana	130	35	1	Virginia	210	77	1
Maryland	225	25	2	Vermont	140	60	
Massachusetts	712	100	6	Washington	10		
Maine	220	35	1	Wyoming	2		
Minnesota	196	47	3	Wisconsin	260	65	3
Michigan	350	80	5	West Virginia	42	13	

Progress of Dentistry in France.

M. M. Levett, D. D. S., Professor of Operative Dentistry at the Dental College of Paris.

The Dental art has in the last few years made rapid advances in this country and especially in Paris. A short and concise history of French dentistry may be interesting to your readers. The profession has undergone many changes since the time of Ambrose Paré who with Fauchard are considered the fathers of French dental Surgery. In the sixteenth century Ambrose Paré relates the story of a princess who had a tooth extracted and replanted, so, as we are already aware, the operation of replanting teeth was known and performed three centuries ago. Then Fauchard, in 1730, was the author of a celebrated work upon dental surgery which was translated into German and became a standard work. I read a very curious article in the June number of the "Progress Dentaire" about a charlatan of the eighteenth century: during the reign of Louis the Fifteenth, a character called the "Grand Thomas" was one of the most celebrated personages of the streets of Paris as an extractor of teeth, and it is also reported that he could tell the oracle, having said to the Grand-Dauphin, son of Louis the Fifteenth: "Son of a King, father of a King, never King;" which prophecy became true, as the son of Louis the Fifteenth never reigned.

The Grand Thomas used to go on certain days to the "Hotel Dieu" which is one of the oldest hospitals in Paris where he had been formerly employed as aid, and there extract teeth for the poor with wonderful dexterity. Upon the side-walks of the Pont Neuf, one of the principal bridges of Paris, tables were dressed with food at his expense, and the poor and silly allowed to sit down and eat. The article is too long to go into further details, but it depicts extremely well a charlatan of the eighteenth century. In the year 1768 a law was enacted forcing dentists to pass an examination, and have a diploma before they could practice their profession. The revolution of 1789 suppressed this act and gave absolute liberty to both physicians and dentists to practice their art. In 1803, the law of the nineteenth Ventose of the consulate regulated the practice of medicine leaving dentistry a free profession. In 1827, some dentists brought a suit before the supreme court of Paris, to try and make the law which regulated the practice of medicine applicable to the practice of dentistry, but the court decided against them. In 1849 another attempt was made, but with no better success and France stills remains behind America and England with regard to the regulation by law of the dental profession. French dentists have naturally suffered for want of professional education. A. or B, are at perfect liberty to practice dentistry without any examination being required by the government. This sad state of affairs is very much regretted by the majority of French dentists, and five years since, a group of dentists, ambitious to see their art elevated to its proper rank amongst other scientific professions, came together and founded the first dental college in France, without any support from the state, entirely by subscription, from friendly dentists, and great success has crowned their efforts. The institution has at present between sixty and seventy students who follow the course of studies which are very strict and complete, so, in time, this reform will bear its fruit. Unfortunately unity does not exist amongst French dentists, the older class of practitioners agitated the French government to regulate the practice of dentistry and establish a chair of odontology at the medical college; for many years every means have been used without success. Last January this group consisting of about thirty dentists, despairing of any aid from the government also founded a dental college, so at present there are two existing in Paris. This want of unity is very much regretted amongst the majority of French dentists, as union is strength and there exists in Paris the elements to establish a college upon a grand scale; but perhaps at some future time the two will be consolidated. It is rather surprising that the various French governments who have always protected and encouraged the arts and sciences should allow the profession of dentistry to remain so neglected. Till within a few years, so low had dentistry fallen, that it was hardly considered a profession. American dentists have done much to elevate its standing; and at present scientific dentistry holds a very high rank in Paris. So much difference of opinion exists as to the manner the profession should be regulated, which I believe has done much to retard the government in taking any active measures.

Naturally the medical men have great influence, and they desire to see dentists doctors of medicine before beginning the practice of their specialty. Between the dentists themselves great diversity of opinion reigns, some are for the free exercise of their profession, others take the same view as the physicians. At present many doctors of medicine are practicing dentistry in France, but, with some exceptions, are very poor dentists, their degree, however, enables them to easily gain the confidence of the public. In what way the regulation of dentistry will eventually take place, I am at a loss to say. In 1882, the project of LeFort, the celebrated surgeon and member of the Academy of Medicine, was submitted to the minister of public instruction, and it was hoped, at last there would be a law to regulate the dental profession in France; but after a great deal of noise and writing in the dental and medical Journals, nothing more has been heard about it; the government even sent a doctor of medicine to London to visit the dental colleges and report upon the situation of dentistry in England; should Professor LeFort's project become a law, foreigners desiring to practice dentistry in France would be compelled to pass an examination, unless they could produce a certificate that they have been in practice ten years or more. The project was very much combatted and I doubt if it will ever become a law. I believe the dental surgeon of the future in France, will be compelled to study general medicine, for when the government does regulate the practice of dentistry which must inevitably take place, it will be done through the advice and influence of the Academy of Medicine which is all powerful here. As the teeth and their diseases are as much a specialty of medicine as any other part of the human frame, and at the present day dental surgery to be properly practiced, requires a knowledge of general medicine, and by its advancement has well earned a place, side by side with other specialties of its mother profession. Some new theories have been, and are being, advanced by workers in dental science. M. Poinsot the distinguished professor of dental therapeutics at the dental College of Paris, read a very interesting communication before the Odontological society, where he proves that Uric acid is the cause of many grave complications in the dental system, and which theory is being accepted by many doctors of medicine. The communication is to be found in the August number of "L'Odontologie" page 248. Then again Dr. Aiguilbon de Sarran, a doctor of medicine practicing dentistry in Paris,advances the theory and proves that the periosteum is not a membrane but a ligament, and that there is no such disease as periostitis, but, as he calls it, ostitis. At last French dentists are awakening to the fact that a nation like France cannot remain so backward. The dental colleges are doing much good to educate the young students, and in a few years the benefit they are rendering, not alone to the student of dentistry, but to the poorer classes of society, who heretofore have had no means of being relieved from their sufferings, otherwise than extraction of their teeth, find at the clinic relief and treatment, free of all charge, which no doubt in time will be acknowledged and appreciated by the government.

Dental Myths.

Collected by Geo. L. Parmele, M. D., D. M. D., Hartford, Ct.

For sometime past it has been my habit to make a note of such curious items concerning dentistry and the teeth as have come to my notice, which have been jotted down in my "card record" * for

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* See the New England Journal of Dentistry, Jan. 1884,

future use. One of the most interesting departments of this collection of "Dental Bric-a-brac and Curios" is that relating to Dental Myths and superstitions from a large mass of which I select the following, hoping they may prove as interesting to the readers of the "*Dental Annual*" as they have to me. By far the greater number of those here recorded are culled from back numbers of that valuable and interesting journal, "*Notes and Queries*," which name I have abbreviated to N. & Q. in giving my references. The first two relate to signs attributed to certain peculiarities and arrangement of the teeth, then a talisman to aid in cutting teeth, followed by a variety of quaint cures, charms, and incantations for the prevention and relief of that dire misfortune—toothache,

> "' Ruthless tormentor! who with constant gnawing
> Scoops thy dark caverns iu my aking grinder,
> Like mining mole."

An English writer [A. D. N. & Q. 1st, Ser. Vol. VI. 601.] says: "A young lady the other day, in reply to an observation of mine, 'What a lucky girl you are,' replied. So they used to say, I should be, when at school,' 'Why?' 'Because my teeth were set so far apart; it was a sure sign I should be lucky and travel." "A similar (perhaps the same) piece of childish superstition respecting the teeth is, that when the upper incisors are large, it is a sign that you will live to be rich. [N. & Q. 1st. Ser. Vol. VII-177.] The following extract from an old letter [Zz. in N. & Q., 2nd Ser. Vol. VIII, 326] gives a charm for cutting teeth: "I have made your daughter a present of a wolf's tooth, I sent to Ireland for it, and I set it here in gold. They are very luckey things; for my twoe ferst ones did dye, the other bred his very ill, and none of ye rest did, for I had one for al the rest." This letter was from Lady Wentworth to her son Lord Strafford and dated March 26th, 1713.

To "Notes and Queries" [2nd Ser. IX. 381.] B. B. Woodward writes, as follows: "It may be worth noting as a piece of Norfolk folk-lore that the tooth-ache is commonly called the '*love pain*' and, therefore, the sufferer does not receive much commiseration."

Probably all of us have heard of the following gold tooth superstition, which seems to be widely spread.

A correspondent says, [N. & Q. 1st Ser. Vol. 8. 382.] Among the lower orders and negroes, also among young children of respectable parents, (in New Brunswick,) (who have probably derived the notion from contact with the others as nurses and servants,) it is very commonly held that when a tooth is drawn, if you refrain from thrusting the tongue in the cavity, the second tooth will be golden. Y. S. M., in N. & Q., [1st Ser. Vol. IX. 337,] relates his own experience in trying to get a gold tooth when a child, and his bitter disappointment experienced after keeping his tongue away "twenty-four hours," at not having a golden tooth. He also says that "this folk-lore (query lure) was, and, I believe still is, in full force in the south of Ireland and probably elsewhere." That this superstition was common in Yorkshire is proved by a note in N. & Q. 1st Ser. Vol. VIII. 382. In the west of Scotland this myth prevailed, with the difference that keeping the tongue away would prevent another tooth from growing; they had not advanced so far as the gold tooth theory. [N. & Q. 1st Ser. IX. 337.]

The people of Ceylon and Malabar used to worship the teeth of elephants and monkeys. The Siamese once offered to a Portuguese, 700,000 ducats to redeem a monkey's tooth. A wolf's tooth was worn as an amulet by children to charm away fear. [Dict. of Phrase and Fable.]

A lady informed me a short time ago, that whenever she lost a temporary tooth, her nurse told her she must destroy it in some way, for if she lost it and any wild animal should swallow it, her second tooth would be like that of the beast which devoured it. The above myth is somewhat akin to the following note by G. N. [N. & Q 1st, Ser. Vol. X. 232.]

"About thirty years ago it was a very common practice among the respectable middle ranks in this part of the west of Scotland, when a person had a tooth extracted for toothache, to wrap it up carefully in a piece of paper, carry it home, and after examining its infirmities, along with a large pinch of salt, to throw it into the fire. I have seen this done. and think the general idea which then prevailed was, that after this ceremony the person would never again be troubled with toothache, and it may have acted upon the imagination in the light of a *charm* as much as such could be expected to perform. The practice may have had a remote superstitions or religious origin, as in so many other cases where salt was concerned in expelling devils and diseases; but I must leave learned readers to trace the connection farther, adding only a short extract, which in its own degree may once have influenced the popular belief from *Benedictio Salis*. Bene—dic hanc creaturam salis ad effugadum inimicum et ei salubrem medicinam immitte, vi proficial sumentibus ad animae et corporis sanitatam." *Manvale Exorcismorum.* Antverpiac 1619 P. 299.

C. Clifton Barry [N. & Q. 1st. Ser. X-233] says that the idea that salt has the power of rêsisting and counteracting the injurious tendencies of sympathetic influences is very ancient, and refers to Mr. Sternberg's Dialect and Folk-lore of Northamptonshire p. 166, where the custom is noticed and illustrated by a curious quotation from Sir Kenelm Digby.

In Lancashire the custom prevailed also. " That they shall not hunt for it when they die." [N. & Q. 4th Ser. VI.—68.]

Of the multitude of charms and myths which we find recorded for the cure of toothache, graveyard and corpse-cures seem to have been the favorite. Rhymes and incantations rank next, and then follows a variety of miscellaneous charms, which admit of no classification. From a large collection of these myths I have selected the following interesting examples. *Rhymes, &c.* A writer in N. & Q., [1st, Ser. Vol. I 293,] after advising myths and folk-lore hunters to cultivate the acquaintance of priests, especially young curates, who become familiar with such subjects from the ignorant and superstitious members of their flocks, gives the following conversation between an Old Dame and her Pastor.

P. "Well Dame Grey, I hear you have a charm to cure the tooth ache. Come just let me hear it. I should be so pleased to know it."

Dame. " Oh, your reverence, its not worth telling." (Here follows a long dialogue, he urging and she refusing to tell, which ends in her saying ;) " Well, your reverence, you have been very kind to me and I'll tell you, its just a verse from scripture, as I says over those as have toothache." " And Jesus said unto Peter, what aileth thee? And Peter answereth, Lord, I have toothache. And the Lord healed him."

Priest. " Well, but Dame Grey, I think I know my bible, and I don't find any such verse in it."

Dame. Yes, your reverence, that is just the charm. It's in the bible, but you can't find it. This same charm is used by the lower orders in the county of Kilkenny and perhaps other parts of Ireland. A correspondent [N. & Q. 1st, Ser. Vol. 1 349] says, I have often heard the charm which with them commences thus. " Peter sat upon a stone. Jesus said unto him," and so on as in the English form. T. J. p. 429, gives another form.

"As Peter sat on a marble stone,
The Lord came to him all alone:
Peter what makes thee sit there?
My Lord I am troubled with the toothache.
Peter arise, and go home:
And you, and whosoever for my sake
Shall keep these words in memory,
Shall never be troubled with the toothache."

Here is another form. G. Tr. in N. & Q. 1st Ser. Vol. III. 20, says: "The following doggerel, to be written on a piece of parchment and worn around the neck next to the skin:

"When Peter sat at Jerusalem's gate
His teeth did most sorely eake (ache.)
Ask counsel of Christ and follow me
Of tootheake you shall be ever free.
Not you a lone but also all those
Who carry these few laines safe under clothes
In the name of the Father Son Holy Ghost"

(Copied verbatim.)

Still another form of the same charm comes from X8, [N. & Q. 2nd Ser. X. 364.] who, asking a boy (in a country village in Berkshire,) who had suffered with this malady, what he did for it, the boy produced the following charm, written by his father, and which he was to constantly carry about with him.

"When Bortron (or Bertron,) sat on a marble stone, near the gates of Jerusalem, Jesus said unto him, 'what troubleth thee, O Bortrom.' He answered and said, 'I am troubled with the toothache.' Jesus said, 'arise and follow me, and thou shalt be healed of thy pain, and not thou only, but every one that shall carry these lines for my sake.' Amen."

Says F. C. H., [N. & Q. 2nd Ser. X. 364.] When the late Cardinal Weld began his clerical career as a humble missionary priest at Chelsea, he related to me a case which had just occured in his flock. He learned from a young woman that she had a charm for the toothache, when he exhorted her to destroy it, she said, the person of whom she purchased it had solemnly warned her never to open the sealed paper, for that if she did, her toothache would return. However, the exhortation of the good priest prevailed. She handed it to him to open and was horrified to read the infernal compact written within, and to think that she had been so long carrying it about her. The words were :

"Good Devil, cure her,
And take her for your pains."

In Vol. II. 1st Ser. N. & Q. page 130, a writer gives the following quotation from a curious but not rare volume, entitled, "Choice and experimental Receipts in Physick and Chirurgery, as also Cordial and Distilled Waters and Spirits, Perfumes and other curiosities collected by the Honorable and Truly learned, Sir Kenelm Digby, Kt. Chancellour to Her Majesty the Queen Mother, London. Printed by H. Brome, at the Star in Little Britain, 1668."

"A sympathetic cure for the toothache. With an iron nail raise and cut the gum from about the tooth till it bleed and that some of the blood stick upon the nail; then drive it into a wooden beam up to the head; after this is done you shall never have the toothache again all your life." The author naively adds: "But whether the man used any spell, or said any words while he drove the nail I know not; only that I saw done all that is said above. This is used by several certain persons." Another of the "choice and experimental receipts and curiosities" in the book for the same malady, is this: "Take two parts of the moss growing on the skull of a dead man, (pulled as small as you can with the fingers,) &c. &c.

In point of efficacy no cure was reckoned greater than a tooth taken from the mouth of a corpse which is often enveloped in a little bag and hung around the neck next to the skin. Sometimes a "double nut" is enclosed in the same bag, to aid in the cure. [N. & Q. 1st, Ser. Vol. II. 37.] C. Hoey, gives the following in N. & Q. Vol. IV.

"In the village of Drumcondra, about a mile and a half on the northern side of Dublin, there is an old churchyard remarkable as the burying place of Grandon the architect, Grose the antiquary and Thos. Furlong the translator of Carolan's Remains. On the border of this churchyard is a well of beautiful water, which is resorted to by the folks of the village, afflicted with toothache, who, on their way across the graves, pick up an old skull, which they carry with them to drink from, the doing of which they assert to be an infallible cure. Others merely resort to the place for the purpose of pulling a tooth from a skull, which they place on or over the hole or stump of the aching tooth, and they affirm that by keeping it there for a certain time the pain ceases altogether."

A correspondent,W.C. [2nd. Ser. Vol. X-463,] shows the wearing of the tooth of a corpse around the neck,was believed in Hampshire,and mentions the case of a lad who still firmly believed in the charm and still wore the suspended tooth, notwithstanding the fact that he was still suffering.

Here is another form of graveyard cure. [N. & Q..3 Ser. Vol. III-136.] S.Redmond relates that he has actually known the followingcurious cure put into practice in Dublin,Ireland,of course without relief. " The person afflicted is to proceed,at an early hour in the morning, to some graveyard and procure a sharp pointed piece of wood, a skewer, and with the aching tooth push it into a newly covered grave and the pain would cease."

Another nail driving cure is given in N. & Q. 1st,Ser.Vol.X 505, where the nail must be driven into an " Oak tree and no other tree than the oak would suit." Here is a Staffordshire and Shropshire superstition, found in N. & Q. [Vol. X 1st Ser. p 6.] " A mole trap must be watched, and the moment it is sprung, and whilst the poor mole-warp is in extermis, but before life is extinct (for on this latter condition the success of the charm depends) his hand-like paws are to be cut off and worn by the patient. A dexter paw must be used, should the offending tooth be on the right side of the jaw, and the contrary." The writer adds: This appears to point to the Italian amulet in the form of a hand, against the evil eye. I have seen a mole's paw mounted in silver in London." B. H. C. records, [N & Q 3rd S. Vol. V. 393] the Wiltshire method. "Take one of the fore legs of a *want* (i.e. a mole) and one of his hind legs and put them in a bag and wear the whole hung about your neck."

An aged widow of this city (Hartford, Conn.) told me of the following charm which she tried at the age of 17 while suffering from toothache, and she declares that she has never been troubled since that day with her teeth. " Get down on your knees and, without touching your hands to the ground, pick up with your teeth an old bone. Arise, and without looking back go as many steps forward as you wish to live years without toothache. Then return the bone to where you found it." In Sussex they say, if you always clothe your right leg first. *i. e.* if you invaribly put your right stocking on before the left; right leg into trousers before the left: right boot &c., &c., you will never have toothache. [N. & Q. 2nd. Ser. Vol, VIII 484.] A simple cure is to anoint the teeth with ear-wax of a dog." (Correctors of accidents to procure sleep. Anatomy of Melancholy p. 414.) T. N. gives [N. & Q. 3rd. Ser. VII 433] the following receipt of an old Rosendale dame, who declares that when a girl she tried the experiment with the happiest effect, never since having suffered toothache. "Receipt for the prevention of toothache. Pare your finger nails, wrap the parings in a small piece of paper, make a slit in the bark of an Ash tree: loosen the bark a little from the trunk, slip the small paper parcel under the bark, press the opening together again as closely as possible and you will no more be troubled."

The last charm I offer is similar to the one just related, and is contributed by C. Y. Crawley, to N. & Q. [3rd Ser. XI, 233] it is a Gloucestershire cure. He says. "In conversing with an old bedridden man yesterday, in this parish, fast approaching fourscore and ten I said to him · why, Benjamin you have wonderful good teeth still. for your time of life, I suppose you have never suffered much from toothache.' 'Well then, sir, I'll tell you how it was,' said the old gentleman, 'I used to suffer very much from toothache many years ago till a neighbor told me how to cure it. I got up on good Friday before sun rise and cut all the nails on my hands and feet and wrapped it all in a bit of writing paper and put it in my pocket and I've never had the toothache since.

Here ends my collection for the present, and if the charms given above serve to help some brother practitioner to quell an aching molar I shall feel fully repaid for the time I have spent gathering them together.

Optimist or Pessimist?

Prof. James B. Hodgkin, D.D.S., Washington, D. C.

These two had been talking of dentistry, as do all dentists, when they meet, and cases of failure and cases of success were related, and the *causes* given with the *cases*, until one said, "We have had our successes and failures, in common with our fraternity: successes sometimes where we deemed success very problematical, and failure sometimes where we thought success well promised, from the surroundings. Both you and I seem puzzled to see the why and the wherefore of the loss of a case where we worked so earnestly, and 'by the book,' for its salvation. Standing face to face with a failure, and using our best reason, added to our best knowledge, is it possible for us ever to *know* the *ultimate causes ?* We are fond of saying 'if we knew the cause we could surely find the remedy!' but can we hope *ever* to find it? Why do teeth decay? Nature gives no answer, for in her wild and savage state, the teeth of her sons and daughters are sound, as are also those of the inferior beasts and reptiles. They meet with accidents, but not diseases. The animals even living in association with civilized men, and partaking of their food, somewhat, pass their lives with sound molars. To civilized man alone, comes this curse of unsound teeth. Is it the heritage of civilization, distinctively? No, for some of our best types of sound teeth, passing from youth to old age, in happy escape from the dentist, are cursing us. Is it health or sickness which determines dental caries? Hardly either; for many of our edentulous patients bring records of never a sick day in their lives, and some always ailing, escape this dental ailment.

Can we hope to know the cause? I ask the question in no captious spirit, but with considerable misgiving, and if we knew it with the exactness of mathematical precision, can we hope for the remedy? One thing we do know, and that is the teeth of the rising generation are, if possible, worse than those of their parents, the ratio of degeneration apparently steadily increasing, though statisticians say the strength and health of the world grows greater.

Certainly never to know the ultimate seems sad, and to feel that, given the cause, the remedy is *nil*, seems disheartening. But so far the facts seem against us. Acids, alkalies, chemico-vital and other theories are paraded, and the amount of really hard study and original investigation, which has been given to these subjects, and to the histology, etc. of teeth, deserves to rank with the work of the most eminent scientists. But does it help us? New departures, old departures, all sorts of departures are in vogue; the new most arrogantly scoffiing at the old, and the old sneering at the new, and both blended and combined in practice. Mallets and punching, annealed and unannealed gold, plastics, coppered and non-coppered amalgams, and in the midst of it all, and in spite of it all, teeth go the dogs, or the forceps, and the artificial denture is the final refuge. "Disease, death, shall we know these fully? I do not evade our bounden duty to fight them at every step; we evade the one and postpone the other. But overtaking us at last, are we to know why our bodies decay any more than we know about our teeth?

So talked my friend, optimist, or pessimist, which? He did not talk hopefully, certainly, and yet he was, and is, a most courageous man in battling with the realities of life in his profession, and I know no one more successful as a skiliful tooth-saver. He was perhaps not very well, and had a touch of malaria; but after all, do not we only mend and patch, mend and patch, succeeding and failing, alternately; succeeding often because we simply "tide over" the "causes," whatever these may be, which made the trouble, and fail because,—we don't know?

The Canadian Profession.

W. George Beers, L. D. S., Montreal.

The Dominion of Canada, though having only about six millions of a population over 3,500,000 square miles, has no mean record in its efforts to elevate the dental profession. In 1844, when Montreal was the seat of Government, a few of the leading practitioners made an effort to get a clause regulating dental practice included in a Medical Bill then before the Legislature; but the Parliament buildings were burned, the Act destroyed, and the matter fell through. This was the second effort of the kind in America—Alabama having passed an Act in 1841. But in January, 1867, a convention of Ontario Dentists was called at Toronto by Dr. B. W. Day, then of Kingston, and a committee was appointed to draft an act of incorporation. A subsequent meeting was held at Cobourg; the Bill considered, and eight persons recommended to Parliament as examiners.

In January, 1868, a session of the Provincial Association organized was held in Toronto. Ninety per cent. of the established dentists of Ontario Province were present. With some changes, the Act passed the Legislature on the 3d of March, 1868, a month before the New York Act; two months before that of Ohio.

The Province of Quebec followed. On the 2d of September, 1868, a meeting was held in Montreal, and it was decided to organize a provincial association. On the 17th, a general meeting was held; committees were appointed to draft an act of incorporation. In the act passed, there is no recognition by one Province of the other. The local legislatures could only legislate upon local affairs. The Ontario Act empowered the Board of Examiners to establish and conduct a Dental College; the Quebec Act did not make its Board a teaching but an examining body. Since the acts passed, they have both been amended several times. In October, 1868, the "Canada College of

Dentistry" had a brief existence. On November, 15th, 1869, the "Royal College of Dental Surgeons of Ontario" was opened in Toronto, and also a Dental Infirmary for the poor. The School of Dentistry of the "Royal College of Dental Surgeons of Ontario," the incorporated name of the Ontario dentists, is this year (1885) in the tenth session, and is the only existing institution of the kind in the Dominion. Its faculty consists of Drs. Callender, Wilmott, Teskey, Stuart and McKinlay, with a corps of clinical instructors. It embraces all the subjects taught in dental colleges. To obtain the license to practice dentistry in Ontario, it is now necessary to attend two full sessions in this school, as well as to have been indentured to a Licentiate for two years and a half. The examination for the license is by the Board of Examiners. The College grants a special degree of Master of Dental Surgery. The Board and the School are incorporated together. The latter was established on September 3d, 1875, and is doing a good work in education. Quebec has no teaching body. Before entering upon study, a matriculation examination involving latin, algebra, mathematics, physics, history, geography, etc.

This is precisely the same examination, and before the same body, as is required for admission to medicine, and exists in Ontario also.

Students must be indentured for four years, and must attend lectures "in a recognized dental or medical college" upon anatomy, (theoretical and practical,) physiology and chemistry. "If a student desires to attend a Dental College, the actual time of such studentship will be accepted as equivalent to the same period of studentship." Every personal and official encouragement is given to the students to follow such a course; a synopsis of study is prepared by each examiner in lieu of lectures; voluntary clinical and other instruction is offered the student without fee. A preliminary practical examination on operative and mechanical dentistry begins a month before final examination. Applicants for the license must present and defend a thesis. One difficulty exists in Quebec not known in Ontario—the legal use of French as well as English. The Quebec examinations are always held in the language of the applicant, a perfect harmony having always existed between the races.

On June 1st, 1868, the first dental journal to be published in Canada appeared in Montreal under the name of "*The Canada Journal of Dental Science.*" It was issued for three years as a monthly; during a part of which time its publication was transferred to the upper Province, then re-transferred to Montreal. It was suspended for some time, and during August, and November, 1877, March, 1878, and August, 1879, four numbers were issued and given away without subscription. As it has not a successor, it will be revived as a monthly about the 1st of March, 1885. and inquirers may address the proprietor and editor, Dr. W. Geo. Beers, Montreal. During its third year, it is believed to have had the third largest *bona-fide* subscription list of dental journals.

None of the other Provinces have dental legislation. Manitoba attempted it in 1882, but failed. Of voluntary societies, several provincial and local, exist, and a great many papers and discussions have been presented. Altogether the outlook is encouraging; there is nothing new in theory or practice but reaches here and is tested almost as soon as in the United States. The one great dead weight to the Canadian profession everywhere is the lowness of the fees. Posterity will no doubt put this right, but it is not half as comfortable to work for posterity as one's-self.

Chemistry and Dentistry.

D. R. STUBBLEFIELD, A. M., M. D., D. D. S., NASHVILLE, TENN.

If you infer from the caption that this is to be the usual combination and interweaving of technicalities called scientific, you are mistaken. I wish to present a few thoughts primarily, general, and secondarily, special to the subject. I am not one of those who believe that to be scientific, one must deal in mystical terms and phrases, making comprehension not only compulsory, but to be derived only by careful analysis, if at all. On the contrary, the nearer we come to plain common sense, as the expression goes, the better, as I think.

The subject is not new to the profession. At least to that portion of it that takes an interest in associations, and those discussions upon the intimate nature and relations dentistry sustains to other learned professions. I use the term *learned* advisedly, though I am well aware of the use it has been put to for many years. I mean to place dentistry side by side with medicine, law, and the callings which have been designated "the learned professions" time out of mind. In the first place, let me make some definitions, that hardest of all things ever undertaken by any writer, the crucial test, in fact, of any author's ability. Chemistry is the code of laws which govern matter in the atomic state. The general chemist considers the relations and influences upon nature in general; the special chemist, as dental chemist, considers the relations and influences upon a special part in nature. Dentistry is the embodiment of all that is known of the teeth, with regard to development, preservation, and replacement, when lost. Though the process of development is rich in natural chemistry, and though this same natural chemistry is an element of concern in restitution of the teeth, still the field of preservation is the one in which the dental chemist finds most entertainment. In this he becomes pathological, studying the phases of dental structure under decay, and therapeutical, determining the cure of these harmful conditions, and necessarily as a fore-runner of both these, physiological, to know the subject he deals with in a state of health. If these are acknowledged, then I need no further argument for those who know what it is to be taught in these branches, for it would be folly to argue to them the importance of chemical information to him who proposes to go into the vast labyrinth of physiology, pathology, and therapeutics. But there are those who are not taught in these things, and they will remain skeptical, and deny my assertions. There are those who ask: Can we not learn to fill a tooth, fill it well, too, and yet know nothing of chemistry? I say, yes, especially where there are no complications. I go further, and admit that, after long years of patient learning, by failure and accidental success, you can sustain yourselves with credit under trying complications.

Now, that is all that you can ask of me. If you propose to be that, and only that, all your lives, you may, by dint of application. But there is a higher life which you can never hope to attain. A sphere of mind, of attainment, of satisfactory accomplishment, far beyond and above you. You are at the bottom, and will always be there. A man may be a bricklayer, and unless he has the mind to grasp the whole subject, he can never hope to be a *master* bricklayer. The *masters* of all vocations are those who combine *mind* with achievement in success. This is true in all, much less in dentistry.

Again, the system that has only one set of muscles developed, is not capable of the highest muscular activity. In order to be the best, each set—all sets of muscles—must be proportionately developed. It is a conceded fact, by all physiologists, that the diet which is conducive to the highest development of mind and body, is not of any one aliment, but judiciously compounded of many. The complex formation of man's teeth, ranging from herbivorous to carnivorous, testifies to the fact that he is herbi-carnivorous—omnivorous. Chemistry is one of a chain of dependent links, necessary to complete the beautiful whole of a perfect dental education.

My Method of Pivoting.

J. E. Cravens, D.D.S., Indianapolis, Ind.

First. Dress off the remnants of the crown, using for this purpose a half-round file or a corundum disk. The end of the root should conform to the curve of the gum, so as to appear, from a front view, as though the root had been extracted, the root and edge not being projected in the least.

Second. Drill out the canal sufficiently to accommodate the desired length and thickness of pivot preferred; cut a stick of orange wood or hickory, about the size and shape of pivot, and introduce into the dry canal, as far as drilled. Keep the case dry, and take an impression of the end of root and neighboring teeth, the stick being left in the canal. Use modeling compound; let it get real hard before removing, and the stick will come away with the impression. Leave the stick in the impression, and make a plaster model. The impression must be correct. An articulation impression (or bite) must be taken and properly mounted in an articulator.

Third. Withdraw the stick from the plaster model, and insert the metallic pivot, letting the end project one-eighth inch, to afford a hold for pliers; cut a disc of platinum plate, the diameter of the end of the root; perforate the disc and slip it over the end of the pivot, and fit closely to end of root.

Fourth. The cap of platinum now is in position with the metallic pivot projecting one-eighth inch through it; hold these in position and fasten them together with a bit of ordinary beeswax, or shellac. Remove as if one piece; invest in a drop of sand and plaster, and solder together, using gold solder.

Fifth. Cut off the eighth-inch of surplus pivot, dress the cap smooth, and place in position, on plaster model, and bend down again to conform to the end of the root, as shown by the model.

Take a suitable plate-tooth, back it with platinum plate, and fit to the model and cap of pivot in place. Wax or shellac the two pieces together, withdraw from the model, invest in sand and plaster, and solder together, using plenty of material, so as to have the solder flow freely and round out the case nicely.

Sixth. Finish up the case and fit in the mouth. Set the pivot in root with cement. I prefer Caulk's Hydraulic Pebbles, because of non-irritation, and because this cement sets with sufficient slowness to accommodate all necessary adjustments of the case.

Seventh. Keep the case dry until the cement has hardened, then trim excess away, and if the dentist has been careful and precise, he will be rewarded with a perfect fit, and firm and satisfactory case of pivoting.

☞ Platinum is rather too easily bent for pivots, therefore, I prefer gold alloyed with silver, of, say twenty carat fineness ; solder eighteen carat.

The pre-supposition is that the root is in a healthy condition, properly filled, before the pivoting operation is begun.

Dentistry in the Northwest.

Editor Caulk's Dental Annual :

In reply to yours of early last spring, requesting me to give you a report of the progress of dentistry in the Northwest, I beg leave to state as follows:

The great Northwest, ever progressive in all matters, is fully so, in matters concerning our profession. A careful perusal of the report of the Commissioner of Education, will convince any one that so far as the average education of the people is concerned, so judged by the illiteracy thereof, the Northwestern States and Territories do most favorably compare with most of the older States ; and from these facts as well as for other reasons, we are pleased to report, that the prospects of dentistry in this section of our country are very favorable indeed.

We have made efforts to learn the status of the profession in the Territories west of Montana, but have been unable to receive any reliable data in regard thereto ; nevertheless, we are satisfied, from our correspondence, that although most of that country is practically but sparsely settled, the larger towns and villages are all supplied with dentists of average ability, to say the least.

In Montana, although the first dentist, who actually settled there, has been there but four years, the future prospects are very encouraging; the opening of the Northern Pacific Railroad, last year, connecting Duluth with Portland, has attracted attention to that Territory, and in consequence, cities of some importance will arise and prosper. I am happy to say that, in correspondence with members of the profession in that Territory, I learn that some thought has been given to the formation of a dental society, and the natural child of such a move—a dental law—will be born in due course of time.

In Dakota, at present, there are two dental societies—the Northwestern Dental Association, and the South Dakota Dental Society—are in a flourishing condition; both have met during the past summer and fall, and held interesting sessions. The next meeting of the former will be held at Fargo, Dakota, on July 28th, 1885, and the latter at Huron, Dakota, on June 9th, 1885. Both have appointed, at their last sessions, committees of legislation, and both committees are actively at work to secure the passage of such a dental law as is recommended by the National Association of the State Board of Dental Examiners. The profession is fortunate in the election of a dentist, Dr. E. T. Hutchinson, as a member of the next Assembly, who will there champion their cause, and, consequently, they are sanguine that Dakota will fall in line with the score of Dental Law States of the Union. A bill has been introduced in the last Legislature two years ago, but was quashed in committee, under the poor excuse that the object of the bill was "ahead of the country." The ball, therefore, is rolling, and if success does not crown the efforts of the profession of Dakota, in 1885, it will at least show to the future legislators of the Territory that a bill to regulate dental practice therein would *not* be "ahead of the country."

In Minnesota, formerly a State Dental Society existed, but, (we regret to say,) that it fell short of success, mainly on account of some dissensions between members of the profession, residents of Minnesota's metropoli. We are, however, pleased to state that the society has been re-organized, and promises to become an important factor. The establishment of a Dental Department in the Minnesota College Hospital, at Minneapolis, in that State, has also infused more interest into the profession. We further learn that active steps will be taken to secure the passage of a dental law this winter. In Minnesota the profession is intelligent and progressive.

The State of Iowa has one of the best dental societies of the Union, a good Dental Department in its University, and a good law in full force, and as the effect thereof, we are pleased to note that the average dentist of Iowa is intelligent, progressive, and honorable. The State has about 390 dentists, of whom about 68 are members of the State Dental Society.

Wisconsin is in some respects in a pitiable condition. Although of her 300 practitioners, about 66 are members of the State Dental Society, there is yet a great deal to be done. During the coming session of the Legislature, the profession of the State will make an active and thorough effort to forever wipe from the face of the earth the only dark spot which mars the bright record of this ever progressive Northwest—the so-called Wisconsin Dental College. In addition, through a committee of the State Dental Society, very active efforts will be made to effect the enactment of a law to regulate practice, for not only do they suffer from the ill effects of the mythical institution at Delavan, but most of her bordering States have dental laws in active force, and, consequently, Wisconsin receives an influx of scum, which does, by no means, tend to elevate the status of the profession. The best wishes of the dentists at large, are with the "workers" of the State of Wisconsin.

We herewith most cordially thank all those members of the profession throughout the Northwest, who have so kindly assisted us in gathering these few facts for the Annual.

LOUIS OTTOFY, D. D. S.

Ottofy, Dakota, December 1st, 1884.

Dr. B. Bettman, of Chicago, thus tabulates the physiological action and therapeutical effects of muriate of cocaine:

1. It is a powerful local anaesthetic, not penetrating in nature, rapid in its effects, which, however, are only temporary.

2. It is a mydriatic, the effect of which is regulated by the strength of the solution.

3. It produces paralysis of the ciliary muscle, the near point receding from the eye. Distant vision is not influenced.

4. By virtue of its benumbing powers it may be classified as an anodyne.

Statistics Showing which Teeth should be Extracted in crowded Dentures where Expansion is not Practicable.

By Percy May, M. R. C. S. Eng., L. D. S. Edin.

On searching over the English and American literature upon this subject, for very many years past, the only statistics I have been able to discover, are the tables by Tomes and J. N. Manton, as appended.

Table I.—Showing percentage of individual teeth treated (1881-83). Total number of teeth treated, 7277.

Composed of	Upper.	Per cent.	Lower.	Per cent.
Centrals,	93	1.28	25	.3
Laterals,	190	2.62	57	.8
Canine,	112	1.54	42	.6
First bicuspid,	555	7.63	202	2.78
Second bicuspid,	561	7.70	383	5.27
First molar,	1190	16.41	1633	22.48
Second molar,	490	6.74	949	13.05
Third molar,	286	3.94	509	7.00

Table II. (from Tomes's "Dental Surgery.")—Showing per centage of decay under fifteen years of age.

First molar,	68¼	per cent.
First bicuspid,	7	"
Second bicuspid,	8¾	"
Lateral incisor,	3½	"

Comparison between Manton's 1500 and 1500 from Tomes's "Dental Surgery."

Table III. (from "Odontolog. Soc. Transact.")—Cases treated between Oct. 1856 and 1857.

	Manton.	Tomes.
Centrals,	27	36
Laterals,	48	58½
Canines,	43	39
First bicuspid,	173	136½
Second bicuspid,	209	217
First molar,	602	562
Second molar,	269	318½
Third molar,	129	132½
	1500	1500

—*British Journal of Dental Science.*

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NOTES AND EXTRACTS.

The cocaine furore, like "the proverbial dog," has had its day.

Dental Department, Harvard University. Total number of graduates, 115.

Baltimore College of Dental Surgery. Total number of students, 2166; total number of graduates, 1238.

Ohio College of Dental Surgery. The revised list contains the names of about 600 graduates.

Pennsylvania College of Dental Surgery. Number of graduates from 1856 to 1885, 1095.

Sende me the Third upper Right front tooth. What will you charge me to make teeth if i sende *pressure* of mouthe.—*Extract.*

Sende me 2 full upper an *lore* Set of teeth. Sende me *nise* white teeth medium Size for a *younge* lady.—*Extract.*

At the twenty-fifth annual session of the American Dental Association, held at Minneapolis, August 4th to 7th, 1885, 258 members paid their dues, and 103 new members were enrolled.

The year of 1885 has been very prolific for starting dental journals, three having been added to about a score already in existence.

"When we know as little as we do," says Virchow, "we ought to be very modest in our theories."

The British Dental Association is six years old, and has about 600 members.

The electric mouth lamp as now modified and improved, has become a very practical and useful instrument in the practice of medicine and dentistry.

In the way of statistics and permanent record of various matters, the Dental Annual is certainly a success, and I trust it may continue from year to year, making permanent record of the progress of the profession.—*J. Taft.*

Reports received during the past year from several States, which have enacted laws regulating the practice of dentistry, state that the circulation of the Dental Annual, had a powerful influence for promoting the cause, as it contained indisputable facts and figures.

Very much has been written about dark joints between teeth, etc. A simple and sure plan to obviate this, is to fill the joints with gold foil, and as the gold will remain, the joints will always look well.

Dr. A. J. Shurtleff, a dentist practicing in Natick, Massachusetts, and also having an office in Boston, at the Hotel Boylston, was found dead in his Boston office, February 26th, 1885, under circumstances which showed that his death was caused by nitrous oxide gas.

Dr. E. Parmly Brown says that bridge-work is called new, but that it is at least 2000 years old, a specimen from a grave in Itruria being now in existence.

Deer Sir Enclosed Please Find——to pay Fer Pamphlet Journal or Something of the kind *en* Dentistry, its advancement &c My Folks Wanted me to Send fer and If you keep any Primeary Works on Dentistry If you Let me know What you think the Best Perhaps I may Buy Some *fer* my Boy to Study.—*Extract.*

Dr. W. H. Morgan, Dean of the Dental Department of Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tenn., has been appointed Indian Commissioner.

Anæsthetics caused the death of eighteen persons in England and Scotland last year. Nine were from the use of chloroform, six from ether, and three from a mixture of ether and chloroform. In every fatal case the patient had been comparatively healthy, and the operation was of a slight character.

There is no profession which is better adapted to the study of human nature than dentistry. The physician is, perhaps, as fortunate in many respects, but even he is called only to the sick.—*Dr. Metcalf.*

" That dental societies are the very backbone of the profession. It is at such gatherings that the members bring their best thoughts, and keep up the spirit that is inculcated at the colleges."—*Dr. Francis.*

A society has been formed in Boston to look after the teeth of poor children. It might be as well, perhaps, to be sure that they have something in the way of food for them to use their teeth upon.—*Providence Journal.*

A useful hint.—The insertion into the handle of the hand-mallet of an ordinary magnifying mouth-glass near to its end enables the operator to see distal surfaces without laying down the mallet or changing it for a mirror.

At the recent commencement of the Ohio College of Dental Surgery, Miss Carrie Lloyd, the only lady in a graduating class of twenty-six members, was awarded a gold medal of honor for general excellence.

A Parisian dentist, assisted by some twenty men, recently cured an elephant of the tooth-ache, or, more properly, tusk-ache. An ulcer was cut out and a cavity was filled, to the final joy of the pain-struck pachyderm.

It is not our business to answer questions (unless before a court) as to the operations of another operator. Our business is to say what needs to be done, and to do it. The public have no right to ask our opinion of operations they may have had performed, and we certainly have no business to answer such inquiries.—*Cushing.*

A patient came to a surgical clinic at the Rush Medical College to obtain Dr. Gunn's opinion of an operation which had been performed by another surgeon—simply to get his *opinion* about what had been done. Dr. Gunn put him of the room at once, stating that it was not his place to criticise other surgeons. A lesson for dentists.—*Brophy.*

Mlle. Benoit, a young French woman, has been appointed medical examiner to girls in the municipal schools of Paris. It is her chief business to see that the girls are not over-worked, and that their studies are effected under sanitary conditions.

INFLUENCE OF SEX ON DENTAL CARIES.—M. Galippe finds the density of the teeth of women to be less than that of men. Upon this statement it is sought to show that the greater frequency of caries in one sex than the other is due to this difference of density.

The truth is—in dentistry, at least—the practitioner who is not master of all methods, really has none. He who allows his knowledge to become, or to remain, circumscribed, who gauges his practice by theory, however through business tact he may thrive financially, will never accomplish much good.—*Dr. Harlan.*

The Chicago Board of Education orders that the teeth of pupils in the public schools of that city be examined by the local dental society "in the interests of science." The examination is to be made without cost to the children,and without interference with their studies.

The use of artificial teeth by the Ancients is not a new discovery. A correspondent to *Nature* writes:—"Cicero, De Legib, II., 24, quotes a law from the Twelve Tables forbidding the combustion or burial of costly golden articles, but allowing an exception in favour of 'teeth fastened with gold.' (*Quoi auro dentes vincti escunt, &c.*)"

The secret of the extraordinary longevity among the Indians is their simple diet and regular habits. They themselves say that when an Indian goes into service and eats the food of the white man, the Indian's teeth begin to decay. Their perpetual grinding on tortillas keeps their teeth white and the lime in the tortilla makes teeth bone.

Italian antiquarians have recently discovered false teeth in a skull that had been stored away in a museum in Tuscany. The Etruscan sepulchre, out of which the skull was taken, dates, according to experts, from the fifth or sixth century B. C., and the false teeth are animal teeth attached to the human teeth by means of small gold plates.

Special attention is called to the model report of Iowa dental statistics, furnished by Dr. W. P. Dickinson. Secretary of the Iowa State Board of Dental Examiners, under the head of Iowa State Dental Society. Other Secretaries and Officers are in the future requested to do likewise for the DENTAL ANNUAL. Figures do not lie, and in this instance the report is very interesting and instructive, showing the steady progress made by the profession in Iowa since the law regulating the practice of dentistry went into effect.

Some fishermen, overtaken by night, recently, on the banks of the White River, near Medora, Ind., built a fire, using as a back-log what they thought was a part of an elm. As the fire grew hotter the the log burst, and it was then seen by the men that they had thus brought to light the femur of some pre-historic animal. Later, the jaw-bone, from which fell a tooth weighing four pounds, was found.

THE STANDARD FOR ARTIFICIAL TEETH.—Dr. K. B. Davis says: "Artificial teeth may serve for mastication, yet be defective in other respects, as in speech or in expression, which depends on color, size, position, and relative arrangement. Temperament, including complexion, contour of face and general cast of features must all be considered in the construction of a set of artificial teeth that shall harmonize with the other features of the face, and constitute a successful work of art."

There are no such things as white teeth, as can be proved by contrasting those called white with snow, raw cotton, or marble. Roughly, teeth can be divided, as regards color, into blue, gray, and yellow, with hundreds of different shades. The apparent whiteness is due to the complexion and hue of the lips; and the "glistening ivories" of the negro are, as a rule, so exceedingly yellow that they would disfigure a white person. It is the black skin, hair, and eyes that make them look white.—*Clipping.*

Some years since, Prof. Andrews, in the *Chicago Medical Examiner*, gave us a careful examination of the statistics of 100,893 cases, and showed the relative danger of different agents administered as follows:

Ether, one death to 23,204 administered.
Chloroform, one death to 2723 administered.
Mixed chloroform and ether, one death to 5588 administered.
Bi-chloride methyline, one death to 7000 administered.
Nitrous oxide, no deaths in 75,000 administered.

DENTISTRY AS A TRADE.—If we are determined to practice dentistry as a trade, then there is no hope. It is only as a profession we should lend our talents to curtail the miseries of the race by giving them such dental organs as will insure better physical organizations. This need not prevent us from charging for time and talent for anticipating trouble, rather than allow the shores to be strewn with hopeless wrecks. Shall we be equal to the emergency, and pledge ourselves to this holy war and take hold of any plan, come from whence it may?—*W. G. A. Bonwill.*

Teeth have been said to present the following peculiar characteristics: Of being carious in youth, vicarious in manhood, and precarious in old age. To meet these various carious conditions a world of wisdom is required on the part of the dentist. It should be his constant study to obtain this that he may render to his patients the service that they may need at his hands, and which they would appreciate, and in recognition be willing to render a proportionate fee.

Dental Charity Abroad—The teeth of all children attending the communal schools in Brussels are examined by order of the State, and during the year 1882-83 no fewer than 1,250 pupils required the services of the dentists. In England, the managers of the North Surrey District School, Anerley, have appointed a dentist to attend weekly, in order that the children may have proper attention paid to their teeth. The question is whether the dental services above referred to are limited to extracting.

The ideal filling material should be a plastic, it should of course be indestructible, a non-conductor, compatible in every respect, color and appearance included, with tooth substance. It should possess the valuable quality peculiar to some of the cements now used, of attaching itself to, and supporting, comparatively frail walls of enamel. It should be easily and quickly introduced, and should be susceptible of a fine polish. In short, it must combine the desirable qualities of gold and all other filling materials now in use, and, in addition to these, a few other qualities which the inventor will be likely to call to mind.—*Dr. Sage.*

Denistry in Africa.—The negroes of the lower Congo region, although not very cleanly, generally take good care of their teeth, washing them with water after each meal, using their fingers in lieu of the brush.

The different tribes sharpen their teeth with stones, using them as files and so cut them into various shapes other than the natural. One tribe grind the incisors wedge-shaped, another trapezoid, while another makes them resemble the teeth of a saw. It may be interesting and satisfactory for some to know that these tooth-decorating tribes are strictly vegetarians.—*Translation.*

The use of artificial teeth is not so modern as is generally believed. In the museum of Corneto, on the coast of Italy, there are two curious specimens of artificial teeth found in Etruscan tombs probably dating to four or five centuries before our era. These graves contained the bodies of two young girls. On the jaw of one is still to be seen two incisors fixed to their neighbors by small gold rings; in the other the rings remained, but the artificial teeth had fallen out. The teeth, carefully cut, had evidently been taken from the mouth of some large animal. The dentists' art among the ancients was not confined to drawing teeth and replacing them by artificial ones, for natural teeth have been found which have evidently been treated in various ways.—*Clipping.*

TEETH IN THE NOSE.—A singular case is reported by Dr. Branch, in the *New York Tribune*, of a small colored boy in Basseterre, West Indies, who has two large teeth in his nose. A portion of his nose having been destroyed by ulceration, he was put under medical treatment for that disease, which soon healed with the application of chloroform ointment and the administration of iodine of potassium. The Doctor's intention was to have made a new nostril for the boy, but while awaiting to make sure of the cure of the ulcer, these teeth began to make their appearance. Dr. Branch says that they seem to be the two central incisors of the permanent set; they spring from the floor of the nostrils at the sides of the bony septum, are freely movable, and are apparently attached to the mucous membrane only; they have little or no roots, but large crowns.

About 22,000,000 of teeth are annually extracted in the United States, and I regret to say this enormous loss of teeth is to no small extent caused by the indifference manifested by physicians in the anatomy, physiology, and pathology of these organs. It is a fact no one will attempt to gainsay, that hygienic measures directed toward the preservation of the deciduous set, if understood, are seldom recommended by the general practitioner to the families under his charge. The premature loss of these teeth paves the way for early lesions of the permanent set. The pain resulting from advanced caries of the deciduous teeth, owing to the difficulties encountered in controlling the patient, is not easily treated; moreover, the injurious impressions thus made on the system of the child abide through life. There are, no doubt, hundreds of thousands of teeth unnecessarily extracted each year, and then drugs are given with a view of curing the patient of the disorders of digestion and other abnormal conditions which follow, and which in turn arise from imperfect mastication of food, verily for the want of teeth.—*Dr. Brophy.*

Choice of Teeth for Extraction for the Purpose of Uniformity.—The physician is not always consulted relative to the best course to adopt in regard to the teeth, but he cannot afford to be ignorant of the peculiarities of this important part of the anatomy. When the teeth are too much crowded in the jaw, it is frequently desirable for æsthetic and hygienic purposes to draw some of them, and the question which to draw when there is a choice, has, it appears, been a constant source of discussion among dentists. Dr. Perry, in order to throw some light on the subject, has tabulated 7,277 extractions for disease, and finds that 2,823 of these were first permanent molars, 737 were first bicuspids, and 944 were second bicuspids. As the statistics show that more first molars are lost than bicuspids, we should, as a general rule, take out the first molar where the choice must be, as is usually the case, between this and a bicuspid.—*The Weekly Medical Review.*

Strange Table Manners and Stranger Teeth.—Sunday, while John Capura was eating his dinner, he proceeded to fill his plate from a large tureen of broth and stew. In doing so he lifted out a section of steer's jaw, and dropped to his seat, paralyzing the rest of the boarders with the exclamation, "Jerusalem! boys! I've struck a bonanza in the soup bowl." He lifted out the jaw, and it was seen that the teeth were apparently coated with gold, some very thickly, others carrying only a film. The balance of the jaw was speedily fished out, and both pieces are now on exhibition.

The animal contributing this curious freak in dentistry, was a 4-year-old steer, born and raised on the Lagomarsino ranch on the Truckee River. It had been fed and watered exclusively at the ranch, at a pond twelve feet in diameter, dug out of a hard, marly, ferrinaceous cement; and in Summer, at the river bank. No traces of gold can be seen around the locality, and even were they plentiful the freak would still be an anomaly.

Mr. Capura has sent a specimen tooth to the Smithsonian Institution, at Washington, for thorough examination.—*Nevada City Enterprise.*

Horse Dentistry—One of the signs of the times indicating the tendency toward dividing labor into specialties is the new calling of horse-dentistry. Until within several years whatever treatment of the teeth of horses was required, fell to the veterinary surgeon, but not only has that work become a branch by itself, but it has also been given a larger scope than before, and has risen to the dignity of a profession, of which Wilmington, Del., has one representative. The horse dentist cleans, trims, fills and extracts the teeth of his patient requiring any or all of those offices, and the care that is bestowed in this respect varies from that given to the human being only in the matter of artificial teeth. These are never inserted, because, being a foreign movable body, they would be either swallowed or expelled from the mouth. Although in its infancy, the profession of horse dentistry covers a meritorious field, and has a peculiar interest to man because it is an important step in the humane consideration of a noble friend. So successful is the work that, at times, the aged animal is enabled to chew its food with the effectiveness of youth.—*Clipping.*

The kind of Preparation we Need.—While I would not disparage the growing necessity for a higher medical knowledge, I would not underestimate the *greater* need for the education of future dentists in the highest mechanical sense, as experts; not in theory, but the hands and eyes should be developed to the keenest perception of what to do and how to do it. If I had to give up either, I would cling to the mechanics of my nature and attend the best schools where my hands could be taught to do not only what others had demonstrated, but what my own brain had conceived. Without this, all our boasted medico-dental education is in vain, except in treating the diseases of the head and face. Unless this branch is more zealously cultivated and elevated, dentistry will continue to be a failure and will never fulfill its high mission. It must be made of men who are intended by nature for it; who have a holy inspiration; and not of those who were intended for merchants, farmers, bankers and smiths. When the schools shall demand of their matriculates a preliminary examination as artisans, not in theory, but in actual demonstration, that they are capable of performing, with credit, some mechanical achievement, then a medical training will come in very well; but not unless the former is first well engrafted.—*Dr. W. G. A. Bonwill.*

Dental Charity.—Dr. Roosa struck a happy note at the dinner of the Odontological Society last week, when he urged that dentistry being such a prosperous calling, should now do a little more for charity. There is no reason why a man should receive gratuitous treatment if he has a pain in the stomach, but none if he has a pain in his tooth. He can, to be sure, have his tooth pulled out without paying, but that is about the limit to which dental charity has yet reached. The dental departments of our city dispensaries consist generally of a box of second-hand forceps, which are wielded by young amateurs with generous indiscrimination, and with varying degrees of skill. Such kind of dental charity may be compared to a surgical charity, which is supplied simply with a saw and a knife for cutting off all bruised or injured fingers, without making any finical distinction as to degree or kind of traumatism. There are, annually, in this city not far from ten thousand teeth wrenched from the poor man's mouth in the name of charity. How much discomfort, dyspepsia, and domestic troubles this produces, we will not attempt to estimate. Certain it is that the teeth of the poor get a great deal less care than they ought to have, and are more abused, surgically speaking, than any other organ of the body. In the name of charity let the poor be taught how to preserve their teeth, and let the clean mouths, at least, be given a chance to have their good members saved.—*Med. Record.*

THE MAN WITHOUT A FACE.—There is to be seen at Landrecies, in the Department of the North, France, an invalid artillery soldier, who was wounded in the late Franco-German war, when he was horribly mutilated by the bursting of a Prussian shell. The man's face was literally blown off, including both eyes, there being left behind some scanty remnants of the osseous and muscular systems. The skull, which is well covered with hair, was left intact, so that the man had a most hideous and ghastly appearance. This disfigurement has been completely concealed by a mask, which was made for him under the direction of the principal medical officer of Val de Grace, in Paris, whither he had been transferred from the field-ambulance.

The mask was constructed by a surgeon dentist named Delalain. It includes a false palate and a complete set of false teeth, and it is so perfect that the functions of respiration and mastication, which were, necessarily, imperfectly performed, are almost completely restored to their normal condition, and the voice, which was rather husky, has resumed its natural tone. The man speaks distinctly, the sense of smell, which had entirely disappeared, has returned, and he can even play the flute. He wears two false eyes, simply to fill up the cavities of the orbit, for the parts representing the eyes in the mask are closed. In fact, the mask is so well adapted to what remains of the real face, as to be considered one of the finest specimens of the prosthetic art that could be devised.

The man himself, whose name is Moreau, and who is in perfect health, is looked upon as a living curiosity, and travelers go a good deal out of their way to see him. His face, or rather his mask, is, of course, without any expression, but his special senses, particularly that of touch, are extremely developed, and he goes by the soubriquet of "*L'homme a la tete de cire.*" He wears the military Cross of Honor, and delights to tell about what he had gone through during the war. To add to his meagre pension, he sells a small pamphlet containing a full description of his wounds and of the apparatus that has been so skillfully devised as to render him at least presentable to his fellow-creatures.—*Clipping.*

EARLY DENTISTRY.—At the date of my earliest recollection, dentistry, as now practiced, was unknown. Teeth were extracted by regular practicing physicians, generally, and their only outfit was an instrument known as the "turnkey" or "hawk's bill." It was constructed like a common nail-gimlet with a movable hook at the end, which could be turned so as to seize upon any tooth, whatever its position; then by a twisting motion the offending molar was rolled out. In country places where physicians were sparsely located, men in various occupations would keep a "turnkey" and perform the service. In one instance I knew of a lady who acquired the reputation of an expert at the business, and had quite an extensive practice. The first artificial tooth which I ever saw was inserted by an itinerant dentist. It was secured upon a metal pivot or dowell, and the pivot was forced into the stump of a decayed tooth. They were made from ivory or cattle's teeth, and sometimes secured on wood instead of metal pivots. In 1835 there were in this city but three professional dentists. Not far from that time some one had secured two or more teeth to a metallic spring which clasped the adjoining teeth in such a manner as to hold them in position. That was thought to be a wonderful achievement and was proclaimed to the world. In that year there were slaughtered, at one place near this city, several hundred head of cattle for barreling, and cartloads of heads were piled near the slaughter-house. I saw one of those dentists approach them with a saw and sack and select such specimens as suited him. He then sawed off the under jaws containing the teeth which he desired, and after filling his sack he put them into his buggy and departed. Somebody's mouth was doubtless ornamented with those teeth, and they took satisfaction in showing their "ivory." Since that period I shall not attempt to describe the inventions, progress, and improvements in the science, for I am utterly incapable. Instead of three, we now have twenty three, of the profession in this city.—*Hartford Post.*

DIRECTORY OF ONE HUNDRED DENTAL SOCIETIES IN THE UNITED STATES,

NATIONAL, STATE, DISTRICT, CITY, AND LOCAL,

Giving time and place of meeting, with number of members and officers for 1886:

Also, State Boards of Dental Examiners, and Censors—these holding their annual meetings at the same time and place of meeting of the State Dental Societies.

NINTH INTERNATIONAL MEDICAL CONGRESS.

Next session will be held in Washington, D. C., in August or September, 1887.

President, Austin Flint, New York, N. Y. Secretary-General, Nathan S. Davis, Chicago, Ill.

The following are some of the rules adopted relating to the preliminary organization of the Congress.—Ed.

1. The Congress shall consist of members of the regular profession of medicine, who shall have inscribed their names on the register and shall have taken out their tickets of admission; and of such other scientific men as the Executive Committee of the Congress may see fit to admit.

2. The dues for members of the Congress shall be ten dollars each for members residing in the United States.

There shall be no dues for members residing in foreign countries.

Each member of the Congress shall be entitled to receive a copy of the "Transactions" for 1887.

3. The Congress shall be divided as follows, into seventeen Sections:

I. General Medicine.
II. General Surgery.
III. Military and Naval Surgery.
IV. Obstetrics.
V. Gynæcology.
VI. Therapeutics and Materia Medica.
VII. Anatomy.
VIII. Physiology.

IX. Pathology.
X. Diseases of Children.
XI. Ophthalmology.
XII. Otology and Laryngology.
XIII. Dermatology and Syphilis.
XIV. Public and International Hygiene.
XV. Collective Investigation Nomenclature, Vital Statistics, and Climatology.
XVI. Psychological Medicine, and Diseases of the Nervous System.
XVII. Dental and Oral Surgery.

4. The General Meetings of the Congress shall be for the transaction of business, and for addresses and communications of general scientific interest.

* * * * * * * * * * *

8. The official languages of the Congress shall be English, French and German.

In the meetings of the Sections, no member shall be allowed to speak for more than ten minutes, with the exceptions of the readers of papers and those who introduce subjects for discussion, who may each occupy twenty minutes.

9. The rules and programmes shall be published in English, French and German.

Each paper and address shall be printed in the "Transactions' in the language in which it was presented, and preliminary abstracts of papers and addresses, also, shall be printed, each in the language in which it is to be delivered.

All discussions shall be printed in English.

10. The President of the Congress, the Secretary-General, the Treasurer, the Chairman of the Finance Committee, and the Presidents of the Sections, shall, together, constitute an Executive Committee of the Congress, which Committee shall direct the business of the Congress, shall authorize all expenditures for the immediate purposes of the Congress, shall supervise and audit the accounts of the Treasurer, and shall fill all vacancies in the offices of the Congress and of the Sections. This Committee shall have power to add to its membership, but the total number of members shall not exceed thirty. A number equal to one-third of the members of the Committee shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

11. The Officers of the Congress shall be a President, Vice-Presidents, a Secretary-General, four Associate Secretaries, one of whom shall be the French Secretary, and one of whom shall be the German Secretary, a Treasurer, and the Chairman of the Finance Committee.

12. The officers of each Section shall be President, Vice Presidents, Secretaries, and a Council.

13. The officers of the Congress, and the officers of the Sections, shall be nominated to the Congress at the opening of its first session.

Section of Dental and Oral Surgery.

President, J. Taft, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Secretaries, E. A. Bogue, New York, N. Y.; Geo. H. Cushing, Chicago, Ill.

AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION,

Has a Section on Dental and Oral Surgery. Organized at Richmond, Virginia, May 3 to 6, 1881.

Requirement for admission, the degree of M. D. Meets annually. Next session will be held at St. Louis, Mo., 1st Tuesday in May, 1886. The object of this Section in the Great Medical organization of America, is not only to elevate the standard of Dental and Oral Surgery, but to familiarize physicians and students of medicine with dental diseases. It has become an important Section, and during its short existence, exerted a powerful influence for good.

President, Wm. Brodie, Detroit, Michigan.

Permanent Secretary, W. B. Atkinson, 1400 Pine street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Officers of Dental Section.

President, John S. Marshall, 242 Wabash avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Secretary, A. E. Baldwin, 828 West Adams street, Chicago, Ill.

AMERICAN DENTAL ASSOCIATION,

Organized at Washington, D. C., July, 1860. Meets annually. Next meeting the first Tuesday in August, 1886, at such place as the Executive Committee may determine, to be announced through the Dental Journals. Delegates must be graduates of some reputable dental or medical college. Permanent members shall consist of those who have served one year as delegates, and complied with the requirements of the Association.

Active members about 300; honorary members, 9.

President, W. C. Barrett, 208 Franklin St., Buffalo, N. Y.

Rec. Secretary, Geo. H. Cushing, 34 Monroe St., Chicago, Ill.

SOUTHERN DENTAL ASSOCIATION,

Meets annually. Next meeting at Nashville, Tenn., fourth Tuesday in May, 1886.

President, W. C. Wardlaw, Augusta, Ga.

Rec. Secretary, R. A. Holliday, Atlanta, Ga.

Cor. Secretary, E. S. Chisholm, Tuscaloosa, Ala.

NATIONAL DENTAL ASSOCIATION,

Organized at New York, August, 1882. Meets bi-ennially. Next meeting, 4th Tuesday in July, 1886, in Washington, D. C.

President, R. B. Winder, Baltimore, Md.

Secretary, R. Finley Hunt, 1113 F. street, N. W. Washington, D. C.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF DENTAL EXAMINERS,

Organized at Niagara Falls, August, 1883. Meets annually. Next meeting to be held at place of meeting of the American Dental Association.

President, J. Taft, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Secretary, Geo. H. Cushing, 34 Monroe street, Chicago, Ill.

THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF DENTAL FACULTIES,

Organized at New York City, August 4th, 1884. Objects—"To promote the interests of dental education,—securing more uniform methods, and elevating the standard." Meets annually. Next meeting at the place to be selected for the meeting of the American Dental Association, on the Monday preceding the meeting of that body.

President, C. N. Pierce, 1415 Walnut street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Secretary, H. A. Smith, 286 Race street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

AMERICAN DENTAL TRADE ASSOCIATION,

Organized at Niagara Falls, June, 1882. Meets annually. Next meeting, third Wednesday in June, at Chicago, Ill.

President, Geo. B. Snow, Buffalo, N. Y.

Secretary, Lee S. Smith, 52 Sixth street, Pittsburg, Pa.

ALABAMA.

Alabama Dental Association,

Organized, September, 1869, at Montgomery. Disbanded in 1873, on account of yellow fever. Reorganized July 20th, 1880. Meets annually. Next meeting at Montgomery, second Tuesday in April, 1886.

Active members, 67; honorary members, 8.

President, J. C. Wilkerson, Selma.

Secretary, T. M. Allen, Birmingham.

Alabama State Board of Dental Examiners,

President, W. R. McWilliams, Athens.

Secretary, W. B. Stewart, Clayton.

CALIFORNIA.

California State Dental Association.

Organized, June 29th, 1870. Incorporated, July 1st, 1881.

Meets annually, and will continue in session four days. Next meeting at San Francisco, first Tuesday in July, 1886.

Active members, (44) forty-four.

Honorary members, (10) ten.

President, J. A. W. Lundborg, 134 Stockton street, San Francisco.

Rec. Secretary, S. E. Goe, 23 Kearny street, San Francisco.

California State Board of Dental Examiners,

President, S. W. Dennis, San Francisco.

Secretary, Chas. W. Hibbard, San Francisco.

San Francisco Dental Association,

Organized 1869. Meets monthly, second Monday of each month. Active members, (19) nineteen.

President, S. E. Knowles, 118 Dupont street, San Francisco.

Secretary, Thos. Morffew, 8 Montgomery street, San Francisco.

California State Odontological Society,

Incorporated. Organized, December 27th, r884.

Meets monthly, also annually, in November. All meetings held in San Francisco.

Active members (50) fifty; all graduates. Non-resident members (2) two; Honorary (10) ten; Associate, members (10) ten.

President, J. L. Asay, Visalia.

Secretary, H. J. Plomteaux, 531 Sutter street, San Francisco.

CONNECTICUT.

Connecticut State Dental Society,

Organized, 1864. Incorporated, 1875. Meets annually.

Active members, 13, Honorary members, 2.

President, R. W. Brown, New London.

Secretary, G. L Parmele, 17 Haynes street, Hartford.

Connecticut Valley Dental Society,

Organized, November 10th, 1863. Meets annually. Next meeting at Hartford, Conn., in June, 1886. Active members (135) one-hundred and thirty-five. Honorary members (25) twenty-five.

President,

Secretary, Geo. A. Maxfield, Holyoke, Mass.

DAKOTA.

South Dakota Dental Society,

Organized at Watertown, Dakota, October, 24 and 25, 1883. Meets annually. Next meeting at Mitchell, (Davidson Co.) first Tuesday in June, 1886. Active members (30) thirty.

President, C. W. Stutenroth, Watertown.

Secretary, O. M. Huestis, Aberdeen.

Dakota Board of Dental Examiners,

President, S. J. Hill, Fargo.

Secretary, C. W. Stutenroth, Watertown.

Northwestern Dental Association,

Embraces, Dakota, Minnesota and Manitoba. Organized at Fargo, Dakota, July 27th, 1883. Meets annually. Next meeting, at Fargo, fourth Tuesday in July, 1886. Active members 20; Honorary members, 1; Corresponding members 11.

President, L. C. Davenport, Moorhead, Minn.

Secretary, H. S. Sowles, Fargo, Dakota.

DELAWARE.

Delaware State Dental Society,

Organized, October, 1863,; reorganized June, 1st, 1881. Meets on the first Wednesday in June, September, December and March. Annual meeting at Wilmington, the first Wednesday in June, 1886.

Active members, (20,) twenty.

President, E. W. Haines, Newark.

Secretary, R. H. Jones, Delaware avenue and Washington street, Wilmington.

Delaware State Board of Dental Examiners,

President, C. R. Jefferis, Wilmington.

Secretary, T. H. Gilpin, Middletown.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

The Washington City Dental Society,

Organized, November 23d, 1866. Meetings are held at No. 1113 Pennsylvania Avenue, the second Tuesday of each month.

Active members, (26) twenty-six.
President, L. C. F. Hugo, 1333 F. street.
Secretary, G. L. Hills, 406 12th street.

FLORIDA.

The Florida State Dental Association,

Organized at Jacksonville, Florida, October 15th, 1884. Meets annually. Next meeting, Gainesville, 1st Wednesday in April, 1886.

Active members (28,) twenty-eight.
President, Duff Post, Tampa.
Recording Secretary, J. A. Siddons, Tampa.
Cor. Secretary, J. D. Cromwell, Gainesville.

GEORGIA.

Georgia State Dental Society,

Organized, December 28th, 1869, in Savannah. Meets annually. Next meeting at Macon, second Tuesday in May, 1886.

Active members, 89.
Honorary members, 6.
President, John H. Coyle, Thomasville.
Rec. Secretary, W. L. Smith, Hawkinsville.
Cor. Secretary, L. D. Carpenter, Atlanta.

Georgia State Board of Dental Examiners,

President, S. B. Barfield, Macon.
Secretary, L. D. Carpenter, Atlanta.

ILLINOIS.

Illinois State Dental Society,

Organized, July 24th, 1865. Meets annually. Next meeting at Rock Island, on the second Tuesday in May, 1886, which will be in session four days.

Active members, 124. Honorary members, 32.
President, T. L. Gilmer, Quincy.
Secretary, J. W. Wassall, 208 Dearborn avenue, Chicago.

Illinois State Board of Dental Examiners,

President, G. V. Black, Jacksonville.
Secretary, George H. Cushing, 34 Monroe street, Chicago.

Central Illinois Dental Society,

Organized at Streator, in July, 1882. Meets annually. Next meeting at Peoria, on the second Tuesday in October, 1886.

Active members, 38. Corresponding members, 7.
President, C. R. Taylor, Streator.
Secretary, Wm. A. Johnson, Peoria.

The Chicago Dental Society,

Organized, January 16th, 1864. Re-organized and incorporated, May 1st, 1878. Meets monthly, with the exception of August and September. Has (90) ninety members. Honorary (1) one.

President, C. F. Matteson, 3501 Cottage Grove avenue.
Recording Secretary, A. W. Hoyt, 242 Wabash avenue.
Corresponding Secretary, P. J. Kester, 628 Lake street.

INDIANA.

Indiana State Dental Association,

Organized at Indianapolis, December 28th, 1858. Incorporated, January 10th, 1879. Meets annually. Next meeting at Indianapolis, last Tuesday in June, 1886.

Active members, 112; honorary members, 31.
President, S. B. Brown, Fort Wayne.
Secretary, R. W. Van Valzah, Terre Haute.

Indiana State Board of Dental Examiners.

President, P. G. C. Hunt, Indianapolis.
Secretary and Treasurer, M. H. Chappell, Knightstown.

IOWA,

Iowa State Dental Society,

Organized at Muscatine, July, 1863. Meets annually. Next meeting at Iowa City, first Tuesday in May, 1886.

President, A. Morsman, Iowa City.
Secretary, J. B Monfort, Fairfield.
Active members, (97) ninety-seven.
Number having a dental degree, (43) forty-three.
Honorary members, (22) twenty-two.

In 1881, with a membership of (60) sixty, there were but (9) nine graduates; of the other (54) fifty-four, (14) fourteen have graduated since, and of these, (9) nine are graduates of the Dental Department of the State University of Iowa.

Total number of registered and licensed dentists,	434
Total number of same in practice in Iowa, November 15 1885,	345
Number graduates of reputable Dental Colleges, registered and licensed,	84
Number graduates in Iowa when law was passed, March 8, 1882,	23
Number having both dental and medical degree,	6
Number having medical degree only,	6
Number of reputable Dental Colleges having graduates in Iowa,	15
Number Iowa students in Dental Colleges, 1884-85,	38
Number Iowa students in Dental Colleges, 1885-86,	50
Population of Iowa census for 1885,	1,753,980

Ratio of dentists to population, 1 in 4,400.

Iowa State Board of Dental Examiners,

President, J. Hardman, Muscatine.
Secretary, W. P. Dickinson, Dubuque.

KANSAS.

Kansas State Dental Association,

Organized, 1871. Meets annually. Next meeting will be held at Topeka, the first Tuesday in May, 1886.

Active members, (40) forty.
President, L. C. Wasson, Ottawa.
Secretary, C. B. Reed, 155 Kansas avenue, Topeka.

Kansas State Board of Dental Examiners,

President, L. C. Wasson, Ottawa.
Secretary, A. M. Calahan, Topeka.

KENTUCKY.

Kentucky State Dental Society,

Incorporated, February 21st, 1870. Meets annually. Next meeting in Louisville, first Tuesday in June, 1886.

Active members, (40,) forty. Honorary, (20,) twenty.
President, J. M. Clyde, Covington.
Secretary, C. E. Dunn, 529 Second street, Louisville.

Kentucky State Board of Dental Examiners.

President, A. O. Rawls, Lexington.
Secretary, C. E. Dunn, Louisville.

LOUISIANA.

Louisiana State Dental Society,

Incorporated, February 16th, 1880. Meets annually, in the month of February, and on the first Tuesday of each month.

Active members, (18,) eighteen.

President, Geo. G. Friedrichs, New Orleans.

Secretary, Chas. Eckardt, 348 Magazine street, New Orleans.

Louisiana State Board of Dental Examiners,

President, Jas. S. Knapp, New Orleans.

Secretary, L. A. Thurber, 14 Baronne street, New Orleans.

New Orleans Odontological Society,

Organized, June 18th, 1881. Meets on second Tuesday in each month, excepting July, August and September.

Active members, (10,) ten.

Corresponding members, (2,) two.

President, Chas. Eckardt, New Orleans.

Secretary, E. E. Kells, 11 Dauphin street, New Orleans.

MARYLAND.

Maryland State Dental Association,

Organized with (25) twenty-five members on October 18th, 1883, at Baltimore. Md. Meets annually. Next meeting at the call of the President.

Active members, (35,) thirty-five.

President, D. W. Pennington, 536 W. Fayette street, Baltimore.

Recording Secretary, Chas. C. Harris, 271 N. Eutaw street, Baltimore.

Corresponding Secretary, Wm. A. Mills, 49 S. Broadway, Baltimore.

Maryland State Board of Dental Examiners.

President, E. P. Keech, 127 N. Charles street, Baltimore.

Secretary, Richard Grady, 245 N. Carey street, Baltimore.

The Dental Association of Maryland and District of Columbia,

Organized, October 21st, 1875. Meets annually. Next meeting at

Active members, (38,) thirty-eight.

Honorary members, (22,) twenty-two.

President, H. C. Thompson, Washington, D. C.

Secretary, F. F. Drew, 198 N. Howard street, Baltimore, Md.

MAINE.

The Maine Dental Society,

Organized at Brunswick, September 25th, 1866. Meets annually. Next meeting at Brunswick, third Tuesday in July, 1886.

Active members, (40,) forty.

President, Emory Bailey.

Secretary, O. B. Brann, Portland.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Massachusetts Dental Society,

Organized, May, 1864. Incorporated, April, 1865. Meets semi-annually and annually. Next meeting at

Active members, (95,) ninety-five.

Honorary members, (5,) five.

President, J. F. Adams, Worcester.

Secretary, W. E. Page, 110 Tremont street, Boston.

Harvard Dental Alumni Association,

President, A. B. Jewell.

Secretary, Charles Wilson, 12 West street, Boston.

Regular meeting on the day preceding commencement day, at the University at 5 p. m. Commencement is the last Wednesday in June.

Harvard Odontological Society,

Organized, July 2nd, 1878. Meets last Thursday evening of each month, at residence of members.

Active members, (22,) twenty-two.

President, F. E. Banfield, 283 Dartmouth street, Boston.

Secretary, A. J. Colgan, 147 Tremont street, Boston.

Boston Society for Dental Improvement,

Organized, January 13th, 1874. Meets the second Tuesday of each month, except July, August, and September. Annual meeting in January. All meetings at the offices of members.

Members, (16,) sixteen. Number limited to (20,) twenty.

President. A member is appointed at each meeting to act as President.

Secretary and Treasurer, Edward Page, 3 Dexter Row, Charlestown District, Boston.

American Academy of Dental Science,

Organized, 1867. Meets first Wednesday in each month.

Active Fellows, (41,) forty-one.
Associate Fellows, (40,) forty.
Honorary Fellows, (20,) twenty.
President, George T. Moffatt, Boston.
Recording Secretary, E. E. Hopkins, 85 Newbury St., Boston.

MICHIGAN.

Michigan State Dental Association,

Meets annually. Next meeting at Ann Arbor.
1886.

Active members, (100,) one hundred.
President, F. W. Clawson.
Secretary, J. B. McGregor, Port Huron.

Michigan State Board of Dental Examiners.

A. L. Metcalf, Kalamazoo.
G. R. Thomas, Detroit.
J. A. Robinson, Jackson.

Detroit Dental Society,

Organized, April, 1882. Meets first Monday in every month.

Active members, (20,) twenty.
President, G. S. Shattuck.
Secretary, H. C. Corns.

MINNESOTA.

Minnesota State Dental Society,

Organized at Minneapolis, January 16th, 1884. Meetings to be held annually on the third Wednesday in July. The next meeting will be at St. Paul.

Active members, (64,) sixty-four.
Honorary members, (14,) fourteen.
President, F. A. Williamson, Red Wing.
Secretary, M. G. Jenison, 301 Nicollet avenue, Minneapolis.

Minnesota State Board of Dental Examiners.

President, S. T. Clements, Faribault.
Secretary, J. H. Martindale, 412 Nicollet avenue, Minneapolis.

Minneapolis Dental Society,

Organized, June 28th, 1882. Is incorporated, and holds its meetings on third Wednesday of each month, except July and August.

Active members, (24,) twenty-four.

President, W. A. Spaulding, Minneapolis.

Secretary, M. G. Jenison, 301 Nicollet avenue, Minneapolis.

MISSOURI.

Missouri Dental Association,

Meets annually. Next meeting at Sweet Springs, first Tuesday after July 4th, 1886.

Active members, (86,) eighty-six.

President, A. J. Prosser, St. Louis.

Recording Secretary, G. L. Shepard, Sedalia.

St. Louis Dental Society,

Organized, December 1st, 1856. Meets first Tuesday in each month, at 204 North Broadway, excepting August and September.

Active members, (26,) twenty-six.

President, James W. Whipple, 1716 Olive Street, St. Louis.

Secretary, J. L. Foster. 2822 Washington avenue, St. Louis.

MISSISSIPPI.

Mississippi Dental Association,

Organized, 1875. Meets annually. Next meeting at Starkville, third Tuesday in June, 1886.

Active members, (38,) thirty-eight; honorary members, (4,) four.

President, W. W. Westmoreland, Columbus.

Secretary, A. H. Hilzim, Jackson.

Mississippi State Board of Dental Examiners.

President, A. A. Dillehay, Meridian.

Secretary, W. L. Martin, Yazoo City.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

New Hampshire Dental Society,

Organized at Nashua, November 1st, 1877. Meets annually. Next meeting at Concord, the third Tuesday in June, 1886.

Active members, (42,) forty-two; honorary members, (5,) five.

President, J. H. French, Penacook.

Secretary, E. B. Davis, Concord.

New Hampshire State Board of Censors.

President, G. A. Young, Concord.

Secretary, E. B. Davis, Concord.

NEW JERSEY.

New Jersey State Dental Society,

Organized, 1870. Meets annually. Next meeting at Asbury Park, on the third Wednesday in July, 1886.

Active members, (100,) one hundred; honorary members, (27,) twenty-seven.

President, W. Pinney, Newark.

Secretary, Chas. A. Meeker, 27 Fulton street, Newark.

Central Dental Association of Northern New Jersey,

Organized, February 26, 1880. Incorporated, May 19, 1880. Meets third Monday of each month, except July and August.

Active members, (56,) fifty-six. Honorary members, (6,) six.

President, G. Carlton Brown, Elizabeth.

Secretary, Fred. A. Levy, Orange.

American Academy of Dental Surgery,

Incorporated, January, 1884. Meets quarterly.

Active members, (20,) twenty.

The membership of this Society is regulated to those passing a satisfactory examination before the Board of Examiners, and contributing new and useful knowledge to the science of dentistry.

President, Jas. G. Palmer, New Brunswick.

Secretary, Chas. A. Meeker, Newark.

NEW YORK.

The Dental Society of the State of New York,

Organized, June, 1868. Meets annually, at Albany, second Wednesday in May. Permanent members, (71,) seventy-one. Honorary members, (14,) fourteen.

President, Frank L. Darby.

Secretary, J. Edw. Line, 20 West Main street, Rochester.

The New York Odontological Society,

Incorporated, 1867. Meets third Tuesday evening in each month, except July, August and September.

Active members, (34,) thirty-four. Associate members, (46,) forty-six. Honorary member, (1,) one.

President, Wm. Jarvie, Jr.

Recording Secretary, E. T. Payne.

Corresponding Secretary, S. E. Davenport, 29 E. 20th street, New York.

The Buffalo Dental Association,

Organized at Buffalo, May 25th, 1864, with a membership of (19,) nineteen dentists; since then forty-five (45,) members have signed the roll.

Active members, (21,) twenty-one.

This Society takes pride in the fact that it has held regular sessions for over (20) twenty years.

Meets on the first Monday evening of each month.

President, T. E. Howard, 230 Pearl street.

Recording Secretary, H. A. Birdsall, 19 West Tupper street.

The Brooklyn Dental Society,

Meets on the second Monday evening of October, December, February and April. Annual meeting in October.

Active members, (50,) fifty.

Library and Reading Rooms, 398 Fulton street.

President, Wm. H. Johnston.

Corresponding Secretary, J. W. Russell, 45 Green Ave.

Recording Secretary, L. G. Wilder, 54 Fort Green Place Brooklyn.

The First District Dental Society,

Meets on the first Tuesday evening of each month.

Active members, (93,) ninety-three.

President, William Carr, New York City.

Secretary, B. C. Nash, New York City.

The Second District Dental Society,

Meets on the second Monday evening of November, January, March, and June. Annual meeting in March.

Active members, (68,) sixty-eight.

President, E. Parmly Brown, Flushing.

Corresponding Secretary, F. T. Van Woret, 152 Noble street, Brooklyn.

Recording Secretary, A. N. Roussel, 879 Gates avenue.

The Third District Dental Society,

Meets annually, on the third Tuesday in April. Next meeting in Albany.

President,
Secretary, (No report received.)

The Fourth District Dental Society,

Meets annually, on the second Tuesday and Wednesday in August, at Saratoga Springs.

President,
Secretary, (No report received.)

The Fifth District Dental Society,

Next meeting will be held at Rome, April 13th and 14th, 1886.

Active members, (31,) thirty-one.
President, C. C. Smith, Ilion.
Secretary C. J. Peters, Cor. S. Salina and Fayette street, Syracuse.

The Sixth District Dental Society,

Holds its annual meeting in Binghamton, the first Tuesday in May.

Active members, (36,) thirty-six.
President,
Secretary, (No report received.)

The Seventh District Dental Society,

Organized, June 2d, 1868. Holds its annual meeting in Rochester, the last Tuesday in April.

Active members, (41,) forty-one.
President, M. H. Smith, Penn Yan.
Rec. Secretary, C. T. Howard, 224 East Main street, Rochester.

The Eighth District Dental Society,

Holds its annual meeting in Bnffalo, on the third Tuesday in April.

Active members, (43,) forty-three.
President, W. C. Gardiner, Batavia.
Secretary, S. A. Freeman, 14 Court St. Buffalo.

The Seventh and Eighth District Societies,

Hold a union meeting on the last Tuesday of October, on the even year, in Rochester; odd year, in Buffalo.

The Rochester Dental Club,

Meets on the second Tuesday evening in each month, except July, August and September.

President, Chas, T. Howard, Rochester.
Secretary, R. Salter, Rochester.

NEBRASKA.

Nebraska State Dental Society,

Organized, 1876. Meets annually. Next meeting at Beatrice, 18th, 19th and 20th of May, 1886.

Active members, (54,) fifty four. Honorary members, (4,) four.
President, J. J. Willey, Wahoo.
Secretary, C. R. Tefft, Lincoln.

NORTH CAROLINA.

The North Carolina State Dental Association,

Organized in Beaufort, August 11th, 1875. Meets annually. Next meeting at Raleigh, first Tuesday in June, 1886.

Active members, (40,) forty. Honorary members, (12,) twelve.
President, J. E. Matthews, Kenansville.
Secretary, T. M. Hunter, Fayetteville.

North Carolina State Board of Dental Examiners.

President, V. E. Turner, Raleigh.
Secretary, J. F. Griffith, Salisbury.

OHIO.

The Ohio State Dental Society,

Organized, 1866. Re-organized October, 1885. Meets annually. Next meeting at Toledo, third Wednesday in October, 1886.

Active members, (44,) forty-four. Honorary members, (6,) six.
President, F. H. Rehwinkel, Chillicothe.
Secretary, J. R. Callahan, Hillsboro.

Ohio State Board of Dental Examiners.

President, J. Taft, Cincinnati.
Secretary and Treasurer, F. H. Rehwinkel, Chillicothe.

Northern Ohio Dental Association,

Meets annually. Next meeting at Cleveland, on the second Tuesday and Wednesday in May, 1886.

Active members, (40,) forty. Honorary members, (12) twelve.

President, D. Gibbons, Warren.

Recording Secretary, Geo. H. Wilson, Painesville.

Corresponding Secretary, H. F. Harvey, 319 Euclid Avenue, Cleveland.

The Mad River Valley Dental Society,

Re-organized at Dayton, Ohio, October 24th, 1882, after a suspension of six years. Meets annually. Next meeting at Dayton, third Tuesday in May, 1886.

Active members, (30,) thirty.

President, C. Bradley, Dayton.

Secretary, L. C. Adams, Dayton.

The Mississippi Valley Association of Dental Surgeons,

Organized, 1844. Meets annually at Cincinnati.

President, A. F. Emminger, Columbus, Ohio.

Secretary, A. G. Rose, 268 Elm Street, Cincinnati.

Cincinnati Dental Society,

Organized in 1880. Meets the second Tuesday in each month.

President, Frank Bell, Cincinnati.

Secretary, W. M. Williams, Cincinnati.

Alumni Association of Ohio College of Dental Surgery,

Meets annually, at Cincinnati.

Stockholders of the Ohio College of Dental Surgery,

Meets annually. Next meeting at Cincinnati, March 2d, 1886.

Has (92,) ninety-two members, who own and control the college.

President, J. T. Irwin, Cincinnati.

Secretary, Frank A. Hunter, Cincinnati.

OREGON.

Oregon State Dental Society,

Defunct.

PENNSYLVANIA.

The Pennsylvania State Dental Society,

Organized, 1868. Meets annually. Next meeting at Cresson Springs, last Tuesday in July, 1886.

Active members, (160,) one hundred and sixty.
President, J. H. Rhone, Bellefonte.
Recording Secretary, E. P. Kreamer, Lebanon.
Corresponding Secretary, W. H. Fundenberg, 958 Penn Avenue, Pittsburg.

Pennsylvania State Board of Dental Examiners.

President, H. Gerhart, Lewisburg.
Secretary, J. C. Green, West Chester.

Lake Erie Dental Association,

Organized, August 23d, 1864, at Jamestown, New York, under the name of "Dental Association of Western New York and Pennsylvania;" name changed, October 11th, 1864, to "The Dental Association of Southwestern New York and Northwestern Pennsylvania," again changed Feb., 5th, 1867, to "Lake Erie Dental Association." Meets annually. Next meeting first Tuesday in May, 1886, at New Castle, Pa.

Active members, (32,) thirty-two.
Honorary members, (4,) four.
President, D. C. Dunn, Meadville.
Secretary, C. D. Elliott, Franklin.

The Lebanon Valley Dental Association,

Organized, October 30th, 1874, at Lebanon, under the name of "Pennsylvania Central Dental Association." The name was changed to the present one, November 16th, 1876. Meets annually. Next meeting at Mauch Chunk, third Tuesday in May, 1886.

Active members, (15,) fifteen.
President, E. P. Kremer, Lebanon.
Corresponding Secretary, W. H. Schall, Reading.
Recording Secretary, W. A. Cortright, Mauch Chunk.

Central Pennsylvania Dental Association,

Organized, July, 1st, 1874. Meets semi-annually in January and July. Next semi-annual meeting at Huntingdon, January 1st, 1886.

Active members, (11,) eleven.
Honorary members, (1,) one.
President, E. C. Blackburn, Holidaysburg.
Secretary, J. M. Stewart, Clearfield.

The Odontological Society of Pennsylvania,

Organized, February 1st, 1879. Meets on the first Saturday evening of each month, at the offices of members.

Active members, (45,) forty-five.

President, Edwin T. Darby, 1513 Walnut street, Philadelphia.

Recording Secretary, Ambler Tees, 548 North Seventeenth street, Philadelphia.

Pittsburg Dental Association,

Organized, 1874. Chartered, June 14th, 1876. Meets monthly, except July and August.

Active members, (22,) twenty-two ; Corresponding (3,) three.

President, J. B. Williams, Homestead, Allegheny, Co.

Secretary, J. S. Goshorn, 960 Penn Avenue, Pittsburgh.

The Pennsylvania Association of Dental Surgeons,
(Philadelphia.)

Meets on the second Tuesday of each month, (except the months of July and August,) at the offices of members.

Active members, (37,) thirty-seven.

President, W. H. Roop, 5042 Germantown Avenue, Germantown.

Secretary, T. F. Chupein, No. 1408 Pine street.

The Odontographic Society of Philadelphia,

Organized, May 21st 1862. Whole membership from that time until now (128) one hundred and twenty-eight. Active members at present time (24) twenty-four.

Meets on third Tuesday of each month (except July August and September,) at the College of Physicians, 13th street, above Locust.

President, Jas. R. C. Ward, 1905 Fairmount avenue, Philadelphia.

Secretary, Charles E. Graves, 715 North 41st street, Philadelphia.

Susquehanna Dental Association,

Organized, May 4th, 1864. Meets annually. Next meeting at Lock Haven, on the Wednesday following the second Monday of May, 1886.

Active members, (25,) twenty-five.

President, H. John Sweisfort, Danville.

Recording Secretary, E. J. Baird, Lock Haven.

Corresponding Secretary, C. T. Meaker, Plymouth, Pa.

The Harris Dental Association,

Organized, June 21st, 1867, in Lancaster, Pa. Meets quarterly, the first Thursday of February, May, August and November. Annual meeting, first Thursday in May, 1886, in Lancaster, Pa.

Active members, (17,) seventeen.

President, J. S. Smith.

Secretary, Alfred D. Clark, Marietta.

The Odontological Society of Western Pennsylvania,

Organized, June 14th, 1881. Annual meeting, second Tuesday in June. Meets quarterly, second Tuesday in June, September, December and March.

Active members, (50,) fifty. Honorary member, (1,) one.

President, Geo. L. Simpson, 166 Robinson street, Allegheny, Pa.

Recording and Corresponding Secretary, C. V. Kratzer, Braddock, Pa.

Butler County Dental Association,

Organized, at Butler, Pa., December 15th, 1883. Meets quarterly at Butler.

Active members, (8,) eight.

President, C. W. Bard, Slippery Rock.

Recording and Corresponding Secretary, L. A. Gibson, Barnhart's Mills, P. O., Butler Co., Pa.

The Alumni of the Dental Department of the University of Pennsylvania,

Organized, March 1st, 1881.

President, Geo. L. Curtis, Syracuse, N. Y.

Secretary, Chas. T. Howard, Rochester, N. Y.

RHODE ISLAND.

Rhode Island Dental Society,

Organized, July, 1878. Meets quarterly, on first Tuesday of July, October, January and April. Annual meeting at Newport, first Tuesday in July, 1886.

Active members, (25,) twenty-five ; honorary members, (2,) two.

President, H. G. Eddy, Providence.

Secretary, L. L. Buckland, 146 Westminster street, Providence.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

The South Carolina State Dental Association,

Organized, 1869. Chartered 1875. Meets annually. Next meeting at Columbia, second Tuesday in June, 1886.

Active members, (75,) seventy-five.
President, A. R. Johnstone, Anderson.
Recording Secretary, R. Atmar Smith, Charleston.

South Carolina State Board of Dental Examiners.

President, W. S. Brown.
Secretary, R. Atmar Smith, Charleston.

Charleston Dental Association,

Organized, December, 1867. Meets monthly, at offices of members.

Active members, (15,) fifteen.
President, C. S. Patrick, 50 Society street, Charleston.
Secretary, L. C. Dotterer, 332 King street, Charleston.

TENNESSEE.

Tennessee Dental Association,

Organized, July, 1867. The twentieth annual meeting will be held in Nashville, third Tuesday in February, 1886.

Active members, (85,) eighty-five.
President, H. W. Morgan.
Recording Secretary, R. E. Burns.
Corresponding Secretary, A. F. Claywell.

East Tennessee Dental Association,

Meets annually. Next meeting at Chattanooga fourth Tuesday in August, 1886.

Active members, (51,) fifty-one ; honorary members, (8,) eight.
President, A. W. Palmer, Chattanooga.
Secretary, H. M. Acree, Chattanooga.

Nashville Dental Association.

No report.

TEXAS.

The Texas Dental Association.

Organized and Chartered, May 7th, 1871. A new society, organized at Houston, November 25th, 1880; was, in 1881, consolidated with the old one, leaving only one in the State. Meets annually. Next meeting the first Tuesday in May, 1886, at Austin.

Active members, (60,) sixty.
President, S. E. Jones, Houston.
Secretary, Geo. M. Patten, Huntsville.

VERMONT.

Vermont State Dental Society,

Organized, March, 1877. Meets annually. Next meeting at Bellows Falls, third Wednesday in March, 1886.

Active members, (60,) sixty; Honorary members, (8) eight.
President, G. H. Swift.
Secretary, Thos. Mound, Rutland.

Vermont State Board of Dental Examiners.

President, James Lewis, Burlington.
Secretary, R. M. Chase, Bethel.

VIRGINIA.

Virginia State Dental Society.

Organized, November 3d, 1870. Meets annually. Next meeting at the Natural Bridge, Wednesday, August 11, 1886.

Active members, (43,) forty-three ; Honorary and corresponding members, (20,) twenty.

President, W. H. Gingrich, Norfolk.
Cor. Secretary, J. Hall Moore, 104 N. 9th street, Richmond.
Rec. Secretary, G. F. Keesee, 19th and Broad street, Richmond.

Virginia Tidewater Dental Association,

Organized at Norfolk, November, 1883. Meets at Norfolk, first Monday in each month.

Active members, (10,) ten.
President, James R. Woodley, Norfolk.
Secretary, J. N. Webster, 156 Main street, Norfolk.
(Received no report.)

WEST VIRGINIA.

Ohio Valley Dental Society,

(Changed from the Wheeling Dental Society,)

Organized, October 29, 1883. Meets monthly.

Active members, (9,) ; Honorary members, (5,) five.
President, C. A. Wingerter, 1057 Main street, Wheeling.
Secretary, A. F. Gasmire, 1313 Market street, Wheeling.

WISCONSIN.

Wisconsin State Dental Society,

Organized, 1871. Meets annually. Next meeting at Milwaukee, July, 1886.

Active members, (66,) sixty-six.

President, Jas. S. Perkins, 130 Grand avenue, Milwaukee.

Secretary. C. A. Southwell, 411 National avenue, Milwaukee.

Wisconsin State Board of Dental Examiners.

President, Chas. C. Chittenden, Madison.

Secretary, Edgar Palmer, LaCrosse.

The New England Dental Society.

"The Merrimac Valley Dental Association" was organized Oct., 1863. In 1873 the name was changed to "Merrimac Valley Dental Society." In 1882, finding there were members from all the New England States, the name was again changed to "The New England Dental Society." Meets annually. Next meeting at Boston, Mass., first Thursday and Friday of October, 1886.

Active members, over (190,) one hundred and ninety. Honorary members, (11,) eleven.

President. Jas. B. Coolidge, Boston. Mass.

Secretary. A. M. Dudley, Salem, Mass.

The Southwestern Dental Society.

(Missouri and Kansas.)

Organized in 1880. Meets annually. Next meeting at Fort Scott, Kansas, on the second Tuesday in August, 1886.

Active members, (22,) twenty-two.

President, G. T. Carpenter, Girard, Kansas.

Secretary, M. J. McClurg, Carthage, Mo.

Dentists' Scientific and Benevolent Association,

Organized at Kansas City, Mo., September 18th, 1883.

The Association is fully protected by a charter from the State of Missouri. The qualifications for membership are that the applicant shall be in good general health, not over fifty years of age; he must also be engaged in the active practice of dentistry at the time of application, and a member in good standing of some local, State or district Dental Society, or a manufacturer, dealer or salesman of dental supplies.

President, C. H. Darby, St. Joseph, Mo.

For further information, circulars, etc., address,

R. J. PEARSON, Secretary,
2206 Troost Avenue, Kansas City, Mo.

Dental Periodicals Published in the United States with their Subscription Price.

	NAME.	ISSUED.	PRICE.
✓	American Journal of Dental Science,	Monthly	$2.50
✓	Archives of Dentistry,	Monthly	3.00
✓	Caulk's Dental Annual,	Yearly	.25
	Cincinnati Medical and Dental Journal,	Monthly	1.00
	Dental Advertiser,	Quarterly	.50
✓	Dental Cosmos,	Monthly	2.50
	Dental Eclectic,	Bi-Monthly	.50
	Facts,	Quarterly	.50
	Dental Headlight,	Quarterly	.50
	Dental Jairus,	Monthly	1.50
	Dental Luminary,	Quarterly	.50
	Dental News,	Monthly	1.00
	Dental Office and Laboratory,	Quarterly	1.00
✓	Dental Practitioner,	Monthly	.50
	Dental Register,	Monthly	2.00
✓	Items of Interest,	Monthly	1.00
✓	Independent Practitioner,	Monthly	2.50
✓	Odontographic Journal,	Quarterly	1.00
✓	Ohio State Journal of Dental Science,	Monthly	2.00
✓	Southern Dental Journal,	Monthly	2.00
	Texas Dental Journal,	Quarterly	.50

Dental Colleges of the United States.

In this table we present the list of Dental Colleges, when organized, number of Matriculates and Graduates from each College of the session of 1884–5, with the Names and Addresses of the Executive Officers.

THE DENTAL COLLEGES.	When Org'n-ized.	No. of Matriculates.	No. of Graduates.	DEAN.	ADDRESS.
Baltimore College of Dental Surgery	1840	79	28	R. B. Winder.	140 Park Avenue, Baltimore, Maryland
Ohio College of Dental Surgery	1845	55	26	H. A. Smith.	286 Race Street, Cincinnati, Ohio
Pennsylvania College of Dental Surgery	1855	136	69	C. N. Pierce.	1415 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, Penna.
Philadelphia Dental College	1863	129	57	J. E. Garretson.	1537 Chestnut Street, " "
Missouri Dental College	1866		8	H. H. Mudd.	500 N. Jefferson Avenue, St. Louis, Missouri.
Boston Dental College	1867	39	25	J. A. Follett.	219 Shawmut Ave., Boston, Massachusetts
Indiana Dental College	1879	27	13	J. E. Cravens, (Sec'y)	46 East Ohio Street, Indianapolis, Indiana.
Dental Dept. of University of Maryland	1881	74	36	F. J. S. Gorgas.	259 N. Eutaw Street, Baltimore, Maryland.
" " " " " Iowa	1881	35	16	L. C. Ingersoll.	Keokuk, Iowa
" " " Vanderbilt University	1879	55	27	W. H. Morgan.	12 N. High Street, Nashville, Tennessee
" " " University of Tennessee	1878	29	13	R. Russell.	53 N. Summer Street, Nashville, Tennessee.
Dental College of University of Michigan	1875	82	28	J. Taft.	Ann Arbor, Michigan
University of Pennsylvania, Dental Dept.	1878	112	49	Jas. Truman, (Sec'y)	3249 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Penna.
New York College of Dentistry	1866	165	46	Frank Abbott.	22 W. 40th Street, New York, N. Y.
Harvard University, Dental Dept.	1869		8	Thos. H. Chandler.	Hotel Bristol, Boston, Mass.
Kansas City Dental College	1881		4	J. D. Patterson (Sec.)	800 Main Street, Kansas City, Missouri
University of California, Dental Dept.	1881		7	S. W. Dennis.	530 Sutter Street, San Francisco, Cal.
Chicago College of Dental Surgery	1882	62	22	Truman W. Brophy (Sec'y.)	125 State Street, Chicago, Illinois
Dental Dept. of Minnesota College Hospital	1882		3	F. A. Dunsmoor.	Minneapolis, Minnesota.
Dental Dept. National University	1884		4	H. H. Barker.	Cor. 12th & H Sts., N. W. Washington, D.C.
Northwestern College of Dental Surgery	1885			I. Clendenen.	1201 Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Dental Necrology for 1885.

W. A. Johnson, at Uniontown, Ala., February, 1885.

Isaiah Smith Hyatt, of Newark, N. J., in Florida, March 18, 1885. He was the joint patentee with his brother John W. Hyatt, in the invention of celluloid about twelve years ago.

R. F. Tull, at Elkton, Maryland, April 6, 1885.

J. G. Ambler, at Dobb's Ferry, N. Y., April 6, 1885.

William Clendenin, at Cincinnati, Ohio, May 3, 1885.

L. P. Meredith, at Kansas City, Missouri.

John A. McClellan, at Bellaire, Ohio, June 4th, 1885.

G. T. Boardman, at Austin, Texas, June 19, 1885.

Isaiah Forbes, at St. Louis, Missouri, July 15, 1885.

Samuel M. Prothro, at Tennessee.

G. M. Babbit, at Eufaula, Ala., August 8, 1885.

Nathaniel Robbins, at West Harwich, Mass.

Wm. Stiles, at Austin, Texas,

Henry Clay Spencer, at R. I.

C. C. Marshall, at Hazelhurst, Miss.

John P. Holmes, at Macon, Ga., September 2d, 1885.

Daniel F. Wilcox, at Canaan, N. Y., September 3d, 1885.

John M. Riggs, at Hartford, Conn., November 11th, 1885.

Number of Dentists, Members of State Dental Societies, Dealers and Manufacturers in Each State and Territory of the United States.

COMPILED, REVISED, AND CORRECTED FROM OFFICIAL SOURCES.

STATES.	Dentists.	Members of State Societies.	Dealers and Manufacturers.	STATES.	Dentists.	Members of State Societies.	Dealers and Manufacturers.
Alabama	251	67	2	Missouri	475	86	3
Arkansas	75			Mississippi	220	38	1
Arizona	4			Montana	10		
California	500	94	4	Nevada	22		
Colorado	90		1	New Hampshire	115	43	
Connecticut	230	13	4	New Jersey	497	100	4
Dakota	100	60		New Mexico	4		
Delaware	32	20	2	New York	1800	80	23
District of Columbia	80	26	1	Nebraska	120	54	
Florida	85	28		North Carolina	175	40	
Georgia	290	89	4	Ohio	800	44	4
Idaho	8			Oregon	125		1
Illinois	830	124	5	Pennsylvania	1210	160	11
Indiana	500	112	4	Rhode Island	100	25	1
Iowa	437	97	2	South Carolina	150	75	1
Indian Territory	2			Tennessee	350	85	2
Kansas	250	40	2	Texas	350	60	2
Kentucky	325	44	1	Utah	22		
Louisiana	200	18	1	Virginia	230	43	1
Maryland	225	35	2	Vermont	150	60	
Massachusetts	800	95	6	Washington	10		
Maine	215	40	1	Wyoming	2		
Minnesota	200	64	3	Wisconsin	300	66	3
Michigan	350	100	4	West Virginia	50	13	

Dental Patents Issued in 1885.

309,709—Dec. 23, 1884.—DENTAL SEPARATING WEDGE.—David Genese, Baltimore, Md.

310,099—Dec. 30, 1884.—ELECTRO MAGNETIC DENTAL PLUGGER.—James H. Van Ness and Mortimer A. Bland, Charlotte, N. C.

310,234—Jan. 6, 1885.—DENTAL PLATE.—Joseph Spyer and Robert S. Ingalls, Newton, Kansas.

310,294—Jan. 6, 1885.—ARTIFICIAL TOOTH CROWN.—Marshall L. Logan, Tyrone, Pa.

310,407—Jan. 6, 1885.—DENTAL IMPRESSION CUP.—Amaziah Garner, Lynchburg, Ohio.

310,467—Jan. 6, 1885.—DENTAL DRILL.—Robert M. Ross, Utica, N. Y.

310,849—Jan. 13, 1885.—ARTIFICIAL TOOTH.—James A. Priest, Utica, N. Y.

311,314—Jan. 27, 1885.—INHALER.—Cornelius B. Harness, London, England.

311,908—Feb. 10, 1885.—INHALER.—Urial K. Mayo, Boston, Mass.

312,092—Feb. 10, 1885.—DENTAL FOIL.—Thomas Cogswell, Wellesley Hills, Mass.

312,435—Feb. 17, 1885.—GAS MIXER FOR INHALER.—Luther M. Davis, Walla Walla, Wash.

312,771—Feb. 24, 1885.—INHALER.—Geo. B. Snow, Buffalo, N. Y.

312,818—Feb. 24, 1885.—DENTAL PLUGGER.—John F. Clement, Philadelphia, Pa.

313,382—March 3, 1885.—DENTAL TOOL RACK AND CASE.—Albert A. Stillman, Syracuse, N. Y.

313,411—March 3, 1885.—DENTAL ENGINE.—Alonzo W. Eldredge, Big Rapids, Mich.

313,434—March 3, 1885.—ARTIFICIAL DENTURE.—James E. Low, Chicago, Ill.

313,737—March 10, 1885.—ARTIFICIAL TOOTH CROWN.—Woodbury S. How, Philadelphia, Pa.

313,738—March 10, 1885.—ARTIFICIAL TOOTH CROWN.—Woodbury S. How, Philadelphia, Pa.

313,745—March 10, 1885.—INHALER.—Amos M. Long, Monroe, Mich.

313,781—March 10, 1885.—HEAD REST FOR CHAIRS.—Eli T. Starr and Levi Teal, Philadelphia, Pa.

313,782—March 10, 1885.—ELECTRIC MOUTH AND THROAT ILLUMINATOR.—Eli T. Starr, Philadelphia, Pa.

313,783—March 10, 1885.—ELECTRIC ILLUMINATOR FOR THE MOUTH AND SIMILAR PURPOSES.—Eli T. Starr, Philadelphia, Pa.

314,485—INHALER—W. B. Spencer, Terra Haute, Ind.

315,241—April 7, 1885.—VULCANIZER.—Frank H. Chidester, Massillon, Ohio.

315,319—April 7, 1885.—DENTAL PLATE.—James K. Morris, Des Moines, Iowa.

315,575—April 14, 1885.—DENTAL FILE HOLDER OR CARRIER.—Herbert E. Wales, Haverhill, Mass.

315,656—April 14, 1885.—ARTIFICIAL DENTURE.—Philip A. Palmer, Chicago, Ills.

315,706—April 14, 1885.—FORCEPS FOR APPLYING RUBBER-DAM CLAMPS.—F. A. Brewer, San Francisco, Cal., and W. Storer, How, Philadelphia, Pa.

315,725—April 14, 1885.—PORTABLE LABORATORY FOR DENTISTS AND JEWELERS.—N. W. Caughy, Baltimore, Md.

315,750—April 14, 1885.—DENTIFRICE.—Joseph E. Edmunson, Athens, Ohio.

316,100—April 21, 1885.—DENTISTS' CHAIR.—Otis C. White, Hopkinton, Mass.

316,459—April 28, 1885.—ADJUSTABLE BRACKET.—Woodbury S. How, Cincinnati, Ohio.

316,548—April 28, 1885.—ADJUSTABLE BRACKET.—Woodbury S. How, Cincinnati, Ohio.

316,636—April 28, 1885.—INHALER OR RESPIRATOR.—John A. Miles, Charleston, S. C.

317,259—May 5, 1885.—ARTIFICIAL TOOTH.—Marion W. Williams, Hopkinsville, Ky.

317,669—May 12, 1885.—DENTAL PLATE.—Aaron H. Parker, Boston, Mass.

318,173—May 19, 1885.—DENTAL INSTRUMENT.—Robert B. Donaldson, Washington, D. C.

318,177—May 19, 1885.—DENTAL ENGINE HOLDER.—Charles H. Gilbert, Andover, Mass.

318,579—May 26, 1885.—ARTIFICIAL DENTURE.—Lucius T. Sheffield, New York, N. Y.

318,580—May 26, 1885.—ARTIFICIAL DENTURE.—Lucius T. Sheffield, New York, N. Y.

318,581—May 26, 1885.—SUPPORT FOR ARTIFICIAL DENTURES.—Washington W. Sheffield, New York, N. Y.

319,110—June 2, 1885.—Angle Attachment for Dental Engines. —Chauncey D. Miller, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

319,236—June 2, 1885.—Tooth Crown.—Charles P. Grout, New York, N. Y.

319,237—June 2, 1885.—Dental Tool for Preparing Roots for Crowns.—Charles P. Grout, New York, N. Y.

319,238—June 2, 1885.—Method of Applying Metallic Tooth Crowns.—Charles P. Grout, New York, N. Y.

319,338—June 2, 1885.—Dental Breath Guard.—Charles C. Southwell, Milwaukee, Wis.

319,583—June 9, 1885.—Angle Attachment for Dental Engines. William A. Johnston, Clifton, and Arthur W. Browne, Westfield, N. Y.

319,584—June 9, 1885.—Dental Pliers for Adjusting Tools in Hand Pieces.—William A. Johnston, Clifton, and Authur W. Browne, Westfield, N. Y.

319,746—June 9, 1885.—Artificial Tooth.—Henry C. Register, Philadelphia, Pa.

319,829—June 9, 1885.—Artificial Denture.—James E. Low, Chicago, Illinois.

320,461—June 23, 1885.—Blow-pipe.—George D. Cowen, Taunton, Mass.

320,806—June 23, 1885.—Dental Chair.—M. Lukens Long, Philadelphia, Pa.

320,844—June 23, 1885.—Adjustable Chair.—William E. Burk, Philadelphia, Pa.

320,980—June 30, 1885.—Method of Preparing Rubber Plates for the Vulcanizer.—Joseph Spyer, Santa Fé, New Mexico.

321,265—June 30, 1885.—Dental Tool Holder.—Luther T. White, Cortland, N. Y.

321,457—July 7, 1885.—Dental Articulator.—George E. Smith, Windsor, N. Y.

321,814—July 7, 1885.—Dental Instrument.—John Hood and Stephen H. Reynolds, Boston, Mass.

321,847—July 7, 1885.—Dental Plate.—William H. Peirce and Joseph H. Russell, Centreville, Mich.

322,265—July 14, 1885.—Dental Instrument.—Robert B. Donaldson, Washington, D. C.

323,305—July 28, 1885.—Tooth Brush.—Warren R. Evans, Portland, Me.

323,306—July 28, 1885.—ARTIFICIAL TEETH.—Warren R. Evans, Portland, Me.
323,573—Aug. 4, 1885.—DENTAL LIP HOLDER.—Amaziah Garner, Lynchburg, Ohio.
323,627—Aug, 4, 1885.—DENTAL JAW BRACE.—Willis J. Bickford, North Attleborough, Mass.
325,560—Sept. 1, 1885.—DENTAL BRACKET CASE.—Joshua H. Morrison, Connersville, Ind.
325,626—Sept. 1, 1885.—ARTIFICIAL TOOTH.—Thomas S. Phillips, Buffalo, N. Y.
327,437—MACHINE FOR BARBING DENTAL BROACHES, ETC.—R. B. Donaldson, Washington, D. C.
326,957—ELECTRICAL ATTACHMENT FOR DENTAL CHAIRS.—C. A. Eisenhart, York, Pennsylvania.
326,942—DENTAL ENGINE HAND PIECE COUPLING.—A. W. Browne, Westfield, N. Y.
328,442—DENTISTRY.—J. L. Whinery, Union, Iowa.
328,659—DENTAL CHAIR ATTACHMENT.—G. A. Dille, Athens, Ohio.
328,837—ARTIFICIAL TOOTH CROWN AND ITS ATTACHMENTS.—C. S. Case, Jackson, Michigan.

Record of Artificial Dentures.

To the Connecticut Valley Dental Society:

In accordance with your instruction at the last annual meeting, the blanks for a "Record of Artificial Dentures" were sent out. Those returned have been tabulated, and I have the honor to report thereon. Allow me to make a few comments and give some extracts from letters, before giving the results of the tabulation. And here let me remark that a false, or vague apprehension of the scope of this research has obtained to an incredible extent. Some seem to think it an inquiry into their private domain of practice, or to antagonize some kind of material or method. The questions have been asked "what kind of rubber, or make of teeth are most durable? and others as foreign to the subject; so it is evident that many did not understand our aim. One writes that he has "never kept a tabulated report of cases of mechanical dentistry," and does "so little mechanical work that (his) report would be of scarcely any value." A careful reading of the heading of the blank would answer such excuses. Another writes, "what you are aiming at I do not know * * * if the life of a set of teeth, the workmanship is a large factor, * * * if the effect of material, metal is better."

Some have written with much interest in the object and commended it freely but, alas! with what emotions do you suppose the following indorsement on the face of a returned blank was read!

"In reply to this circular I would say I do not think any one who spends their time in making or inserting Artificial Teeth should be considered a Dentist, and ought not to be a member of a respectable Dental Society. And further, I do not believe in having a Chair for the Education of Students in Mechanical Dentistry in any Dental College. And I hope no Law for the Regulation of Dental Practice will be Enacted in this State until Dentists take this stand."

Yours truly,

—— ——, M. D., D. M. D.

No. ——, —— Row,

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If ten million teeth are manufactured in the United States annually, quite likely nearly one million plates are made to utilize so valuable productions.

When so many sacrifice the beautiful and useful organs provided by a beneficent Creator, to the "Baal" of pride and folly, and then turn their marred visages to poor human skill, to be restored to the likeness of original beauty, it is time some more facts were definitely known about the trials and disappointments that beset their way.

Does not the blood of slaughtered innocence cry to us?

Office, and place-holders do not usually organize reform, so those who are deluding the people with the pernicious idea that a $5 set of teeth are better and much cheaper than natural ones, (and profiting thereby,) will never warn the people of danger. One aim of this enterprise is to set before the public the consequence of such reckless practice. We want *facts* on which to build our *theories*, not *theories* by which to *guess* of *facts*. We appealed to the "operator" to give us the result of his superior acumen. If mechanical dentistry is so abhorrent, why not make an effort to lift humanity out of its deplorable state? An enlightened people will demand a satisfaction of their enlightment.

When the chairman of Section 5, (who devotes but a small portion of his time to mechanical dentistry,) was invited to take this honorable place, he resolved to make an effort to promote the interests of the section, and hereby tenders his sincere thanks to those who have aided in this scheme. He is satisfied that the manipulation of gold and silver, for base plates, may be so simplified that these metals may be used more easily, and brought within the means of the masses, and is already making an effort in that line. The following extracts from letters received are given verbatim, or nearly so.

One thinks an "intelligent conclusion can't be arrived at because some have rubber or celluloid plates made in a few weeks after extracting, and wear them 5 or 10 years without trouble, while others wait from 5 months to 3 years, and always have trouble of some kind."

ABOUT REPAIRS.

One has repaired 70 plates, and reset over 48, in ten months, none, with the exception of three, had been worn over five years, in two years had repaired 18 gold plates, some of which had been repaired many times; 16 had been worn over 20 years; 2 over 34 years, and one 36; in 12 years had refitted but nine gold plates; general cause, worn out.

Another writes "The most of trouble in mechanical dentistry is poor work," thinks "rubber partial plates preferable to gold, as under gold he has not seen a healthy mouth, and many rubber plates do the same."

Another prefers rubber for base.

ABOUT THE UTILITY OF PLATES.

The utility of rubber plates "depends upon the manner of working and heating it, and air chambers cause unhealthy gums."

Another says, "workmanship is a large factor in the value of rubber plates—metal, gold or silver, has a better effect upon the mouth; perhaps the nearest thing to nature would be a metal base-plate with some elastic substance to fasten the teeth, and not more than two teeth together. Rubber shrinks and stinks as much as a well made gold plate with single gum teeth and band, in my experience. I once had a young man in my employ for about ten years, who, afterward, went into other offices for about two years, and, when back to me, said he had done more repairs and make-overs in that time than in all the time he was with me. Slackness in little things is a common cause of much bad work.''

Another ; ''I regard gold plate, with rubber attachments, the best plate. I can make * * * instruct my patients * * * to clean plate at night and put in water. Never to wear at night. Have seen very few cases, in my 12 years practice, where there was an inflamed condition of the mouth, and those, generally, in cases deficient in cleanliness'' says, '' new plates are generally needed on account of splitting of plate or breaking teeth ; not absorption.''

Another, '' I recommend wearing plates nights. The cases that have come under my observation, where trouble has existed from rubber plates, was caused by over-cooking, and badly finished plates, having large suction boxes with sharp edges. I never use suction disks. Spongy gum is frequently met with in badly fitting dentures of all materials, caused, I think, by excessive friction and unequal pressure. In good work of any material, repairs are seldom needed. I think, instructing the patient to be cleanly, and wear the case nights, give less likelihood of accidents. Breakage is most frequent out of the mouth. For durability, freedom from breakage and cleanliness, Platina with fine gold solder stands first. Vulcanite second. Prepared and finished with polished surface, inside and out, give every satisfaction, particularly if uncolored (not black) rubber is used.''

Another ; '' I think the average life of rubber work is about ten years; most mouths absorb enough in ten years to need a new set.''

ABOUT THE GUM.

No. 1. '' When the gum is in every way the same as that not under the plate, I call it healthy,'' and he reports the majority unhealthy.

No. 2. A case worn nights, healthy, '' greatly absorbed.'' 3 cases as worn nights, gum not red, but spongy and absorbed. 1 case '' so absorbed and soft that the gum folded over under the impression, but the patient wears plate all night and says he never has sore mouth.'' Nearly all cases he had observed of '' peculiar dark redness, the patients said rarely or never gave them trouble. Had never seen but 2 or 3 cases of rubber plate abandoned on that account.'' Thinks shrinkage the chief objection to rubber, letting food between teeth and plate. Thinks rubber will always be in demand on account of cheapness.

No. 3. In every case except the partial case (on his report) the color of the gum and palate presented a reddish appearance and was not firm to the touch. I have seen the same appearance, however, under badly fitting metallic plates. In reply to the question to the patient—if the gum felt sore, the answer was, *no.*"

No. 4. * * * "congested in region corresponding to the depression in plate for suction"—case of a lady 84 years, has worn a gold upper 30 years, not night; cleanly, and gum "as nice looking as could ever be."

No. 5. A plate worn nights 10 years and alveolar ridge nearly disappeared; a case 3½ years and front half soft, but not very red; two cases 2 years, nights, very much softened and inflamed; a case 10 years, nights, cleanly, red spots over ¼ of gum-surface; a case 10 years, nights, not cleanly, inflamed all over; a case of rubber, gold lined, nights, cleanly, gum normal color, but absorbed considerably. A case 13 years, nights, not cleanly, gum normal color, absorbed considerably, but quite hard except softened some in front. (A man about 60 years old, bilious temperament predominating, a rare case of health under such treatment.)

No. 6. A case worn 5 years, nights, cleanly, but inflamed and sore.

No. 7. A case worn 2 years, nights, not cleanly, patient 18 years old and gum begins to soften and look red.

No. 8. A gentleman, 52, has had three plates in 11 years, worn nightly, cleanly, front half of gum and palate very red, soft and furrowed. A lady, 27, worn plate 3 years, nights, not cleanly, gum and palate red and soft and alveolus, seems nearly gone in front. A lady worn plate 9 years, nights, washes it several times a day, beside often removing and rinsing it and mouth in cold water; gum seems healthy and hard.

No. 9. Lady worn gold plate 22 years, nights, cleanly, gum still healthy, plate fitting well. Her husband worn rubber 2 years, nights, not cleanly, gum soft and some congested.

No. 10. Lady worn lower 1 year, not nights, cleanly, gum badly inflamed, swollen and very sore.

No. 11. Gentleman 57, worn rubber plates over 20 years, using up 4 or 5; wears them nights, not very cleanly, gum near and where was air chamber in former plates, have red spots; the rest of gum, good color, but some softened.

Lady 50, wore silver plate 18 years and rubber 12 years, not nights, some red spots under and near suction chamber, the rest of gum quite hard.

REMARKS UNDER "DO YOU ADVISE WEARING PLATES NIGHTS?"

I. "Yes, if possible to wear them."

II. "Yes, but believe more plates and teeth are broken by persons that wear them nights."

III. "Yes, wash them well and wear both night and day."

IV. "Yes, if not troubled by them."

V. "Yes, I prefer to have them wear them nights, but let them do as they wish for their comfort."

VI. "Yes, unless of inflammatory diathesis."

VII. "Yes, if metal plates to wear them. If rubber, it depends on the general state of health and condition of mouth."

VIII. "Yes, I find that those wearing their teeth all the time are the best pleased with their teeth; so advise, where all is healthy, to wear them."

IX. "Yes, partial sets *not* invariably."

X. "No; which advice is always rejected."

XI. Optional. "In majority of cases I doubt if there is any serious harm resulting from wearing them nights."

TABULATION.

Average age of persons wearing plates, 36—about ⅓ gentlemen, and ⅔ ladies. Whole number reported, 537. (Another report not included in the above, gives 118 plates repaired or refitted; all but 10 worn by persons under 25 years, and the majority by persons under 20.

How many years worn before the plate broke or was injured? Rubber, 5 yrs. 8 months; Celluloid, 4 yrs. 9 months; Gold, 12 yrs. 10 months.

How many years worn before some teeth or tooth broke or came off? Rubber, 8 yrs. 5 months; Celluloid, 5 yrs. 4 months; Gold, 12 yrs. 1 month.

How many years before a new plate was made? Rubber, 6 yrs. 7 months; Celluloid, 4 yrs. 4 months; Gold, 16 yrs. Rubber and Celluloid by reason of absorption, 5 yrs. 9 months. Rubber and Celluloid *not* worn nights, 10 yrs. 1 month.

*Reported as still being worn: Rubber, 14 yrs.; Gold, 19 yrs. 9 months.

How many years has the plate been worn? Rubber, every 5 yrs. 9 months; Celluloid, every 3 yrs. 5 months; average to be repaired: Gold, every 10 yrs. 5 months.

How many times been repaired (either teeth or plate?) (Rubber and Celluloid, not worn nights,) 5 yrs. 11 months.

How many plates has the patient had that were satisfactory? All not reported unsatisfactory were reckoned satisfactory in the tabulation.

How many unsatisfactory? 25 per cent.

How many rejected? 12 per cent.

Does the patient wear the plate nights? No, 27 per cent. Yes, 75 per cent.

Does the patient keep the plate cleanly? No, 25 per cent. Yes, 66 per cent.

Is the gum under the plate healthy— of normal color and firmness? No, 34 per cent.

15 advise their patients to wear their plates nights. 6 advise not to wear nights. 2 do not advise, and are classed as optional. The others did not answer that question at all.

Respectfully submitted,

E. A. STEBBINS.

Springfield, Mass., November 5th, 1885.

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*"Reported as still being worn:" Where plates had been worn 10 years or more they were reckoned in with the others, so as to bring the average as near correct as possible. Then I took them by themselves and found that their average was as stated above. Please notice favorable showing of plates *not* worn nights.

The Canadian Profession.

By W. Geo. Beers, L. D. S., Montreal.

In the Province of Ontario there was no legislation the past year. The School of Dentistry of the "Royal College of Dental Surgeons" closed its tenth session in March, having had 23 students; 17 of whom passed the Primary Examination on Operative and Mechanical Dentistry, Anatomy, Physiology, Surgery, Chemistry, and Materia-Medica. Students failing to make 50 per cent. of marks on the average, and 33⅓ per cent. on each subject in this Examination, lose the year. Eight were admitted Licentiates of Dental Surgery, by a Final Examination embracing minute Anatomy of the Head and Neck, General Physiology and Dental Histology, Chemistry, Dental Materia-Medica and Therapeutics, Principles and Practice of Dental Surgery, Operative Dentistry, Dental Pathology, and Mechanical Dentistry. Demonstrations in the mouth are imperative. Two received the degree of Master of Dental Surgery. The Faculty awarded one gold medal and the College a silver medal. There are now 38 students, most of them Public School teachers. The action of the Association of State Examiners in ignoring the Diploma of the Canadian College is, of course, purely their own business. It may perhaps have been done as it was a foreign College, and it was thought desirable to "protect" their own Colleges. I have not heard any complaint in Canada against this action: but it is well for your readers to know that the Canadian College has the highest standard of Matriculation of any Dental College on this continent; the best system of private pupilage; and that it takes a longer time and greater application to obtain the Canadian D. D. S. than to obtain the D. D. S. of any College in the United States. In 1884, an American Dental College graduated two students that the R. C. D. S. would not admit to final examination for another year. Last year there were two others at another American Dental College, who go up in the spring for D. D. S. who would not be allowed to appear in Ontario for another year, and still the State Examiners unjustly put the Canadian College in the same list as an institution whose degree it is well known, can be purchased for $12!

There are about 500 dentists in Ontario. There were four or five prosecutions; two of which failed. A party named Lennox, in Toronto, who advertises unprofessionally the use of "Vitalized air" and "cheap dentistry," was mulcted in damages in the law courts. In extracting some teeth for a woman, he let one drop into the larynx without knowing it. Laryngotomy was performed several days afterwards, unsuccessfully. Seven days after the extraction she coughed up a second molar. The woman got $200, and her husband $100 damages.

The Board of Directors and Examiners of the R. C. D. S. are, as follows: President, C. S. Chittenden. Secretary; J. Branston Willmott. Treasurer, Henry T. Wood. Registrar, Thos. Rowe, C. A. Martin, R. M Fisher, G. S. Caesar. The Faculty consists of Drs. Callender, Willmott, Teskey, Stuart, Spaulding; with Drs. Snider, Caeser, Pearson and Bosanko as Clinical Instructors.

The "Eastern Ontario" is the only voluntary Society in Ontario. It held its 6th annual meeting at Brockville on the 8th and 9th of July. The following were elected officers. President, R. E. Sparks; Vice-President, Wm. Brace. , Secretary and Treasurer, Geo. H. Weagant. Five new members were admitted. Papers were read by C. A. Martin on "Mechanical Dentistry," Geo. H. Weagant on "Amalgam, W. Geo. Beers on "Sensitive Dentine." Discussions and Clinics also occupied the session.

I regret that in your last Annual I made a mistake in stating that Manitoba had no Act of Incorporation. In 1882, during a holiday trip in the North West, I visited every Dentist in Manitoba, and induced them to meet in Winnipeg to form an Association and to obtain Incorporation. I was present at the first meeting; and afterwards drew up the synopsis of an Act, and forwarded it to Winnipeg. I frequently inquired about the result, but never received an answer. However, on the 7th of July, 1883, an Act entitled "an Act to incorporate the Manitoba Dental Association" was passed. I have not been able to obtain a copy of the Act. The officials of the Board are President, J. L. Benson, Secretary, R. A. Harvie, Treasurer, J. J. White, Registrar, J. A. McCausland, R. H. Robertson. The first legal meeting was held in January of last year, (1885.) Students are required to pass a matriculation examination of a University or High School, and to be articled to a preceptor for two and a half years. The final examination embraces the same subjects, and is very similar to that of the R. C. D. S. of Ontario. Dentists from any country can become members of the Association, on producing a valid certificate from a recognized Dental College, and upon payment of the fees. There are about twenty dentists in Manitoba. There are no regular dentists in the North West Territory. The physicians and druggists occupy that position so far as extracting is concerned. However, the marvelous growth of Winnipeg, the completion of the Canadian Pacific Railway, by which we have now a direct passenger service between Montreal and the Rocky Mountains exclusively on Canadian soil; and the good prospect of a large immigration justifies the belief, that the new territories will soon find plenty of new comers. The United States had 50,000,000 of people when they spanned the continent. Canada has done it with 6,000,000.

Nova Scotia has not yet got legal protection for Dentistry. Dr. A. C. Cogswell, of Halifax, with his confreres, attempted several times to get legislative incorporation, but the land of "Evangeline" is still out in the cold.

The old Province of Quebec ranks second to Ontario, numerically. The difficulty of getting a perfectly effective Act of Incorporation, would be amusing were it not annoying. Owing to the use of the two languages, English and French, mistakes in translation and misinterpretations of meaning so often occur, that, in addition to certain peculiarities in the laws, there has been a continuous mending and amending. For instance, it has been discovered that the penal clause cannot be successfully applied to delinquents outside of the cities, and further amendment is necessary. The last meeting of the Board of Examiners was held in September of last year, (1885,) and five candidates passed the examination for the D. D. S. The following are the officers whose term of three years expires this year. President, W. Geo. Beers; Vice-President, C. F. F. Trestler; Secretary, L. J. B. LeBlanc; Treasurer, Chas. Brewster; Registrar, C. H. Wells, H. D. Ross, L. W. Dowlin. The character of the examinations has remarkably improved under the new Act and By-Laws. The matriculation examination is precisely the same as that required to enter the study of medicine. A number of our members regularly attend the meetings of societies "over the lines," and in Ontario. The local society of Montreal occasionally met, and interesting papers and discussions took place. Two very sad and sudden deaths occured. Dr. Alfred Wright, aged 32, was found dead in his bed, from an over dose of chloroform, which he was in the habit of inhaling for relief of pain. In two months he had inhaled one hundred ounces. Dr. John H. Samuel, aged 26, formerly assistant to Dr. E. A. Bogue, was accidentally shot by a comrade in the Victoria Rifles, while doing sentry duty, during the excitement of the small-pox epidemic. Both these gentlemen were among the most promising of our members.

A Pernicious effect of Dental College Clinics.

J. L. ASAY, M. D., VISALIA, CALIFORNIA.

Recognizing a high standard of education as necessary to those who contemplate entering the practice of our specialty, and being fully aware that the training which is afforded by clinical demonstrations and experience, prepares the novitiate for a subsequent legitimate practice, together with a position of learning and honor, yet, such a preliminary course of instruction should not be used to lower the dignity, or emoluments of the private practice of those who have long before entered the field of professional life and assisted to elevate the dental profession to a lofty and enviable position.

That clinical instruction is essential to the qualifications of a student for a successful career, no one will take occasion to deny, but that all classes of patients should be the recipients of such services, without money and without price, is equally unfair to those deserving our charity, and to the private practitioner who is struggling against the odds of cheap dentistry in an effort to maintain an honorable position, and eke out of his labors sufficient for a respectable living.

That such a condition as the latter exists was, to me, made apparent during my visit to the larger cities of the Atlantic coast, last year but was not confined to any particular dental school. I found it, however, to predominate in Philadelphia, where there are no less than three Dental Colleges. It may possibly be that I observed this state of affairs more in that city than in other places, from the fact of my larger acquaintance there than elsewhere, it being my native city, and former residence for twenty-seven years, hence, other localities may furnish equal grounds for comment.

During the visit to which I have alluded, I frequently heard old practitioners complain of College operations and their fees. I heard men and women of good circumstances and comfortable incomes congratulate themselves and each other upon how cheap they had got their teeth filled or plates made at the Dental College. Inquiring further, I was informed by parties of experience that the infirmaries, of these schools were open to all classes and conditions of men and women; that they would " do work " promiscuously for any, be they rich or poor, who might desire low priced services in order to provide their classes with a sufficient number of clinical patients. Are there not poor enough in a large city to supply this want without encouraging the wealthy to degrade the profession by insisting upon low fees? It will not do to say, in excuse, " these operations are faulty and but the handiwork of a student,'' for it is well known that most of them are performed under the supervision of competent instructors and many are of a high order of merit.

It is also a matter of fact that the more wealthy some become, the less they appreciate professional worth, and the smaller the fees they expect to pay. This class furnishes recruits for the infirmary, and no matter how elegant and costly their habit, nor how many jewels disported, no questions are asked so long as they are willing to pay for the materials used in their operations.

The larger cities contain an abundance of subjects deserving our professional charity without catering to those who are able but unwilling to reward the practitioner for his time and skill. There are those meritorious poor to whom it is a difficult problem to contribute even the small mite with which to pay for the material of a plastic filling. There are others of extremely moderate means who are unable to afford those operations, though more costly in their character, are absolutely necessary. There is no operator within whose breast beats a heart responsive to human woe, who does not have his charity patients to whom he not only gives his professional services, but frequently extends more material aid. It is singular how much more these appreciate talent and skill than the wealthy, who resort to the infirmary for free advice and gratis operations. While I would not say to the private practitioner, dismiss these worthy poor from your chair—yet I am fully convinced that cheap operations performed in the clinics by students, for those who are able to pay good, round fees, is mischievous in its tendencies, and a rank injustice to those dentists who patiently sit in their office, waiting, day by day, for the wherewithal to feed and clothe their little ones.

We may rail against gas offices and bucket shops; five dollar sets of teeth, and "teeth plugged to last for life, for twenty-five cents'' without avail, so long as we countenance the pernicious example of CHEAP DENTISTRY and LOW FEES by our Institutions of Dental learning to those who should be compelled to seek the services, if any be needed, of the regular practitioner, and pay a price equivalent to the time occupied and the skill employed. It is the present system that is enforcing men of talent and respectable professional ability, to adopt such rates that will, in a measure, compete with clinical fees, in order to secure, at least, a moderate share of business, or, perhaps, in their old age be driven out of the profession to find support in some other occupation to which they are wholly unsuited by reason of long years devoted to their professional labors.

DENTAL LAWS REGULATING THE PRACTICE OF DENTISTRY IN TWENTY-FIVE STATES AND ONE TERRITORY, IN THE UNITED STATES.

COMPILED FROM OFFICIAL SOURCES.

From reports received up to the present time, December 1st, 1885, the following fourteen States, with District of Columbia, have no dental laws:

ARKANSAS.

No law or State Dental Society.

COLORADO.

No law or State Dental Society.

CONNECTICUT.

No law. All attempts made have failed.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

At the last session of Congress a bill passed the House of Representatives, but failed to be reached in the Senate. Another trial will be made at the present session.

FLORIDA.

No law. Effort has been made.

MAINE.

No law, and no effort made for one.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Once a law was passed and vetoed by the Governor; second time, a law passed the Senate, but failed of final passage in the House. A third trial will be made.

NEBRASKA.

No law. Effort has been made.

NEVADA.

No law or State Dental Society.

OREGON.

No law. Effort has been made on two occasions but without success. State Dental Society is defunct.

RHODE ISLAND.

No law, and no knowledge of any effort having been made.

TENNESSEE.

Effort has been made, and is still being made for one.

TEXAS.

The State Dental Society has sought the passage of an act since its organization, and is still at work.

VIRGINIA.

Strong efforts have been put forth for an act, through the instrumentality of the State Dental Society, and expect to be successful this year.

ALABAMA.

AN ACT To regulate the practice of Dentistry in the State of Alabama.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Alabama:* That from and after the passage of this act it shall be unlawful for any person to engage in the practice of dentistry in the State of Alabama, unless said person has obtained license from a board of dental examiners, duly authorized and appointed by this act to issue such license. Provided, that dentists who have been in the regular practice of dentistry for five years next preceding the passage of this act, shall not be required to submit to an examination, and shall be entitled to license without fee, which shall be transmitted to him, by mail or otherwise, upon his application, accompanied by an affidavit, to the fact of his having been in the regular practice for the required time.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted:* That the Board of Dental Examiners shall consist of five (5) dental graduates, or practitioners of dentistry, who have obtained a license to practice dentistry from a medical board in this State, or from a dental board organized under this act, and who are members in good standing of the Alabama Dental Association; provided, that said graduates, or practitioners, have been practicing dentistry in the State of Alabama for a period not less than three (3) years; and, provided, further, that the first Board of Examiners under this act shall consist of the present executive committee of the Alabama Dental Association, who shall hold office until the next annual meeting of the said association. and until their successors are elected and qualified, as hereinafter provided.

SEC. 3. *Be it further enacted:* That it shall be the duty of the said Alabama Dental Association, at its annual meeting next after the passage of this act, and every two years thereafter, to elect said Board of Examiners who shall hold office for the term of two (2) years, and until their successors are elected and qualified. The President of said Association shall have power to fill all vacancies in said board for unexpired terms.

SEC. 4. *Be it further enacted:* That it shall be the duty of said Board of Examiners:

1st. To meet annually at the time and place of meeting of the Alabama Dental Association, or oftener, at the call of any three of the members of said board. Thirty days' notice must be given of the time and place of meeting of said board, said notice to be mailed to all practicing dentists in the State.

2nd. To prescribe a course of reading for those who study dentistry under private instruction.

3rd. To grant a license to any applicant who shall furnish satisfactory evidence of having graduated and received a diploma from any incorporated Dental College, or who has heretofore received a license from a medical board in this State, without examination or fee.

4th. To grant license to all other applicants who undergo a satisfactory examination, who shall pay to the said board a fee of five dollars for said license.

5th. To keep a book in which shall be registered the names of all persons licensed to practice dentistry in this State.

SEC. 5. *Be it further enacted:* That the book so kept shall be a book of record, and a transcript from it, certified to by the officer who has it in keeping, with the common seal of said board, shall be evidence in any court of this State.

SEC. 6. *Be it further enacted:* That three members of said board shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business, and should a quorum not be present on the day appointed for its meeting, those present may adjourn, from day to day, until a quorum is present.

SEC. 7. *Be it further enacted:* That one member of said board may grant a license for an applicant to practice until the next regular meeting of the board, when he shall report the fact, at which time the temporary license shall expire, but such temporary license shall not be granted by a member of the board after the board has rejected the applicant.

SEC. 8. *Be it further enacted:* That any person who shall, in violation of this act, practice dentistry in this State for a fee or reward, shall be liable to indictment, and on conviction shall be fined not less than fifty, nor more than three hundred dollars; provided, that nothing in this act shall be construed to prevent persons from extracting teeth.

SEC. 9. *Be it further enacted:* That on the trial of such indictment it shall be incumbent upon the defendant, to exempt himself from the penalties of this act, to show that he has authority, under the law, to practice dentistry in this State.

SEC. 10. *Be it further enacted:* That every person to whom license is issued by said Board of Examiners shall, within thirty days from the date thereof, present the same to the Judge of the Probate Court of the County in which he resides, who shall officially endorse said license and seal it with the seal of the court, and who shall record said license in a proper book in his office, and who shall be entitled to receive a fee of one (1) dollar for his services, but a temporary license issued under Section 7, of this act, need not be sealed or recorded.

SEC. 11. *Be it further enacted;* That it shall be the duty of the Solicitors of this State, to prosecute all persons violating all, or any portion, of this act.

SEC. 12. *Be it further enacted;* That all laws, or parts of laws, in conflict with this act, be, and the same are, hereby repealed.

Approved February 11, 1881.

CALIFORNIA.

AN ACT to insure the better education of practitioners of dental surgery, and to regulate the practice of dentistry in the State of California.

[Approved March 12, 1885.]

The People of the State of California, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. It shall be unlawful for any person who is not at the time of the passage of this Act engaged in the practice of dentistry in this State, to commence such practice, unless he or she shall have obtained a certificate as hereinafter provided.

SEC. 2. A Board of Examiners, to consist of seven practicing dentists, is hereby created, whose duty it shall be to carry out the purposes and enforce the provisions of this Act. The members of said Board shall be appointed by the Governor from the dental profession of the State at large. The term for which the members of said Board shall hold their offices shall be four years, except that two of the members of the Board, first to be appointed under this Act, shall hold their office for the term of one year, two for the term of two years, two for the term of three years, and one for the term of four years, respectively, and until their successors shall be duly appointed and qualified. In case of a vacancy occurring in said Board, such vacancy shall be filled by the Governor in conformity with this section.

SEC. 3. Said Board shall choose one of its members President, and one the Secretary thereof, and it shall meet at least once in each year, and as much oftener and at such times and places as it may deem necessary. A majority of said Board shall, at all times, constitute a quorum, and the proceedings thereof shall, at all reasonable times, be open to public inspection.

SEC. 4. Within six months from the time that this Act takes effect, it shall be the duty of every person who is now engaged in the practice of dentistry in this State, to cause his or her name and residence or place of business to be registered with said Board of Examiners, who shall keep a book for that purpose. The statement of every such person shall be verified under oath before a Notary Public or Justice of the Peace, in such manner as may be prescribed by the Board of Examiners. Every person who shall so register with said Board as a practitioner of dentistry shall receive a certificate to that effect, and may continue to practice as such without incurring any of the liabilities or penalties provided in this Act, and shall pay to the Board of Examiners for such registration a fee of one dollar. It shall be the duty of the Board of Examiners to forward to the County Clerk of each county in the State, a certified list of the names of all persons residing in his county who have registered in accordance with the provisions of this Act, and it shall be the duty of all County Clerks to register such names in a book, to be kept for that purpose.

SEC. 5. Any and all persons, who shall so desire, may appear before said Board at any of its regular meetings, and be examined with reference to their knowledge and skill in dental surgery, and if the examination of any such person or persons shall prove satisfactory to said Board, the Board of Examiners shall issue to such persons as they shall find to possess the requisite qualifications, a certificate to that effect, in accordance with the provisions of this Act. Said Board shall also indorse as satisfactory, diplomas from any reputable dental college, when satisfied of the character of such institution, upon the holder furnishing evidence satisfactory to the Board, of his or her right to the same, and shall issue certificates to that effect within ten days thereafter. All certificates issued by said Board shall be signed by its officers, and such certificates shall be *prima facie* evidence of the right of the holder to practice dentistry in the State of California.

SEC. 6. Any person who shall violate any of the provisions of this Act, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction, may be fined not less than fifty dollars, nor more than two hundred dollars, or confined six months in the county jail for each and every offense. All fines recovered under this Act shall be paid into the Common School Fund of the county in which such conviction takes place.

SEC. 7. In order to provide the means for carrying out and maintaining the provisions of this Act, the said Board of Examiners shall charge each person applying to or appearing before them for examination for a certificate of qualifications, a fee of ten dollars, which fee, shall in no case, be returned, and out of the funds coming into the possession of the Board from the fees so charged, and penalties received under the provisions of this Act, all legitimate and necessary expenses incurred in attending the meetings of said Board shall be paid. And no part of the expenses of the Board shall ever be paid out of the State Treasury. All moneys received in excess of expense, above provided for, shall be held by the Secretary of said Board as a special fund for meeting the expenses of said Board, and carrying out the provisions of this Act, he giving such bonds as the Board shall, from time to time, direct. And said Board shall make an annual report of its proceedings to the Governor, by the first of December of each year, together with an account of all moneys received and disbursed by them pursuant to this Act.

SEC. 8. Any person who shall receive a certificate from said Board to practice dentistry, shall cause his or her certificate to be registered with the County Clerk of the county in which such person may reside, and the County Clerk shall charge for registering such certificate a fee of one dollar. Any failure, neglect, or refusal on the part of any person holding such certificate to register the same with the County Clerk as above directed, for a period of six months, shall work a forfeiture of the certificate, and no certificate, when once forfeited, shall be restored, except upon the payment to the said Board of Examiners the sum of twenty five dollars, as a penalty for such neglect, failure, or refusal.

SEC. 9. Any person who shall knowingly and falsely claim or pretend to have or hold a certificate of license, diploma, or degree, granted by any society organized under and pursuant to the provisions of this Act, or who shall falsely and with intent to deceive the public, claim or pretend to be a graduate from any incorporated dental college, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be liable to the same penalty as provided in section six.

SEC. 10. Nothing in this Act shall be so construed as to prohibit any practicing physician from extracting teeth.

SEC. 11. This Act shall take effect immediately.

DAKOTA.

AN ACT, To insure the better education of practitioners of Dental Surgery, and to regulate the practice of dentistry in the Territory of Dakota.

Be it enacted by the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Dakota :

SECTION 1. That it shall be unlawful for any person to engage in the practice of dentistry in this territory, unless he or she shall have obtained a certificate, as hereinafter provided.

SEC. 2. A Board of Examiners, to consist of five practicing dentists, is hereby created, whose duty it shall be to carry out the purposes and enforce the provisions of this act. The members of said board shall be appointed by the Governor, who shall select them from ten candidates, whose names shall be furnished him by the South Dakota Dental Society, and the Northwestern Dental Association ; each shall furnish the names of five candidates, and the Governor shall select at least two from each five names so furnished to be members of said board. The term for which the members of said board shall hold their offices shall be five years, except that the members of the board first to be appointed under this act, shall hold their offices for the term of one, two, three, four, and five years, respectively, and until their successors shall be duly appointed. In case a vacancy occurring in said board, such vacancy shall be filled by the Governor from names presented to him by the Northwestern Dental Association and the South Dakota Dental Society. It shall be the duty of said dental organizations to present twice the number of names to the Governor of those to be appointed.

SEC. 3. Said board shall choose one of its members President, and one the Secretary thereof, and it shall meet at least once in each year, and as much oftener, and at such times and places. as it may deem necessary. A majority of said board shall at all times constitute a quorum, and the proceedings thereof shall at all reasonable times be open for public inspection.

SEC. 4 Within six months from the time this act takes effect, it shall be the duty of every person who is at that time engaged in the practice of dentistry in this territory, to cause his or her name and residence, or place of business, to be registered with said Board of Examiners, who shall keep a book for that purpose.

The statement of every such person shall be verified under oath, before a Notary Public or Justice of the Peace, in such a manner as may be prescribed by the Board of Examiners.

Every person who shall so register with said board, as a practitioner of dentistry, may continue to practice the same as such, without incurring any of the liabilities or penalties provided in this act, and shall pay to the Board of Examiners, for such registration, a fee of one dollar.

It shall be the duty of the Board of Examiners to forward to the Register of Deeds, of each County in the Territory, a certified list of the names of all persons residing in the county who have registered in accordance with the provisions of this act; and it shall be the duty of all Registers of Deeds to register such names in a book, to be kept for that purpose.

SEC. 5. Any, and all persons, who shall so desire, may appear before said board at any of its regular meetings, and be examined with reference to their knowledge and skill in dental surgery; and if the examination of any such person, or persons, shall prove satisfactory to said board, the Board of Examiners shall issue to such persons, as they shall find to possess the requisite qualifications, a certificate to that effect, in accordance with the provisions of this act; said board shall also indorse, as satisfactory, diplomas from any reputable Dental College, when satisfied with the character of such institution, upon the holder of such diploma furnishing evidence satisfactory to the board, of his or her right to the same.

All certificates issued by said board shall be signed by its officers, and such certificate shall be *prima facie* evidence of the right of the holder to practice dentistry in the Territory of Dakota.

SEC. 6. Any person who shall violate any of the provisions of this act, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction may be fined not less than fifty dollars, nor more than one hundred dollars, or be confined six months in the County jail.

All fines received under this act shall be paid into the common school fund of the County in which such conviction takes place.

SEC 7. In order to provide the means for carrying out, and maintaining the provisions of this act, the said Board of Examiners may charge each person applying to, or appearing before, them for examination for a certificate of qualification, a fee of ten dollars, which fee shall in no case be returned; and out of the funds coming into the possession of the board, from the fees so charged, the members of said board may receive, as compensation, the sum of five dollars for each day actually engaged in the duties of their office, and all legitimate and necessary expenses incurred in attending the meetings of said board; said expenses shall be paid from the fees and penalties received by the board under the provisions of this act, and no part of the salary, or other expenses of the board, shall ever be paid out of the territorial treasury.

All moneys received in excess of said per diem allowance and other expenses, as above provided for, shall be held by the Secretary of said board as a special fund for meeting expenses of said board, and carrying out the provisions of this act, he giving such bonds as the board shall, from time to time, direct.

And said board shall make an annual report of its proceedings to the Governor by the 15th of December, of each year, together with an account of all moneys received and disbursed by them pursuant to this act.

SEC. 8. Any person who shall receive a certificate of qualification from said board, shall cause his or her certificate to be registered with the Register of Deeds of any county in which such person may desire to engage in the practice of dentistry, and the Registers of Deeds of the several counties in this Territory shall charge, for registering such certificates, a fee of twenty-five cents for such registration.

Any failure, neglect, or refusal on the part of any person holding such certificate to register the same with the Register of Deeds, as above directed, for a period of six months, shall work a forfeiture of the certificate, and no certificate, when once forfeited, shall be restored, except upon the payment to said Board of Examiners the sum of twenty-five dollars as a penalty for such neglect, failure or refusal.

SEC. 9. Any person who shall knowingly, and falsely claim, or pretend to have, or hold a certificate of license, diploma or degree, granted by any society, or who shall falsely, and with intent to deceive the public, claim or pretend to be a graduate from any incorporated Dental College, not being such graduate, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be liable to the same penalty as provided in Section 6 of this act.

SEC. 10. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage and approval.

Approved March 10th, 1885.

DELAWARE.

THE DELAWARE DENTAL LAW, PASSED AT DOVER, MARCH 31ST, 1885.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Delaware, in General Assembly met:

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Delaware:

SECTION 1. That it shall be unlawful for any person who is not, at the time of the passage of this act, a recognized practitioner of dentistry in this State, and so recognized by the profession, to practice dentistry, unless he or she shall have obtained a certificate, as hereinafter provided, or shall hold a diploma from a reputable Dental College, and so recognized by the board herein created.

SEC. 2. *Be it enacted:* That a Board of Examiners, to consist of five reputable practicing dentists, is hereby created, whose duty it shall be to carry out the purposes, and enforce the provisions of this act; the members of said board shall be appointed by the Governor, who shall select them from the dentists residing in the State. The term for which the members of said board shall hold their offices shall be four years, except that two members of the board—first to be appointed under this act—shall be designated by the Governor to hold their offices for the term of two, and three, and four years, respectively, unless sooner removed by the Governor, and until their successors shall be duly appointed; in a case of vacancy occurring in such board, such vacancy shall be filled in like manner by the Governor.

SEC. 3. *Be it enacted:* That said board shall choose one of its members President, and one Secretary thereof; it shall fix the time and place of its meeting, or meetings; a majority of said board shall at all times constitute a quorum, and the proceedings thereof shall at all reasonable times be open to public inspection; the board shall also make an annual report of its proceedings to the Governor.

SEC. 4. *Be it enacted:* That within six months from the time this act takes effect, it shall be the duty of every person who is at that time engaged in the practice of dentistry in this State, to cause his or her name and residence, or place of business, to be registered with said Board of Examiners, who shall keep a book for that purpose; the statement of every such person shall be verified under oath before a Notary Public or Justice of the Peace, in such a manner as may be prescribed by the said Board of Examiners. Every person who shall so register with said board as a practitioner of dentistry, may continue to practice the same as such, and shall receive a certificate of such registration upon his or her paying the said board one dollar for such certificate.

SEC. 5. *Be it enacted:* That any and all persons, who shall desire to commence such practice, "after the passage of this act," shall appear before said board at any of its regular meetings, and be examined with reference to their knowledge and skill in dental surgery, and if the examination of any such person, or persons, shall prove satisfactory to said board, the Board of Examiners shall issue to such persons as they shall find to possess the requisite qualifications, a certificate to that effect, in accordance with the provisions of this act, upon the payment of one dollar for such certificate; all certificates issued by said board shall be signed by its officers, and such certificates and diplomas, granted as aforesaid, shall be *prima facie* evidence of the right of the holder to practice dentistry in the State of Delaware.

SEC. 6. *Be it enacted:* That any person, who shall willfully violate any of the provisions of this act, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, in any Court having criminal jurisdiction, may be fined not less than fifty dollars, nor more than three hundred dollars, or be confined not more than six months in the County jail, in the discretion of the Court; all fines received under this act shall be paid into the common school fund of the city or County in which such conviction takes place.

SEC. 7. *Be it enacted:* That the Board of Examiners shall meet within thirty days after appointment, and frame By-Laws governing the board; and any person, or persons, desiring to be examined by the Board of Examiners for a certificate to practice dentistry in this State, shall give notice of such desire to the Secretary of said board, who shall notify the members thereof, and they shall, within (15) fifteen days from the receipt of such notice, meet to examine such person, or persons, and give him, her, or them, proper notice of such meeting.

SEC. 8. *Be it enacted:* That this act shall not apply to any one now practicing who is the owner of, and purchased, real estate in the State, previous to the passage of this act.

SEC. 9. *Be it enacted:* That this act shall take effect from the date of its passage.

GEORGIA.

THE GEORGIA DENTAL LAW, AS AMENDED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF 1885.

AN ACT to regulate the practice of dentistry and to protect the people against empiricism in relation thereto, in the State of Georgia.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly,* That from and after the passage of this Act, it shall be unlawful for any person to engage in the practice of dentistry in the State of Georgia, unless said person *shall have obtained a license from a Board of Dentists, duly authorized and appointed under the provisions of this chapter to issue license.*

SEC. 2. That the Board of Examiners shall consist of five (5) dental graduates or practitioners of dentistry, who are members in good standing of the Georgia State Dental Society; provided, that said graduates or practitioners have been practicing in the State of Georgia for a term of not less than three (3) years. Said Board shall be elected to serve for two years. The President of said Georgia State Dental Society shall have power to fill all vacancies in said Board for unexpired terms.

SEC. 3. That it shall be the duty of this Board, first, to meet annually at the time of meeting of the Georgia State Dental Society, or oftener, at the call of any three members of said Board. Thirty days notice must be given of the annual meetings. Secondly, to prescribe a course of reading for those who study dentistry under private instruction. *Thirdly, to grant license to all applicants who undergo a satisfactory examination. Fourthly, to keep a book, in which shall be registered the names of all persons licensed to practice dentistry in the State of Georgia.*

SEC. 4. That the book so kept shall be a book of record, and a transcript from it, certified to by the officer who has it in keeping, with the common seal, shall be evidence in any court in the State.

SEC. 5. That three members of said Board shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business, and should a quorum not be present on the day appointed for their meeting, those present may adjourn from day to day until a quorum is present.

SEC. 6. That one member of said Board may grant a license to an applicant to practice until the next regular meeting of the Board, when he shall report the fact, at which time the temporary license shall expire, but such temporary license shall not be granted by a member of the Board after the Board has rejected the applicant.

Approved, as amended, October 9th, 1885.

[See Code of Georgia, §1416.]

AN ACT to amend Section 1416 *of the Code of Georgia relating to and regulating the practice of dentistry in the State of Georgia, and to require practicing dentists to register.*

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly*, That section 1416 of the Code of Georgia be so amended as to read as follows: "That any person who shall, in violation of this Act, practice dentistry in the State of Georgia for a fee or reward, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction, shall be punished as prescribed in section 4310 of the Code of 1873; provided, that nothing in this Act shall be construed to prevent any person from extracting teeth; and provided further, that none of the provisions of this Act shall apply to regular licensed physicians and surgeons in practice at, or prior to, the passage of this Act, and dentists who were in practice prior to the 24th of August, 1872."

SEC. 2. Every person practicing dentistry in this State shall, within sixty days after the passage of this Act, register his name, together with his post-office and the date of his diploma or license, in the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of the county in which he practices, and shall, on the payment to such Clerk of a fee of fifty cents, be entitled to receive from him a certificate of such registration.

SEC. 3. That all laws and parts of laws in conflict with this Act be, and the same are hereby, repealed.

Approved October 20, 1879.

AN ACT to exempt all regular practicing dentists from jury duty.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly*, That from and after the passage of this Act, all dentists who are in regular practice in this State, shall be exempt from all jury duty.

SEC. 2. That all laws and parts of laws in conflict with this Act are hereby repealed.

Passed August, 1881.

ILLINOIS.

"A BILL FOR AN ACT TO INSURE THE BETTER EDUCATION OF PRACTITIONERS OF DENTAL SURGERY, AND TO REGULATE THE PRACTICE OF DENTISTRY IN THE STATE OF ILLINOIS.

Be it enacted by the people of the State of Illinois represented in the General Assembly:

SECTION 1. That it shall be unlawful for any person, who is not at the time of the passage of this Act engaged in the practice of dentistry in this State, to commence such practice, unless such person shall have received a diploma from the Faculty of some reputable dental college, duly authorized by the laws of this State, or of some other of the United States, or by the laws of some foreign country, in which college or colleges there was at the time of the issue of such diploma, annually delivered, a full course of lectures and instructions in dental surgery: *Provided*, that any person removing into this State, who shall have been for a period of ten years prior to such removal, a practicing dentist, and *Provided, also,* that any person holding the diploma of Doctor of Medicine from any reputable medical college, shall be entitled to practice dentistry in this State, upon obtaining a license for the purpose as hereinafter provided; and nothing in this Act shall be construed to prohibit any physician or surgeon from extracting teeth.

"SEC. 2. A Board of Examiners, to consist of five practicing dentists, is hereby created, whose duty it shall be to carry out the purposes and enforce the provisions of this Act. The members of said Board shall be appointed by the Governor.

"The term for which the members of said Board shall hold their offices shall be five years, *except* that the members of the Board first to be appointed under this Act, shall hold their offices for the term of one, two, three, four, and five years, respectively, and until their successors shall be duly appointed.

"In case of a vacancy occurring in said Board, such vacancy shall be filled by the Governor.

"SEC. 3. Said Board shall choose one of its members President, and one the Secretary thereof, and it shall meet, at least, once in each year, and as much oftener, and at such times and places, as it may deem necessary. A majority of said Board shall at all times constitute a quorum, and the proceedings thereof shall at all reasonable times be open to public inspection.

"SEC. 4. It shall be the duty of every person who is engaged in the practice of dentistry in this State, within six months from the date of the passage of this Act, to cause his or her name and residence, or place of business, to be registered with said Board of Examiners, who shall keep a book for that purpose; and every person who shall so register with said Board as a practitioner of dentistry, may continue to practice the same, as such, without incurring any of the liabilities or penalties provided in this act.

"SEC. 5. No person whose name is not registered on the books of said Board as a regular practitioner of dentistry, within the time prescribed in the preceding section, shall be permitted to practice dentistry in this State until such person shall have been duly examined by said Board and regularly licensed in accordance with the provisions of this Act.

"SEC. 6. Any and all persons, who shall so desire, may appear before said Board, at any of its regular meetings, and be examined with reference to their knowledge and skill in dental surgery, and, if the examination of any such person or persons shall prove satisfactory to said Board, the Board of Examiners shall issue to such persons, as they shall find from such examination to possess the requisite qualifications, a license to practice dentistry in accordance with the provisions of this Act. But said Board shall at all times issue a license to any regular graduate of any reputable dental college without examination, upon the payment by such graduate to the said Board of a fee of one dollar. All licenses issued by said Board shall be signed by the members thereof and be attested by its President and Secretary; and such license shall be *prima facie* evidence of the right of the holder to practice dentistry in the State of Illinois.

"SEC. 7. Any member of said Board may issue a temporary license to any applicant, upon the presentation by such applicant of the evidence of the necessary qualifications, to practice dentistry, and such temporary license shall remain in force until the next regular meeting of said Board occurring after the date of such temporary license, and no longer.

"SEC. 8. Any person who shall violate any of the provisions of this Act shall be liable to prosecution before any court of competent jurisdiction, upon information or by indictment, and, upon conviction, may be fined not less than twenty-five dollars, nor more than fifty dollars, for each and every offense. All fines recovered under this Act shall be paid into the common school fund of the county in which such conviction takes place.

"SEC. 9. In order to provide the means for carrying out and maintaining the provisions of this Act, the said Board of Examiners may charge each person applying to or appearing before them for examination for license to practice dentistry, a fee of two dollars, and out of the funds coming into the possession of the Board from the fees so charged, the members of said Board may receive, as compensation, the sum of five dollars for each day actually engaged in the duties of their office, and all legitimate and necessary expenses incurred in attending the meetings of said Board. Said expenses shall be paid from the fees and penalties received by the Board under the provisions of this Act. And no part of the salary or other expenses of the Board shall ever be paid out of the State Treasury. All moneys received in excess of said *per diem* allowance, and other expenses above provided for, shall be held by the Secretary of said Board as a special fund for meeting the expenses of said Board, he giving such bond as the Board shall, from time to time, direct. And said Board shall make an annual report of its proceedings to the Governor, by the fifteenth of December of each year, together with an account of all moneys received and disbursed by them, pursuant to this Act.

"SEC. 10. Any person who shall be licensed by said Board to practice dentistry, shall cause his or her license to be registered with the county clerk of any county or counties in which such person may desire to engage in the practice of dentistry, and the county clerks of the several counties in this State shall charge for registering such license a fee of twenty-five cents for each registration.

" Any failure, neglect, or refusal on the part of any person holding such license to register the same with the county clerk, as above directed, for a period of six months, shall work a forfeiture of the license, and no license, when once forfeited, shall be restored, except upon the payment to the said Board of Examiners of the sum of twenty-five dollars, as a penalty for such neglect, failure, or refusal."

INDIANA.

AN ACT To regulate the practice of dentistry in the State of Indiana.

[Approved March 29, 1879.]

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana:

SECTION 1. That it shall be unlawful for any one to practice dentistry for a fee, or reward, in the State of Indiana, without having received a diploma from a Dental College, duly incorporated, under the laws of this, or some other State of the United States, or a certificate of qualification issued by a Board of Examiners, to be appointed by the Indiana State Dental Association; *Provided*, That nothing in this act shall apply to any one engaged in the practice of dentistry in this State at the 'time of the passage of this act.

SEC. 2. A Board of Examiners, consisting of five practicing dentists, shall be appointed by the said State Dental Association, according to its By-Laws, whose duty it shall be to meet, annually, at the time and place of meeting of said State Association, or oftener, at the call of three members of said board, at such time and place as may be designated in said call, and to examine all applicants, and issue certificates to all who pass a satisfactory examination.

SEC. 3. Any applicant who furnishes satisfactory proof of having been engaged in a reputable practice of dentistry for ten consecutive years, immediately preceding the time of their application, shall be examined only in practical dentistry, operative and mechanical; all others shall be examined in anatomy, physiology, pathology, therapeutics, chemistry and the theory and practice of surgical and mechanical dentistry.

SEC. 4. All certificates, issued under the provisions of this act, shall be signed by all the members of said Board of Examiners, and have the seal of the Indiana State Dental Association affixed, and shall be *prima facie* evidence of the right of the holder to practice under this act, which right it shall be incumbent upon the holder to prove in all prosecutions under the same.

SEC. 5. Any member of the Board of Examiners may grant a permit to practice until the next meeting of the board, but such permit shall be valid only until said next meeting, and in no case be extended or renewed.

SEC. 6. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be liable to prosecution upon complaint of any citizen of this State before a Justice of the Peace, or in any Court of competent jurisdiction, by indictment, or information, in the County where the offense is committed, and upon conviction, shall be fined in any sum not less than fifty dollars, nor more than one hundred dollars, for each offense; *Provided,* Nothing in this act shall be so construed as to prevent physicians or surgeons extracting teeth; and all fines so collected, shall belong to the common school fund of the County where assessed.

SEC. 7. To provide a fund to carry out and enforce the provisions of this act, the Board of Examiners shall, before examination, collect from each applicant the sum of twenty-five dollars; any portion of which there may be remaining, after paying necessary expenses attending such examinations, shall be paid into the treasury of the said State Association, to be used for the purpose for which said fund is hereby created.

SEC. 8. Three members of the Board of Examiners shall constitute a quorum, and all questions before them shall be decided by a vote of the majority of those present, and should there not be a quorum present on the day of meeting, those present may meet and adjourn, from day to day, until there is a quorum present.

SEC. 9. The board shall receive, out of the fund created by this act, such compensation for their services as the by-laws of said State Dental Association may provide.

SEC. 10. This act shall be in force from and after its passage, publication, and circulation in the several counties of the State.

IOWA.

A BILL For an Act to insure the better education of practitioners of dentistry in the State of Iowa.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Iowa:

SECTION 1. That it shall be unlawful for any person who is not, at the time of the passage of this act, engaged in the practice of dentistry in the State, to commence such practice, unless such person shall have received a license from the Board of Examiners, or some member thereof, as hereinafter provided, or a diploma from the faculty of some reputable Dental College, duly authorized by the laws of the State, or by some other of the United States, or by the laws of some foreign country, in which college or colleges there was, at the time of the issue of such diploma, annually delivered, a full course of lectures and instruction in dental surgery.

SEC. 2. A Board of Examiners is hereby created, whose duty it shall be to carry out the purpose and enforce the provisions of this act. The members of such board shall be appointed by the Governor, and shall consist of five practicing dentists, who shall have been engaged in the continuous practice of dentistry in the State for five years, or over, at the time of, or prior to, the passage of this act. The term for which the members of said board shall hold their offices shall be five years, *except* that the members of the board first appointed under this act, shall hold their office for the term of one, two, three, four, and five years, respectively, and until their successors shall be duly appointed. In case of vacancy occurring in said board, such vacancy shall be filled by the Governor.

SEC. 3. Said board shall choose one of its members President, and one the Secretary thereof; and it shall meet at least once in each year, and as much oftener, and at such time and place as it may deem necessary. A majority of said board shall at all times constitute a quorum, and the proceedings thereof shall, at all reasonable time, be open to public inspection.

SEC. 4. It shall be the duty of every person who is engaged in the practice of dentistry in the State, within six months from the date of the taking effect of this act, to cause his, or her name and residence, or place of business, to be registered with the said Board of Examiners, who shall keep a book for that purpose; and every person who shall so register with said board as a practitioner of dentistry, may continue to practice the same as such without incurring any of the liabilities, or penalties, of this act.

SEC. 5. No person, whose name is not registered on the books of said board as a regular practitioner of dentistry, within the limits prescribed in the preceding section, shall be permitted to practice dentistry in this State until such person shall have been duly examined by said board, and regularly licensed in accordance with the provisions of this act.

SEC. 6. Any and all persons, who shall so desire, may appear before said board, at any of its regular meetings, and be examined with reference to their knowledge and skill in dental surgery, and if such person shall be found, after having been so examined, to possess the requisite qualifications, said board shall issue a license to such person to practice dentistry, in accordance with the provisions of this act. But said board shall, at all times, issue a license to any regular graduate of any reputable Dental College, without examination, upon the payment by such graduate to the said board of a fee of one dollar. All licenses issued by said board shall be signed by the members thereof, and be attested by its President and Secretary; and such license shall be *prima facie* evidence of the right of the holder to practice dentistry in the State of Iowa.

SEC. 7. Any member of said board shall issue a temporary license to any applicant, upon the presentation by such applicant of the evidence of the necessary qualification to practice dentistry; and such temporary license shall remain in force until the next regular meeting of said board occurring after the date of such temporary license, and no longer.

SEC. 8. Any person who shall violate any of the provisions of this act, shall be liable to prosecution before any Court of competent jurisdiction, upon information, and upon conviction shall be fined not less than twenty-five dollars, nor more than fifty dollars for each and every offense.

SEC. 9. In order to provide the means for carrying out and maintaining the provisions of this act, the said Board of Examiners may charge each person, applying to, or appearing before them for examination for license to practice dentistry, a fee of two dollars; and out of the funds coming into the possession of the board from the fee so charged, the members of said board may receive, as compensation, the sum of five dollars for each day actually engaged in the duties of their office. And no part of the salary, or other expenses of the board, shall be paid out of the State Treasury. All moneys received in excess of the said *per diem* allowance shall be held by the Secretary of said board as a special fund for meeting the expenses of said board, he giving such bond as the board shall, from time to time, direct. The said board shall make an annual report of its proceedings to the Governor by the fifteenth of November, of each year, together with an account of all moneys received and disbursed by them, pursuant to this act.

SEC. 10. Any person who shall be licensed by said board to practice dentistry, shall cause his or her license to be registered with the County Clerk of any County, or counties, in which such person may desire to engage in the practice of dentistry; and the County Clerks of the several counties in the State shall charge for registering such license, the fee of twenty-five cents for each registration. Any failure, neglect, or refusal on the part of any person holding such license to register the same with the County Clerk, as above directed, for a period of six months, shall work a forfeiture of the license; and no license, when once forfeited, shall be restored, except upon the payment to the said Board of Examiners, the sum of twenty-five dollars, as a penalty for such neglect, failure, or refusal.

SEC. 11. Nothing in this act shall be construed to prevent persons from extracting teeth.

Approved March 2, 1882.

KANSAS.

AN ACT to regulate the practice of dentistry and punish violators thereof, in Kansas.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Kansas:

SECTION I. That it shall be unlawful for any person to practice, or attempt to practice, dentistry or dental surgery in the State of Kansas, without first having received a diploma from the faculty of some reputable dental college, school, or university department, duly authorized by the laws of this State or some other of the United States, or by the laws of some foreign government, and in which college, school, or university department there was, at the time of the issuance of such diploma, annually delivered a full course of lectures and instructions in dentistry and dental surgery: *Provided*, That nothing in section I of this act shall apply to any person engaged in the practice of dentistry or dental surgery in this State at the time of the passage of this act, except as hereinafter provided: *And provided further*, That nothing in this act shall be so construed as to prevent physicians, surgeons and others from extracting teeth.

SEC. 2. A Board of Examiners, consisting of four practicing dentists, residents of this State, is hereby created, who shall have authority to issue certificates to persons in the practice of dentistry or dental surgery in this State at the time of the passage of this act, and also to decide upon the validity of such diplomas as may be subsequently presented for registration, as hereinafter provided.

SEC. 3. The members of said Board shall be appointed by the Governor, and shall serve for a term of four years, excepting that the members of the Board first appointed shall hold their offices as follows: Two for two, and two for four years, respectively, and until their successors are duly appointed. In case of a vacancy occurring in said Board, such vacancy shall be filled by appointment by the Governor.

SEC. 4. Said Board shall keep a record, in which shall be registered the names and residence, or place of business, of all persons authorized under this act to practice dentistry or dental surgery in this State. It shall elect one of its members President, and one Secretary thereof, and it shall meet at least once in each year, and as much oftener and at such times and places as it may deem necessary. A majority of the members of said Board shall constitute a quorum, and the proceedings thereof shall be at all times open for public inspection.

SEC. 5. Every person engaged in the practice of dentistry or dental surgery within this State at the time of the passage of this act, shall, within six months thereafter, cause his or her name, and residence, and place of business, to be registered with said Board of Examiners; upon which said

Board shall issue to such person a certificate duly signed by a majority of the members of said Board, and which certificate shall entitle the person to whom it is issued, to all the rights and privileges set forth in section 1 of this act.

SEC. 6. Any person desiring to commence the practice of dentistry or dental surgery within this State, after the passage of this act, shall, before commencing such practice, file for record in a book kept for such purpose, with said Board of Examiners, his or her diploma, or a duly authenticated copy thereof, the validity of which said Board shall have the power to determine. If accepted, said Board shall issue to the person holding such diploma a certificate duly signed by all, or a majority, of the members of said Board, and which certificate shall entitle the person to whom it is issued, to all the rights and privileges set forth in section 1 of this act.

SEC. 7. To provide for the proper and effective enforcement of this act, said Board of Examiners shall be entitled to the following fees, to wit: For each certificate issued to persons in practice in this State at the time of the passage of this act, the sum of three dollars. For each certificate issued to persons not engaged in the practice of dentistry in this State at the time of the passage of this act, the sum of ten dollars.

SEC. 8. That members of said Board shall each receive the compensation of five dollars per day for each day actually engaged in the duties of their office, which, together with all other legitimate expenses incurred in the performance of such duties, shall be paid from fees received by the Board under the provisions of this act; and no part of the expenses of said Board shall at any time be paid out of the State Treasury. All moneys in excess of said *per diem* allowance, and other expenses, shall be held by the Secretary of said Board as a special fund for meeting the expenses of said Board, he giving such bond as the Board shall, from time to time, direct; and such Board shall make an annual report of its proceedings to the Governor by the fifteenth day of December of each year, together with an account of all moneys received and disbursed by them in pursuance of this Act.

SEC. 9. Any person who shall violate this act by practicing, or attempting to practice, dentistry within the State without first complying with the provisions of this act, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be fined in a sum not to exceed less than ten dollars nor more than one hundred dollars.

SEC. 10. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after publication in the statutes.

Approved February 25, 1885.

Took effect May 1, 1885.

KENTUCKY.

Law Relating to Dentists.

AN ACT to amend an act, entitled "An act to incorporate the State Dental Association." Approved February 6, 1868.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky,* That it shall be unlawful for any person to practice dentistry in the State of Kentucky for compensation, unless such person has received a diploma from the faculty of a Dental College, duly incorporated under the laws of this or any other of the United States, or foreign country, or a certificate of qualification issued by the Kentucky State Dental Association. Provided, That nothing in this section shall apply to persons now engaged in the practice of dentistry in this State.

SEC. 2. There shall be a Board of Examiners, to consist of three practitioners of dentistry, who, together with the President and Secretary of the Kentucky Dental Association, shall be elected by said Dental Association, according to its by-laws.

SEC. 3. It shall be the duty of said Board of Examiners, so elected, to meet annually at the time of meeting of said Kentucky State Dental Association, or oftener, at the call of any three of the members of said Board, or of an applicant for a certificate to practice dentistry.

SEC. 4. Thirty days' notice must be given of the annual meetings of said State Association and previous thereto, that all applicants for certificates to practice dentistry will be granted the same upon satisfactory examination.

SEC. 5. The Kentucky State Dental Association shall cause to be kept a book, in which shall be registered the names of all persons having certificates to practice dentistry in the State of Kentucky, and that the book, or books, so kept shall be a book, or books, of record, and a transcript from the same, certified by the officer who has it in charge, with the seal of said association affixed thereto, shall be evidence in any court in this Commonwealth.

SEC. 6. Three members of said Board of Examiners shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business, and should a quorum not be present on the day appointed for their meeting, those present may adjourn from day to day until a quorum is present.

SEC. 7. Any person who shall, in violation of this Act, practice dentistry in the State of Kentucky, for a fee or reward, shall be liable to indictment by the grand jury of the county in which the offense is committed, and, upon conviction, shall be fined in the penal sum of not less than fifty, nor more than two hundred dollars, for each offense, provided, that nothing in this Act shall be construed to prevent physicians or surgeons from extracting teeth.

SEC. 8. On the trial of indictments found as aforesaid, it shall be incumbent on the defendant to show that he has authority, under the law, to practice dentistry, to exempt himself from the penalty by law prescribed.

SEC. 9. All fines collected under this Act shall inure to the benefit of common-school education, and be added to the fund of such common school in the county in which the offense is committed.

SEC. 10. In order to provide a fund to carry out the provisions in the third section of this Act, it shall be the duty of the Board of Examiners to collect from all who receive the certificate to practice dentistry, a sum not to exceed twenty dollars each, of which sum, if there be any remaining after paying necessary expenses, the balance shall be paid into the treasury of said Kentucky State Dental Association, to be kept as a fund for the purpose of carrying out more fully and perfectly the provisions of this Act.

SEC. 11. The Board of Examiners shall receive such remuneration for their services as the by-laws of said Kentucky Dental Association may provide.

SEC. 12. This Act shall take effect, and be in force, from and after its passage.

[We are authorized to state that a committee has been appointed by the Kentucky State Dental Society, to have the Legislature amend the law requiring registration.—ED.]

LOUISIANA.

AN ACT To regulate the practice of dentistry within the State of Louisiana, and to protect the people against Empiricism in regard to the same.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Louisiana:

SECTION 1. That, from and after the passage of this act, it shall be unlawful for any person to practice dentistry in the State of Louisiana unless said person has graduated and received a diploma from the faculty of a Dental College, chartered under the authority of some one of the United States, or of some foreign Government, or shall have obtained a certificate from a board of examining dentists, duly authorized by this act to issue such certificate.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted, etc.,* That the Board of Examining Dentists shall consist of five dental graduates, practitioners of dentistry, who are members in good standing in the Louisiana State Dental Society, and have been practicing in the State of Louisiana for a term of not less than three years. Said board shall be elected by the State Dental Society to serve for two years. The President of the said Louisiana State Dental Society shall have power to fill all vacancies in said board for unexpired terms.

SEC. 3. *Be it further enacted, etc.*, That it shall be the duty of this board, *first*, to meet, annually, at the time of the meeting of the Louisiana State Dental Society, or oftener, at the call of any three members of the said board, and after thirty days' notice thereof; *second*, to grant a certificate to any applicant who shall furnish satisfactory evidence of having graduated or received a diploma from any incorporated Dental College, without fee, charge, or examination; *thirdly*, to grant certificates to all other applicants who may undergo a satisfactory examination, also without fee, or charge, of any kind; *fourthly*, to keep a book in which shall be registered the names of all persons to whom such certificate shall be granted.

SEC. 4. *Be it further enacted, etc.*, That the book, so kept, shall be a book of record, and a transcript from it, certified to by the officer who has it in keeping, shall be evidence in any Court of this State.

SEC. 5. *Be it further enacted, etc.*, That three members of said board shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business; and should a quorum not be present on the day of meeting, those present may adjourn, from day to day, until a quorum be present.

SEC. 6. *Be it further enacted, etc.*, That two members of said board may grant a certificate to any applicant to practice until the next authorized meeting of the board, when they shall report the fact, and such temporary certificate shall expire; but *such temporary certificate* shall not be granted after the board shall have refused a certificate.

SEC. 7. *Be it further enacted, etc.*, That any person who shall in violation of this act, pretending to be a regular practitioner of dentistry, practice dentistry in the State of Louisiana, shall be liable to indictment, and, on conviction, shall be fined not less than fifty dollars, nor more than three hundred dollars; *provided*, that nothing in this act shall apply to regular physicians and surgeons.

SEC. 8. *Be it further enacted, etc.*, That one-half of all fines collected shall *inure* to the Louisiana State Dental Society, and the other half to the educational fund for the Parish in which the offense was committed.

SEC. 9. *Be it further enacted, etc.*, That dentists who are in practice in this State at the time of the passage of this act, shall be exempt from the provisions made in the first section thereof.

SEC. 10. *Be it further enacted, etc.*, That all laws, and parts of laws, in conflict with the provisions of this act, be and the same are hereby repealed.

Approved March 10th, 1880.

MARYLAND.

AN ACT To regulate the practice of dentistry in the State of Maryland.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland :

SECTION 1. That it shall be unlawful for any person who is not, at the passage of this act, engaged in the practice of dentistry in this State, to practice dentistry, unless he, or she, shall have obtained a certificate, as hereinafter provided, or shall hold a diploma from a University, or College, chartered by, or under the laws of this State, authorized to grant diplomas in dental surgery.

SEC. 2. *Be it enacted,* That a Board of Examiners, to consist of five reputable practicing dentists, is hereby created, whose duty it shall be to carry out the purposes and enforce the provisions of this act, the members of said board shall be appointed by the Governor, who shall select them from the dentists residing in this State ; *provided*, that none of said board shall be pecuniarily connected with any Dental College, or dental department of any College, or University ; the term for which the members of said board shall hold their offices, shall be for four years, except that two members of the board, first to be appointed under this act, shall be designated by the Governor to hold their offices for the term of two, and three, or four years, respectively, unless sooner removed by the Governor, and until their successors shall be duly appointed ; in case of a vacancy occurring in said board, such vacancy shall be filled in like manner by the Governor.

SEC. 3. *Be it enacted,* That said board shall choose one of its members President, and one Secretary thereof ; it shall fix the time and place of its meeting, or meetings ; a majority of said board shall, at all times, constitute a quorum, and the proceedings thereof shall, at all reasonable times, be open to public inspection ; the board shall also make an annual report of its proceedings to the Governor.

SEC. 4. *Be it enacted,* That within six months from the time this act takes effect, it shall be the duty of every person who is at that time engaged in the practice of dentistry in this State, to cause his, or her name and residence, or place of business, to be registered with said Board of Examiners, who shall keep a book for that purpose ; the statement of every such person shall be verified under oath before a Notary Public, or Justice of the Peace, in such a manner as may be prescribed by the said Board of Examiners; every person who shall so register with said board, as a practitioner of dentistry, may continue to practice the same as such, and shall receive a certificate of such registration upon his, or her, paying the said board one dollar for such certificate.

SEC. 5. *Be it enacted,* That any and all persons who shall desire to commence such practice may appear before said board at any of its regular meetings, and be examined with reference to their knowledge and skill in dental surgery, and if the examination of any such person, or persons, shall prove satisfactory to said board, the Board of Examiners shall issue to such persons, as they shall find to possess the requisite qualifications, a certificate to that effect, in accordance with the provisions of this act, upon the payment of one dollar for such certificate; all certificates issued by said board shall be signed by its officers, and such certificates and diplomas granted as aforesaid, shall be *prima facie* evidence of the right of the holder to practice dentistry in the State of Maryland.

SEC. 6. *Be it enacted,* That any person who shall willfully violate any of the provisions of this act, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, in any Court having criminal jurisdiction, may be fined not less than fifty dollars, nor more than three hundred dollars, or be confined not more than six months in the County jail, in the discretion of the Court; all fines received under this act, shall be paid into the common school fund of the city, or county, in which such conviction takes place.

SEC. 7. *Be it enacted,* That one member of said board may grant any certificate provided for in this act, to any applicant, upon presentation by such applicant of the evidence requisite for the obtaining said certificate, which certificate shall remain in force until the next regular meeting of the said board after the granting of said certificate, and no longer, but no such certificate shall be issued by such member after such applicant has been rejected by said board.

SEC. 8. *Be it enacted,* That nothing in this act shall be so construed as to interfere with the rights and privileges of physicians and surgeons in the discharge of their professional duties.

[We are authorized to state that the Board of Dental Examiners propose having the law amended at the next session of the Legislature, so as to be in harmony with the dental laws of other States.—ED.]

MICHIGAN.

A LAW to regulate the practice of dentistry in the State of Michigan.

SECTION 1. *The People of the State of Michigan enact,* That it shall hereafter be unlawful for any person to practice dentistry in this State unless such person has received a diploma from the faculty of a reputable dental college duly incorporated under the laws of this, or some other State of the United States, or a certificate of qualification from the Board of Examiners, provided for by this act: *Provided,* That the provisions of this section shall in no way apply to, or affect, any person who is now located and in actual practice in this State.

Sec. 2. Said Board of Examiners shall be appointed by the Governor of this State, and shall consist of three practical dentists, who shall be regular graduates of a reputable dental college duly incorporated under the this or some other State of the United States, or otherwise possess the necessary qualifications contemplated by this act.

Seg. 3. Each member of this Board of Examiners shall serve for a term of three years, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified; except in case of the first Board, the members thereof shall serve, respectively, one, two, and three years, as specified in the appointment of Governor.

Sec. 4. The Board of Examiners shall be organized as follows: The member having but one year to serve shall be President of the Board; the one having two years shall be Treasurer, and the one having three years shall be Secretary. The Treasurer shall make and file with the Secretary of State a good and sufficient bond to the people of the State of Michigan, in the penal sum of one thousand dollars, conditioned that he will well and truly pay over all moneys received by him as such Treasurer, in compliance with the provisions of this act, and otherwise faithfully discharge the duties of his office.

Sec. 5. The Board of Examiners shall meet, at least, once in each year, for the purpose of examining applicants, after having given personally, or by mail, thirty days' written or printed notice to each practicing dentist in the State who has filed his name and post-office address with the Secretary of said Board. The said Board is authorized to incur all necessary expenses in the prompt and efficient discharge of its duties, and pay the same, with any moneys in the hands of its Treasurer.

Sec. 6. Each member of said Board shall qualify by taking the oath of office prescribed by the constitution of this State, and filing the same with the Secretary of State before entering upon the duties of his office. Should a vacancy occur in said Board, the Governor of this State shall fill the same by appointment.

Sec. 7. Any member of said Board of Examiners may, when the Board is not in session, examine applicants, and in case any applicant is found competent, grant a license to him to practice dentistry in this State until the next meeting of the said Board, and no longer, upon the payment of the sum of three dollars. *Provided,* No member of the said Board shall grant a license to one who has been rejected on an examination by the Board.

SEC. 8. Should any member of said Board be unable to attend at the meeting of the Board for the examination of applicants, he may appoint, in writing, a substitute, who shall have the same power on the examination that the member appointing him would have if present: *Provided*, Such substitute be a person eligible to be a member of said Board within the provisions of this act: *And provided further*, That the appointment of such substitute be by, and with, the written consent of, the other members of the Board.

SEC. 9. Each applicant shall, on the receipt of a license to practice, pay into the treasury of the Board the sum of ten dollars, which shall constitute a fund to defray the expenses of the Board; and each member of the Board shall receive therefrom the sum of three dollars per day for services rendered as such Examiner. The said Board shall keep a list of the names of all persons to whom licenses have been granted under the provisions of this act, and also of all persons practicing dentistry in this State, in a book provided for that purpose, with the names arranged in alphabetical order.

SEC. 10. Any sum in excess of one hundred dollars which, under the provisions of this act, may accumulate in the treasury of said board, shall be paid by the treasurer thereof into the treasury of this State.

SEC. 11. Each person now engaged in the practice of dentistry in this State, shall, within ninety days after this act takes effect, send an affidavit to the secretary of said Board setting forth his name, place of business, post-office address, the length of time he has been engaged in practice in this State, and if a graduate of a dental college, state the name of the same, and also pay to the treasurer of said board the sum of twenty-five cents, and on failure to comply with the provisions of this section, he shall be required to appear and be examined by said Board.

SEC. 12. Any person who shall practice dentistry in this State in violation of the provisions of this act, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, shall be fined not less than twenty-five dollars nor more than one hundred dollars, or sentenced to imprisonment in the county jail for a period not exceeding ninety days, or both, such fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court: *Provided*, That nothing in this act shall be construed so as to interfere with physicians and surgeons in their practice as such.

The above law went into effect September 9th, 1883.

MINNESOTA.

AN ACT to insure the better education of practitioners of dental surgery, and to regulate the practice of dentistry in the State of Minnesota.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota :

SECTION 1. That it shall be unlawful for any person who is not at the time of the passage of this act engaged in the practice of dentistry in this State, to commence such practice, unless he or she shall have obtained a certificate as hereinafter provided.

SEC. 2. A Board of Examiners, to consist of five practicing dentists, is hereby created, whose duty it shall be to carry out the purposes and enforce the provisions of this act.

The members of said board shall be appointed by the Governor, who shall select them from ten candidates, whose names shall be furnished him by the State Dental Association. The term for which the members of said board shall hold their offices shall be five years, except that the members of the board first to be appointed under this act shall hold their offices for the term of one, two, three, four and five years, respectively, and until their successors shall be duly appointed. In case a vacancy occurring in said board, such vacancy shall be filled by the Governor from names presented to him by the Minnesota State Dental Association. It shall be the duty of said Minnesota State Dental Society to present twice the number of names to the Governor of those to be appointed.

SEC. 3. Said board shall choose one of its members President, and one the secretary thereof, and it shall meet at least once in each year, and as much oftener, and at such times and places, as it may deem necessary. A majority of said board shall at all times constitute a quorum, and the proceedings thereof shall at all reasonable times be open to public inspection.

SEC. 4. Within six months from the time this act takes effect, it shall be the duty of every person who is at that time engaged in the practice of dentistry in this State, to cause his or her name and residence, or place of business, to be registered with said Board of Examiners, who shall keep a book for that purpose. The statement of every such person shall be verified under oath, before a notary public or justice of the peace, in such manner as may be prescribed by the Board of Examiners. Every person who shall so register with said board, as a practitioner of dentistry, may continue to practice the same as such, without incurring any of the liabilities or penalties provided in this act, and shall pay to the Board of Examiners for such registration, a fee of one dollar.

It shall be the duty of the Board of Examiners to forward to the clerk of the court of each county in the State, a certified list of the names of all persons residing in his county who have registered in accordance with the provisions of this act; and it shall be the duty of all clerks to register such names in a book, to be kept for that purpose.

SEC. 5. Any and all persons who shall so desire may appear before said board at any of its regular meetings, and be examined with reference to their knowledge and skill in dental surgery; and if the examination of any such person or persons shall prove satisfactory to said board, the Board of Examiners shall issue to such persons as they shall find to possess the requisite qualifications, a certificate to that effect, in accordance with the provisions of this act; said board shall also indorse as satisfactory diplomas from any reputable dental college, when satisfied with the character of such institution, upon the holder of such diploma furnishing evidence, satisfactory to the board, of his or her right to the same.

All certificates issued by said board shall be signed by its officers, and such certificate shall be *prima facie* evidence of the right of the holder to practice dentistry in the State of Minnesota.

SEC. 6. Any person who shall violate any of the provisions of this act, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction, may be fined not less than fifty dollars, nor more than two hundred dollars, or be confined six months in the county jail. All fines received under this act shall be paid into the common school fund of the county in which such conviction takes place

SEC. 7. In order to provide the means for carrying out and maintaining the provisions of this act, the said Board of Examiners may charge each person applying to, or appearing before, them for examination for a certificate of qualification, a fee of ten dollars, which fee shall in no case be returned; and out of the funds coming into the possession of the board, from the fees so charged, the members of said board may receive, as compensation, the sum of five dollars for each day actually engaged in the duties of their office, and all legitimate and necessary expenses incurred in attending the meetings of said board; said expenses shall be paid from the fees and penalties received by the board under the provisions of this act, and no part of the salary or other expenses of the board shall ever be paid out of the State Treasury. All moneys received in excess of said per diem allowance and other expenses, as above provided for, shall be held by the Secretary of said Board as a special fund for meeting expenses of said board, and carrying out the provisions of this act, he giving such bond as the board shall from time to time direct. And said board shall make an annual report of its proceedings to the Governor by the 15th of December, of each year, together with an account of all moneys received and disbursed by them persuant to this act.

SEC. 8. Any person who shall receive a certificate of qualification from said board, shall cause his or her certificate to be registered with the

Clerk of Court of any county or counties of which such person may desire to engage in the practice of dentistry, and the Clerks of the Court of the several counties in this State shall charge for registering such certificates a fee of twenty-five cents for such registration. Any failure, neglect, or refusal on the part of any person holding such certificate, to register the same with the Clerk of Court, as above directed, for a period of six months, shall work a forfeiture of the certificate, and no certificate, when once forfeited, shall be restored, except upon the payment to said Board of Examiners of the sum of twenty-five dollars as a penalty for such neglect, failure or refusal.

SEC. 9. Any person who shall knowingly and falsely claim or pretend to have or hold a certificate of license, diploma or degree granted by any society, or who shall falsely and with intent to deceive the public, claim or pretend to be a graduate from any incorporated dental college, not being such graduate, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be liable to the same penalty as provided in section 6 of this act.

SEC. 10. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved March 3d, 1885.

MISSISSIPPI.

AN ACT To regulate the practice of dentistry in the State of Mississippi.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Mississippi:

SECTION 1. That it shall be unlawful for any person, who is not, at the time of the passage of this act, engaged in the practice of dentistry, to begin such practice, unless such person shall have received a diploma from the faculty of some reputable Dental College, duly authorized by the laws of this State, or some other of the United States, or of some foreign country, in which College, granting such diploma, there was, at the time of such grant, annually delivered a full course of lectures and instructions in dental surgery, and unless such person shall also comply with the other provisions of this act; provided, however, that the provisions of this act shall not apply to any person holding the diploma of Doctor of Medicine from any reputable Medical College; and provided further, that nothing in this act shall be construed as to prohibit any person from extracting teeth.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That a Board of Dental Examiners, consisting of five practicing dentists, be hereby created, whose duty it shall be to carry out the purposes, and enforce the provisions of this act. The members of said Board of Dental Examiners shall be appointed and commissioned by the Governor of this State. Their term of office shall be for five years, excepting that the members of the Board of Examiners first appointed, shall be appointed for one, two, three, four and five years, respectively, as designated by the Governor, or until their respective successors shall be duly appointed and commissioned. Any vacancy occurring in said Board of Examiners may be filled by the Governor at any time.

SEC. 3. *Be it further enacted*, That said Board of Dental Examiners shall elect one of their number President, and one the Secretary thereof, and shall meet at least once a year at the State Capital, always giving thirty days previous notice of such meeting, by publication in some public newspaper, published in the city of Jackson. A majority of said board shall constitute a quorum. Full minutes of their proceedings shall be kept, which shall be always subject to public inspection, as any other public records.

SEC. 4. *Be it further enacted*. That every person engaged in the practice of dentistry in this State, shall, within ninety days from the date of approval of this act, cause his or her name and residence, or place of business, to be registered with said Board of Examiners, who shall keep a suitable book for that purpose, and every person who shall be so registered, may continue the practice of dentistry in this State, without incurring the penalties provided for in this act.

SEC. 5. *Be it further enacted*, That any person now engaged in the practice of dentistry in this State, failing to register as provided for in Section four of this act, shall not be permitted to continue such practice until such person shall have been examined by said Board of Examiners, and regularly licensed in accordance with the provisions of this act.

SEC. 6. *Be it further enacted*, That if the said Board of Examiners shall willfully fail, or refuse, to register any name presented to them within the time, and in pursuance of Section four of this act, and issue a certificate to such person, the members of said Board of Examiners so failing, or refusing, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction, be punished accordingly.

SEC. 7. *Be it further enacted*, That any person who may desire to do so, and being of lawful age and good moral character, may appear before said Board of Examiners at any of its meetings, regular or called, and be examined touching such applicant's knowledge, skill, and proficiency in dental surgery ; and upon such examination proving satisfactory, said Board of Examiners shall issue a license, signed by the President, and countersigned by the Secretary, to such applicant, to practice dentistry in this State. And such license shall be impressed with the seal of the Mississippi State Dental Association. Any graduate of any reputable Dental

College may obtain at any time, without examination, such license, upon presentation of his diploma, and the payment of a fee of two dollars to said Board of Examiners.

SEC. 8. *Be it further enacted*, That any member of said Board of Examiners may issue a temporary license to any applicant, after a satisfactory examination, touching the skill and proficiency of the applicant; the license to remain effective only until the next regular meeting of the board; provided, that no such temporary license shall be granted to any applicant who has been rejected by the Board of Examiners.

SEC, 9. *Be it further enacted*, That said Board of Examiners may charge, and collect, from any person appearing before them for examination for license to practice dentistry, a fee of five dollars; and for every license issued to graduates from Dental Colleges, a fee of two dollars, as hereinbefore provided; and all such fees shall be paid over into the treasury of the Mississippi State Dental Association. Out of the fund thus created, said Board of Examiners may receive such compensation as may be fixed by said State Dental Association, subject to be changed, from time to time, as said Association may determine. But no part of such compensation, or any of such expenses, shall ever be paid out of the State Treasury.

SEC. 10. *Be it further enacted*, That any person licensed by said Board of Examiners, shall, before beginning to practice dentistry, pay the privilege tax which may be required by the General Statutes of this State, and have his license from said Board of Examiners recorded in the deed records of every county in which he may desire to practice his profession.

SEC. 11. *Be it further enacted*, That any violation of the provisions of this act shall be a misdemeanor, and punishable as such, the fine in no case being less than ten dollars.

SEC. 12. *Be it further enacted*, That this act take effect from and after its passage.

Approved February 25, 1882.

[The following amendments are to be asked for at the next meeting of the State Legislature.—ED.]

To so amend Section 1,

That *Diplomas will not be accepted as evidence of qualification*, but all persons beginning the practice of dentistry in Mississippi after March, 1885, will be required to stand an examination by the Board.

Amend Section 3,

By striking out "State Capital," and inserting "same time and place of Mississippi State Dental Association."

MISSOURI.

AN ACT To regulate the practice of dentistry in the State of Missouri.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Missouri, as follows:

SECTION I. It shall be unlawful for any person to practice dentistry, or dental surgery, in the State of Missouri, without first having received a diploma from a reputable Dental College, or a University, duly incorporated or established under the laws of some one of the United States, or of a foreign Government; *Provided*, That nothing in Section I of this act shall apply to any *bona fide* practitioner of dentistry, or dental surgery, in this State at the time of the passage of this act. *And provided*, That nothing in this act shall be so construed as to prevent physicians, surgeons, or others, from extracting teeth.

SEC. 2. Every person who shall hereafter engage in the practice of dentistry, or dental surgery, in this State, shall file a copy of his diploma with the Clerk of the County Court in the county in which he resides, and in the City of St. Louis with the City Register, which copy shall be sworn to by the party filing the same, and the clerk shall give a certificate of such fact, with the seal of the County Clerk attached thereto, to such party filing the copy of his diploma, and shall file and register the name of the person, the date of filing, and the nature of the instrument, in a book to be kept by him for that purpose, and as a compensation for his services, the said clerk for filing and registering the same, shall receive a fee of one dollar, to be paid by the person filing the diploma.

SEC. 3. Every *bona fide* practitioner of dentistry, or dental surgery, residing in this State at the time of the passage of this act, and desiring to continue the same, shall, within ninety days after the passage of this act, file an affidavit of the said facts with the Clerk of the County Court, of the county in which he resides, or with the City Register of the City of St. Louis, if he resides in the City of St. Louis; and the said Clerk, or Register, as the case may be, shall register the name of, and give a certificate to, the party filing the affidavit, in like manner and of like effect, as hereinbefore provided, and for such services shall receive a fee of one dollar, to be paid by the party filing the affidavit.

SEC. 4. All certificates issued under the provisions of this act shall be *prima facie* evidence of the right of the holder to practice under this act, which right it shall be incumbent upon the holder to prove under all prosecutions under this act.

SEC. 5. Every person violating any of the provisions of this act shall, upon conviction thereof, be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and be punished by a fine of not less than twenty-five, nor more than two hundred, dollars, for each offense; and all fines so collected shall belong to, and be paid into, the common school fund of the county where the offense was committed.

Passed at Jefferson City, Missouri, April 2, 1883.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

GENERAL LAWS Relating to the practice of Medicine, Surgery, Dentistry, and Pharmacy in the State of New Hampshire.

SECTION 1. * * * * * *

SEC. 2. * * * * * * *

SEC. 3. It shall not be lawful for any person who is not duly authorized to practice medicine, or surgery, to practice dentistry, unless such person has received a dental degree from some College, University, or Medical School authorized to confer the same, or shall have obtained a license from the New Hampshire Dental Society.

SEC. 4. Said Dental Society shall, at such time, and in such manner as may be prescribed in its charter, or by-laws, elect a Board of Censors, consisting of three members, who shall be elected for such term as may be prescribed by the Society, which board shall have authority to examine and license persons to practice dentistry. The license shall be recorded by the Clerk of said Society.

SEC. 5. No person receiving a license, as herein provided, shall be authorized to practice until he shall have procured the same to be recorded by the Clerk of the Court, in the county where he resides, if a resident of this State; if not a resident of this State, in the county where he intends to practice. Such licenses shall be recorded in a book provided for that purpose, and which shall bear the title and inscription of the Medical and Dental Register of ——— county, and the fee for recording the same shall be fifty cents.

SEC. 6. Each person receiving a license upon examination, shall pay for the use of the Society granting the same, the sum of five dollars; upon diploma, one dollar.

SEC. 7. If any person shall practice medicine, surgery, midwifery, or dentistry, without being duly authorized, as provided in this chapter, or after his license is revoked, he shall be punished by a fine of not more than three hundred dollars for each offense.

SEC. 8. The provisions of the preceding sections shall not apply to persons who have resided and practiced their profession in the town, or city, of their present residence, during all the time since January first, eighteen hundred and seventy-five, nor to physicians residing out of the State, when called into the State for consultation with duly licensed physicians, or to attend upon patients in the regular course of business.

NEW JERSEY.

The following supplement to an act entitled "An act to regulate the practice of dentistry, and to protect the people against empiricism in relation thereto in the State of New Jersey," was passed February 10, 1880.

Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey :

SECTION 1. That from and after the passage of this act, it shall be unlawful for any person to engage in the practice of dentistry in the State of New Jersey, unless said person has pursued a regular course of instruction for, at least, one year in a reputable Dental College, chartered under the authority of some one of the United States, or foreign governments, and has graduated and received a diploma from such college, or unless the said person shall have obtained a certificate from a board of dentists, duly authorized and appointed by this act to issue such certificates, and shall have registered his name, and the name of the said Dental College, or Board of Dentists, in the County Clerks' office of the county in which he shall have engaged in the practice of dentistry, within one month after commencing such practice, in a book to be provided and kept for that purpose, in the several County Clerk's offices of the several counties of this State, and for which registry the said County Clerk shall be entitled to demand and receive from each person, registering, the sum of fifty cents, and any person violating any of the provisions of this act, shall be liable to the penalties prescribed in the sixth Section of the act to which this is a supplement.

SEC. 2. *And be it enacted,* That this act shall take effect immediately.

The sixth Section of the original act above referred to, recites, "That any person who shall, in violation of this act, practice dentistry in the State of New Jersey, for a fee, or reward, shall be liable to indictment, and on conviction, shall be fined not less than fifty, or more than three hundred, dollars; *provided*, that nothing in this act shall be construed to prevent any person from extracting teeth ; *and, provided further*, that none of the provisions of this act shall apply to regular licensed physicians and surgeons."

AMENDMENT TO ABOVE SUPPLEMENT.

A supplement to an act entitled "An act to regulate the practice of dentistry, and to protect the people against empiricism in relation thereto in the State of New Jersey," approved March fourteenth, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three.

Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey :

SECTION 1. That the first Section of the act to which this is a supplement shall be amended so as to read as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey :

[SECTION 1. That from and after the passage of this act it shall be unlawful for any person not now lawfully practicing, to engage in the practice of dentistry in the State of New Jersey, unless said person has graduated and received a diploma from the faculty of a reputable Dental College, chartered under the authority of some one of the United States, and that any person hereafter engaging in the practice of dentistry in the State shall, within one month after commencing such practice, register his name in a book kept for that purpose in the County Clerk's office of the county in which he shall have engaged in the practice of dentistry, giving his name and the name of the Dental College of which he is a graduate, and the name of the place in which he shall have engaged in practice, and for which registry the said County Clerk shall be entitled to demand and receive from each person, registering, the sum of fifty cents; and any person violating any of the provisions of this act shall be liable to the penalties prescribed in the sixth Section of the act to which this is a supplement.]

NEW YORK.

AN ACT To regulate the practice of dentistry in the State of New York.

[Passed June 20, 1879.]

The people of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows :

SECTION 1. It shall be unlawful for any person to practice dentistry in the State of New York for fee, or reward, unless he shall have received a proper diploma, or certificate of qualification from the State Dental Society, or from the faculty of a reputable Dental or Medical College, recognized as such by said Society ; provided, that nothing in this section shall apply to persons now engaged in the practice of dentistry in the State of New York.

SEC. 2. Any person who shall practice dentistry for fee, or reward, in this State, without having complied with the regulations of this act, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, shall be fined not less than fifty, nor more than two hundred, dollars for each offense. All such fines shall be paid into the treasury of the county where such conviction shall have taken place, for the benefit of the common schools of the county.

SEC. 3. Every person practicing dentistry within this State, shall, within sixty days after the passage of this act, register in the office of the Clerk of the county where located, in a book to be prepared and kept by the Clerk for that purpose, giving his name, office, and post-office address, and the date of such registration, and shall be entitled to a certificate of such registration upon payment to the Clerk of a fee fifty cents.

SEC. 4. All acts, or parts of acts, inconsistent, or in anywise conflicting, with the provisions of this act, are hereby repealed.

SEC. 5. This act shall take effect immediately.

NORTH CAROLINA.

AN ACT to regulate the practice of dentistry in North Carolina.

SECTION 1. It shall be unlawful for any person, except regularly authorized physicians and surgeons, to commence the practice of dentistry, unless said person has been graduated and received a diploma from the faculty of a reputable institution where this specialty is taught, and chartered under the authority of some one of the United States, or of a foreign government, acknowledged as such, or shall have obtained a certificate from a Board of Examiners, duly appointed and authorized by the provisions of this chapter to issue such certificate.

SEC. 2. The said Board of Examiners, herein before provided for, shall consist of six members of the North Carolina Dental Society, to be elected by the said society at its next annual meeting, and shall hold office as follows: Two for one year, two for two years, and two for three years, or until their successors are elected. The said board shall also have power to fill all vacancies for unexpired terms, and they shall be responsible to said State society for their acts.

SEC. 3. The Board of Examiners shall meet annually at the time and place of the meeting of the North Carolina State Dental Society, and at such other times and places as the said board, or any four members thereof, shall agree upon, to conduct the examination of applicants, thirty days' notice of said meeting being given by advertising in, at least, three newspapers published in this State.

SEC. 4. Said Board shall grant a certificate of proficiency in the knowledge and practice of dentistry to all applicants who shall undergo a satisfactory examination, and who shall receive a majority of votes of said board upon such proficiency, which certificate shall be signed by the members of the Board conducting said examination, and shall bear the seal of the said North Carolina Dental Society.

Provided, That any person wishing to engage in the practice of dentistry, at any time prior to the regular meeting of said board, may be examined by any one member of said board, and, if competent, may receive a temporary certificate, which shall be in force only until the next regular meeting; and no member of said board shall grant a temporary certificate a second time to the same person.

SEC. 5. Said board shall keep a book, in which shall be entered the names and proficiency of all persons to whom certificates shall be granted under the provisions of this chapter, and the date of granting such certificate, and the book so provided shall be deemed a book of record, and a transcript of any such entry therein, certified to under the hand of the secretary and seal of the North Carolina Dental Society, shall be admitted as evidence in any court, when the same shall be otherwise competent.

SEC. 6. Four members of said board shall constitute a quorum thereof for the transaction of business, and should a quorum not be present on the day appointed for the meeting of said board, those present may adjourn from day to day until a quorum is present.

SEC. 7. Any person who shall practice dentistry in this State without having first stood the examination, and obtained the certificate hereinbefore provided, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction, shall be fined twenty-five dollars: *Provided*, That any person so convicted shall not be entitled to sue for, or recover, any fee or charge for dental service in any court, and any sum of money paid to a person so convicted, for dental service rendered, may be recovered by the person so paying the same, or his legal representative: *Provided*, That no one applying for a license to practice dentistry shall be denied such license on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude.

SEC. 8. All fines and penalties so recovered shall be appropriated to the school fund of the county in which the same shall have been recovered.

SEC. 9. Nothing in this chapter shall apply to any person engaged in the practice of dentistry before the seventh day of March, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine, nor to prevent any one from extracting teeth.

[In February, 1883, the General Assembly amended section 1, so it now reads thus.—ED.]

"It shall be unlawful for any person, except regularly authorized physicians and surgeons, to commence the practice of dentistry, unless said person shall have obtained a certificate from a Board of Examiners duly appointed and authorized by the provisions of this chapter to issue such certificate."

OHIO.

LAW REGULATING the practice of dentistry in Ohio.

REVISED STATUTES OF OHIO.

SECTION 4,404. No person shall practice dentistry for compensation without having received a diploma from the faculty of a dental college of either this or a foreign country, or a certificate of qualification issued by the State Dental Society, or by any local society auxiliary thereto; but when a person has been continuously engaged in the practice of dentistry for a period of five years or more, he shall be considered to have complied with the provisions of this chapter.

SEC. 6,991. Whoever practices dentistry for compensation without having received a diploma from the faculty of a dental college of this or a foreign country, or a certificate of qualification by the State Dental Society, or by a local society auxiliary thereto, shall be fined not more than two hundred nor less than fifty dollars; but this section shall not apply to physicians and surgeons.

(See pages, 8 and 9, minutes.)

LAW REGULATING the administration of anæsthetics.

REVISED STATUTES OF OHIO.

SECTION 6,990. Whoever uses upon another an anæsthetic, unless at its administration, and during the whole time the person is wholly or partly under the direct influence of it, there is present a third person competent to be a witness, shall be fined not more than twenty-five nor less than five dollars.

PENNSYLVANIA.

A LAW to regulate the practice of dentistry in Pennsylvania.

[Passed April, 1876.]

SECTION 1. It shall be unlawful for any person, except regularly authorized physicians and surgeons, to engage in the practice of dentistry in the State of Pennsylvania, unless said person has graduated and received a diploma from the faculty of a reputable institution, where this specialty is taught, and chartered under the authority of some one of the United States or of a foreign government, acknowledged as such, or shall have obtained a certificate from a Board of Examiners, duly appointed and authorized by the provisions of this act to issue such certificate.

SEC. 2. The Board of Examiners shall consist of six practitioners of dentistry who are of acknowledged ability in the profession. Said board shall be elected by the Pennsylvania State Dental Society, at their next annual meeting, as follows: Two shall be elected for one year, two for two years, and two for three years; and each year thereafter two shall be elected to serve for three years, or until their successors are elected. The said board shall have power to fill all vacancies for unexpired terms, and they shall be responsible to said State Dental Society for their acts.

SEC. 3. It shall be the duty of this board,

1st. To meet annually at the time and place of meeting of the Pennsylvania State Dental Society, and at such other time and place as the said board shall agree upon, to conduct the examination of applicants. They shall also meet for the same purpose at the call of any four members of said board, at such time and place as may be designated. Thirty days' notice must be given of the meetings by advertising in, at least, three periodicals, one of them being a dental journal, and all published within this State:

2d. To grant a certificate of ability to practice dentistry, which certificate shall be signed by said board and stamped with a suitable seal, to all applicants who undergo a satisfactory examination, and who receive, at least, four affirmative votes:

3d. To keep a book in which shall be registered the names and the qualifications of such, as far as practicable, of all persons who have been granted certificates of ability to practice dentistry under the provisions of this act.

SEC. 4. The book so kept shall be a book of record, and a transcript from it, certified to by the officer who has it in keeping, with the seal of said Board of Examiners, shall be evidence in any court of this State.

SEC. 5. Four members of this board shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business; and should a quorum not be present on any day appointed for their meeting, those present may adjourn from day to day until a quorum is present.

SEC. 6. Any person who shall, in violation of this act, practice dentistry in the State of Pennsylvania, shall be liable to indictment in the Court of Quarter Sessions of the proper county, and, on conviction, shall be fined not less than fifty, nor more than two hundred, dollars:

Provided, That any person so convicted shall not be entitled to any fee for services rendered, and if a fee shall have been paid, the patient, or his or her heirs, may recover the same as debts of like amount are now recoverable by law.

SEC. 7. All fines collected shall inure to the poor fund of the county in which the prosecution occurs.

SEC. 8. Nothing in this act shall apply to persons who shall have been engaged in the continuous practice of dentistry in this State for three years or over at the time of, or prior to, the passage of this act.

SEC. 9. To provide a fund to carry out the provisions of the third section of this act, it shall be the duty of the said Board of Examiners to collect from those who receive the certificate to practice dentistry, the sum of thirty dollars ($30) each, of which sum, if there be any remaining after liquidating necessary expenses, the balance shall be paid into the treasury of the said Pennsylvania State Dental Society, to be kept as a fund for the more perfect carrying out of the provisions of this act.

SUPPLEMENT OF JUNE 20, 1883.

AN ACT for the registration of dentists, supplementary to the act entitled "An act to regulate the practice of dentistry, and to protect the people against empiricism in relation thereto in the State of Pennsylvania, and providing penalties for the same," which became a law on the seventeenth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six, providing for the registration of practitioners of dentistry and penalties for violations of the same.

SECTION 1. It shall be the duty of any person practicing dentistry within this Commonwealth, within three months after the passage of this act, and of any person intending to practice dentistry within this Commonwealth, before commencing the same, to have recorded in the Recorder's office in the county in which he or she practices, or intends to practice, the diploma or certificate provided for in the act to which this is a supplement.

SEC. 2. Any person beginning to practice dentistry in this State after the passage of this act, having a dental diploma issued, or purporting to have been issued by any college, university, society, or association, shall present the same to the State Examining Board provided for in the act to which this is a supplement, for approval. Such Examining Board being satisfied as to the qualifications of the applicant and the genuineness of the diploma, shall, *without fee*, endorse the same as approved, after which the same may be recorded as aforesaid.

SEC. 3. Any person who is entitled to practice dentistry in this Commonwealth without a diploma or certificate, under the provisions of the eighth section of the act to which this is a supplement, shall make written affidavit before some person qualified to administer an oath, setting forth the time of his continuous practice and the place, or places, where such practice was pursued in this Commonwealth, and shall, within three months after the passage of this act, have such affidavit recorded in the Recorder's office of the county in which he is practicing. And it shall be the duty of the Recorder to record such diplomas, certificates and affidavits, in a book provided for such purpose.

SEC. 4. Any person who shall violate, or fail to comply with, any of the provisions of this act, or of the act to which this is a supplement, or who shall cause to be recorded any diploma or certificate which has been obtained fraudulently, or is in whole or in part a forgery, or shall make affidavit to any false statement to be recorded as aforesaid, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction, shall be sentenced to pay a fine of not less than fifty, nor more than two hundred dollars, for each offense, for the use of the proper county.

SEC. 5. All acts or parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

SOUTH CAROLINA,

AN ACT To regulate the practice of dentistry, and protect the people against empiricism in relation thereto, in the State of South Carolina.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of South Carolina, now met and sitting in General Assembly, and by the authority of the same:

SECTION 1. That from and after the passage of this act it shall be unlawful for any person, or persons, to engage in the practice of dentistry in the State of South Carolina, unless said person, or persons, shall have received a diploma from the faculty of some Dental College, duly incorporated under the laws of this, or some other State in the United States, or foreign Government, in which is annually delivered, in good faith, a full course of lectures and instructions in dentistry, or shall have obtained a license, from a Board of Dentists, duly authorized and appointed by this act to issue such license.

SEC. 2. It shall be the duty of the South Carolina State Dental Association, at the next annual meeting thereof, after the passage of this act, to elect a Board of Examiners, to consist of five members, to be known by the title of the Board of Dental Examiners in the State of South Carolina. The members of this board shall, at the first election, be elected for terms of one, two, three, four and five years, respectively, or until their successors shall have been elected. And it shall be the duty of the South Carolina State Dental Association, at each subsequent annual meeting thereof, to elect a person for the term of five years to fill the place of the member of the board whose term of office shall at that time expire, and also to fill such vacancies in the board as may have occurred during the year. And if, at any regular meeting of the board, any member, or members, shall fail to be present, the South Carolina State Dental Association may, at its discretion, declare the office of such absentee to be vacated, and may proceed to elect a new member, or members, for the unexpired term of such person, or persons, or it may elect a member, or members, to fill, temporarily, the place, or places, of such absentees. This board shall be organized by the election of a President and a Secretary.

SEC. 3. It shall be the duty of the Board of Examiners to meet, annually, at the time and place of meeting of the South Carolina State Dental Association, giving thirty days' notice in the public newspapers, published in not less than three different places in the State, viz: one in Charleston, one in Columbia, and one in Greenville, of such annual meeting. Secondly, to prescribe a course of reading for those who study dentistry under private instructions. Thirdly, to grant a license to any applicant who shall furnish satisfactory evidence of having graduated, and received a diploma from any incorporated Dental College in good standing with the profession, without fee, charge, or examination. Fourthly, to grant licenses to all other applicants who undergo a satisfactory examination. Fifthly, to keep a book in which shall be registered all persons licensed to practice dentistry in the State of South Carolina. The expenses of said license shall be fifteen dollars, to be paid by the licensee. And that all persons who do now hold, or may hereafter hold, a license to practice dentistry in this State shall become a member of the South Carolina State Dental Association immediately upon the obtaining of said license; *Provided*, he shall be allowed to waive his right of membership.

SEC. 4. That the book so kept shall be a book of record, and a transcript from it, certified by the officer who has it in keeping, with the common seal, shall be evidence in any Court of the State.

SEC. 5. That three members of said board shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business, and should a quorum not be present on the day appointed for their meeting, those present may adjourn, from day to day, until a quorum is present.

SEC. 6. That one member of said board may grant a license to an applicant to practice until the next regular meeting of the board, when he shall report the fact, at which time the temporary license shall expire; but such temporary license shall not be granted by a member of the board after the board has rejected the applicant.

SEC. 7. That every dentist in this State be required to keep a record of all cases treated in his practice, in accordance with a form to be designated by the South Carolina State Dental Association, and furnish his patient with a copy of the same, if so desired by the patient.

SEC. 8. That any person who shall, in violation of this act, practice dentistry in the State of South Carolina, for fee, or reward, shall be liable to indictment, and on conviction shall be fined not less than fifty, nor more than three hundred dollars; *Provided*, That nothing in this act shall be so construed as to prevent any person from extracting teeth.

SEC. 9. That on trial of such indictment it shall be incumbent on the defendant to show that he has authority under the law to practice dentistry, to exempt himself from such penalty.

SEC. 10. That all fines collected shall inure to the educational fund of the county where the offender resides.

SEC. 11. That those who have been in the regular practice of dentistry in the State, prior to the passage of this act, are exempt from the provisions of the same, except Section 7 of this act.

SEC. 12. That the South Carolina State Dental Association is hereby made a body politic and corporate, shall have and use a common seal, sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded, and be empowered to make all necessary by-laws not inconsistent with the State laws and Constitution.

SEC. 13. That this act shall continue in force until repealed.

Approved February 23, 1875.

VERMONT.

AN ACT Regulating the practice of dentistry in the State of Vermont.

It is hereby enacted, etc.:

SECTION 1. There shall be a Board of Dental Examiners. The board shall consist of five dental graduates, or practitioners of dentistry, to be appointed by the Governor, in the month of November, 1882, and in the month of November, biennially, thereafter. The term of office of members so appointed, shall commence on the first day of December following their appointment, and continue for two years, and until their successors are appointed. The Governor shall fill vacancies in the board.

SEC. 2. The board shall meet annually, or oftener. Meetings shall be held on the call of three members. Thirty days' notice of each meeting shall be given by mail to each practicing dentist in the State known to the board.

SEC. 3. The board shall at their meetings examine applicants for licenses to practice dentistry, and shall grant a license to each one whom they find qualified, on payment to the board by each person, the sum of five dollars. The board shall grant a license without fee to any person who has received a diploma from any incorporated Dental College, and to each person residing and engaged in the practice of dentistry within the State, at the time of the passage of this act, on application of such person, accompanied by satisfactory proof of the facts which entitle him to such license.

SEC. 4. Any member of the board may, when the board is not in session, grant a license, to practice dentistry, to a person whom such member finds, on examination, to be qualified, on the payment of the sum of two dollars by such person. A license so granted shall be valid until the next meeting of the board, but no longer. Each member shall make a report of licenses so granted by him at the meeting of the board next following the granting of the license. A member shall not grant a license under the provisions of this section to one who has been rejected by the board as unqualified.

SEC. 5. Members of the board shall receive three dollars, each, a day for time spent in examining applicants and granting licenses, if the fees received from applicants during the biennial term, in which such services are rendered, shall be sufficient therefor; and at the end of each biennial term the board shall file, with the State Auditor, a statement of their receipts and disbursements, verified by oath, and shall at the same time pay into the State Treasury any excess remaining in their hands.

SEC. 6. A person who, without a license in force, practices dentistry in this State for a compensation, or reward, shall be fined not less than twenty-five dollars, nor more than one hundred dollars. But no penalty shall attach to a person for merely extracting teeth.

SEC. 7. The Board of Dental Examiners shall keep a book in which they shall cause to be entered the name of each person to whom a license has been issued under the provisions of this act.

SEC. 8. A person receiving a license from the Board of Dental Examiners shall, within thirty days from the time of receiving the same, cause it to be recorded in the office of the Secretary of State, who shall be entitled to twenty-five cents for recording each license.

SEC. 8. A person who does not cause his license to be recorded within the time required by the preceding section shall forfeit the license, and shall not be re-licensed until he has paid to the board the sum of ten dollars.

SEC. 10. This act shall take effect from its passage, except Section 6, which shall take effect on the first day of January, 1883.

Approved, November 29, 1882.

WEST VIRGINIA.

AN ACT To regulate the practice of dentistry in this State, and to protect the people against empiricism in relation thereto.

[Passed February 14, 1881.]

Be it enacted by the Legislature of West Virginia:

SEC. 1. It shall be unlawful for any person to engage in the practice of dentistry, for compensation, in this State, unless such person shall have received a diploma from some Dental College, duly incorporated under the laws of this State, or some of the United States, or foreign Government, in which is annually delivered, in good faith, a full course of lectures and instruction in dentistry, or shall have obtained a license from a Board of Dentists, duly authorized and appointed by the authorities of this State, or some one of the United States, in the manner hereinafter mentioned.

SEC. 2. It shall be the duty of the Board of Public Works to appoint nine dentists, learned in the profession, three of whom shall be appointed in each Congressional District, who shall constitute a board for the examination of applicants in their own district, and before which all applicants for license to practice dentistry shall appear and be examined touching his proficiency in said art, or profession, and if two, or more, of said board deem the said applicant qualified to practice said profession, they shall sign said license. For making which examination the said examiners shall have a fee of two dollars each, to be paid by the applicant; *Provided*, That nothing in this act shall prevent any person from extracting teeth, or in any manner interfere with any person now engaged in the practice of dentistry in this State. The term of office of such board shall be five years.

SEC. 3. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction thereof, shall be fined not less than ten, nor more than one hundred, dollars.

Approved, February 21, 1881.

AN ACT To amend and re-enact Section two of chapter forty-five of the acts of one thousand, eight hundred and eighty-one, concerning dentistry.

[Passed February 12, 1883.]

Be it enacted by the Legislature of West Virginia:

SECTION 1. That Section two, of chapter forty-five of the acts of one thousand, eight hundred and eighty-one be amended and re-enacted so as to read as follows:

SEC. 2. It shall be the duty of the Board of Public Works to appoint twelve dentists, learned in the profession, three of whom shall be appointed in each Congressional District, who shall constitute a board for the examination of applicants in their own district, and before which any applicant for license to practice dentistry shall appear and be examined touching his proficiency in such art, or profession, and if two or more of said board shall deem the said applicant qualified to practice said profession, they shall sign said license. For making which examination the said examiners shall have a fee of two dollars each, to be paid by the applicant; *Provided*, That nothing in this act shall prevent any person from extracting teeth, with or without compensation, or in any manner interfere with any person who was engaged in the practice of dentistry in this State on the fourteenth day of May, one thousand, eight hundred and eighty-one. The term of office of such board shall be five years.

Approved February 22, 1883.

WISCONSIN.

AN ACT to regulate the practice of dentistry, and to establish a Board of Dental Examiners.

[Published March 28, 1885.]

The people of the State of Wisconsin, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows :

SECTION 1. It shall be unlawful for any person who is not, at the time of the passage of this act, engaged in the practice of dentistry in this State, to commence such practice, unless he shall have obtained a license as hereinafter provided.

SEC. 2. A Board of Examiners, to consist of five practicing dentists, is hereby created, whose duty it shall be to carry out the purposes and enforce the provisions of this act. The members of said board shall be appointed by the Governor. Three members of this board, at least, shall be members of the Wisconsin State Dental Society. The terms for which the members of said board shall hold their offices shall be five years, except that the members of the board first to be appointed under this act, shall hold their offices for the terms of one, two, three, four and five years, respectively, and until their successors are appointed and qualified. In case of vacancy occurring in said board, such vacancy shall be filled by the Governor.

SEC. 3. Said board shall choose one of its members president, and one secretary thereof, and it shall meet at least once in each year, and as much oftener and at such times and places as it may deem necessary. A majority of said board shall at all meetings constitute a quorum, and the proceedings thereof shall, at all reasonable times, be open to public inspection.

SEC. 4. It shall be the duty of every person who is engaged in the practice of dentistry in this State, within six months from the date of the passage of this act, and annually thereafter, to cause his or her name and residence, or place of business, to be registered with said Board of Examiners, who shall keep a book for that purpose; and every person who shall register with said board as a practitioner of dentistry, may continue to practice the same as such without incurring any of the liabilities or penalties provided in this act. The Board of Examiners shall furnish to the County Clerks a certified list of those registered, and it shall be the duty of the

County Clerks to register such names in a book kept for such purpose. Every person registering with the Board of Examiners shall pay, as a fee therefor, the sum of one dollar.

SEC. 5. Any and all persons, who shall so desire, may appear before the said board at any of its regular meetings, and be examined with reference to the knowledge and skill in dental surgery, and if the examination of any such person or persons shall prove satisfactory to said board, the Board of Examiners shall issue to such persons, as they shall find from such examination to possess the requisite qualifications, a license to practice dentistry, in accordance with the provisions of this act. But said board shall at all times issue a license to any regular graduate of any reputable, legally incorporated dental college, which requires that the candidate for graduation shall attend two full courses of lectures of five months each, the last of which shall be attended in the institution granting the diploma, without examination, upon the payment of such graduate to the said board of a fee of one dollar. All licenses issued by said board shall be signed by the members thereof, and be attested by its President and Secretary ; and such license shall be *prima facie* evidence of the rights of the holder to practice dentistry in the State of Wisconsin.

SEC. 6. Any person who shall violate any of the provisions of this act shall be liable to prosecution before any Court of competent jurisdiction, upon information, or by indictment, and, upon conviction, may be fined not less than fifty dollars, nor more than two hundred dollars, for each and every offense.

SEC. 7. In order to provide the means for carrying out and maintaining the provisions of this act, the said Board of Examiners may charge each person applying to, or appearing before them for examination for license to practice dentistry, a fee of ten dollars. And out of the funds coming into their possession, from the fees mentioned in this act, the members of said board may receive all legitimate and necessary expenses incurred in attending the meetings of said board and in conducting the business thereof. Said expenses shall be paid from the fees received by the board, under the provisions of this act, and no part of the expenses of said board shall be paid out of the State Treasury. All moneys received in excess of said expenses, above provided for, shall be held by the Secretary of said board as a special fund for meeting the expenses of said board, he giving such bond as the board shall, from time to time, direct. And said board shall make an annual report of its proceedings to the Governor, on the thirtieth day of September in each year, together with an account of all moneys received and disbursed by them pursuant to this act.

SEC. 8. This act shall take effect, and be in force, from and after its passage and publication.

Approved March 23, 1885.

CAULK'S
DENTAL ANNUAL.

NUMBER V.

JANUARY, CAMDEN, DELAWARE. 1887.

NOTES AND EXTRACTS.

Bi—chloride of mercury is said to destroy every kind of germ.

The Georgia State Dental Society has established a State Dental Museum.

The medical profession of the United States numbers more than 77,000 members; the dental is variously estimated from 13,000 to 15,000.

Golden Crowns are generally a reward of merit; in Dentistry it is decidedly for the reverse.—*Morrison.*

The Membership of Dental Societies in this country is said to be about 4,250, or about one-third of all the dentists.

The latest, safest, and most effective germicide is said to be hydronapthol. One writer claims it to be "effective in arresting the development of the bacteria in the proportion of 1 to 6,000."

It is estimated that of the four or five thousand students who are annually graduated by the medical colleges of the United States, over one-third of them fail or fall by the way, and the same is true of many in the dental profession.

The number of students in the Imperial University at Tokio is said to be nearly one thousand, a large portion of which are students of medicine. Five of the professors in the medical faculty are Germans.

The Texas Dental Association has drafted a bill to regulate the practice of dentistry in that State, and will present it to the Legislature for action thereon.

Average Durability of Plates.—Rubber, 6 years, 7 months; celluloid, 4 years, 4 months; gold, 16 years. Averages made from 537 cases by Dr. E. A. Stebbins. (Conn. Valley Dental Society.)

In Vienna, Austria, a local committee of twenty-five members has been formed for facilitating arrangements for attending the Ninth International Medical Congress in Washington, 1887.

At present there are twenty-six dental colleges in the United States, or dental departments of medical schools and universities.

John Tomes has been Knighted by Her Majesty, England's Sovereign—the second dentist of the world to receive such a distinction —Sir Edwin Saunders being the first.

Hon. John N. Emery, late candidate for secretary of internal affairs on the Prohibition ticket in the State of Pennsylvania, is a dentist by profession, and served two terms in the Legislature, 1881 to 1883.

Strict attention should be paid to the temperature when mixing cements for filling teeth and other purposes. Heat hastens, and cold retards the process of crystallization. There is more difficulty when the temperature is higher—an even one of about 60° is best for most cases.

Magitot, in examining 10,000 cases of caries of the permanent teeth, found 3,350 in first molars, 1,736 in second molars, 1,310 in first bicuspids, 1,310 in second bicuspids, 777 in lateral incisors, 642 in central incisors, 515 in cuspids, and 360 in third molars.

The office of microscopist has lately been added to some of the Dental Societies, which is a valuable adjunct. Now let the Societies add another officer—that of historian—for the "tooth of time" is making sad ravages in both records and memories.

The first woman in the world to take the degree D. D. S., was Miss Lucy B. Hobbs, now Mrs. Taylor, of Kansas. She graduated from the Ohio Dental College in 1866.

A Carson, Nev., newspaper says that, in the Carson River, above Empire, the fishing is good, but below the town the fish will not bite, "having lost their teeth from salivation by the mill chemicals."

On February 16th and 17th, the old house at Kensington, once occupied by John Hunter, was sold at auction. Among the articles advertised for sale was "the historical copper, coving and fittings, used for the purpose of boiling the remains of the Irish giant, Byrne O'Brian."

Dr. Trueman says amalgam will expand or contract according as it is used. If mixed with too much mercury, it will shrink and discolor; if mixed dry enough to work well, it will not shrink and is less liable to discolor.

Teeth are only white by contrast, and are very yellow when placed beside snow, raw cotton or marble. The glistening ivories of the negro are, as a rule, so exceedingly yellow that they would disfigure a white person. It is black skin, hair and eyes that make them look white.

Candidates for active membership in the California State Odontological Society shall be practitioners of Dentistry, residing in the State, holding diplomas in Dentistry or Medicine, who shall make a literary or other contribution to the Society in the interests of Dental Science, at least once in two years.

The country is becoming rich in schools and colleges. *Public Opinion*, of Washington, figures out that the distinctively scientific schools number 92; manual schools, 255; medical colleges, 145; institutions for the higher education of women, 236; law schools, 57. There are 370 universities and colleges in the United States, with 65,522 students in attendance.

GOLD AND SILVER PLATED TEETH.—A steer was killed by a Virginia City butcher the other day whose teeth, the Enterprise says, were completely incrusted with gold and silver bullion. The animal came from a ranch on the Carson River, and it is thought the metal accumulated on his teeth while he was drinking the river water, which is impregnated with the tailings from the mills reducing Comstock ores.

Here is a chance for young doctors without practice and still foot-free: Physicians and druggists are badly wanted in the East Indies, as their number there is exceedingly scarce, and the sick are many. A physician receives $5 for an ordinary visit and $7.50 and more for a consultation. Dentists charge $15 to $25 for filling a single tooth with common paste. Pharmacists who speak the English language receive from $75 to $200 as clerks.

The fillings of the future must become plastic. They must be put into the teeth without pain or hard pressure.

They must be microscopically adapted closely to the thinnest edges and the weakest walls. They must go in like putty, and become as hard as enamel. They must be as translucent as healthy enamel, and as deceptive, at least, as a porcelain tooth.—*Dr. W. Geo. Beers.*

Two new first-class monthly Dental Journals have appeared—both in the West. *The Dental Review* published at Chicago, made its appearance on November 15th, and *The Western Dental Journal* published at Kansas City, will be issued January 1, 1887. These journals are a credit to the profession, and are edited and published by *live* men.

The world is doing a vast amount of reading, but as yet, Europe and North America have almost a monopoly of the periodicals published. Statistics show that there are in circulation 34,000 papers and magazines, with a distribution of 592,000,000 copies; 19,000 are published in Europe, 12,000 in North America, 775 in Asia, 809 in South America; 16,500 are in English, 7,800 in German, 3,850 in French, and 1,000 in Spanish.

PROFESSIONAL STATISTICS.—The number of men in the three professions—divinity, law and medicine—was, in 1880, 254,520,of whom 64,698 were ministers, 64,137 lawyers, and 85,671 physicians and surgeons, 12,314 dentists, and 27,700 pharmacists. Hence, the proportion in the learned profession (so called) is about one to 200 of the population. The proportion of ministers and lawyers is very nearly equal, and is one to 782 of the population. The proportion of physicians and surgeons is one to 584, and of dentists one to 4,000.—*Journal of Education.*

Dentistry has been in existence thousands of years. It was known to and practised by the earlier civilized nations. The Egyptians made it a specialty; the Greeks also were acquainted with some mechanical means for treating cleft palate; yet, however, it was not until the sixteenth century that the first work on dentistry was published by Ambrose Pare, and in 1776 the first paper was read on artificial teeth before the French Academy.—*Extract.*

THE FATHER OF HIS COUNTRY'S FALSE TEETH.—The artificial teeth that are responsible for the peculiar expression seen in portraits of George Washington are in the Baltimore College of Dentistry. The lower plate is carved out of one piece of ivory, as near like a plaster cast of the mouth as possible, and the teeth, also of ivory, were riveted on. The upper plate split after it had been worn awhile, and the pieces were fastened together by two thin strips of iron riveted on the plate.—*Extract.*

WHERE PROTECTION IS WANTED.—A Texas doctor gives the *Medical Bulletin* an account of the ease with which doctors are made in that State. He took a six-mile ride with a Texan villager, who asked him a great many questions about the remedies used for certain diseases then prevailing in the locality. On the following week he had occasion to visit a neighboring village, where he found his recent companion with his shingle out as a full fledged doctor. He had graduated in that six-mile ride —*Extract.*

Bismarck is now discriminating against American dentists, who hereafter must practice in the Empire under a "trader's license" instead of under a "royal license," as heretofore. German dentists must be protected. Dentistry must be a lucrative business in a land where seven-cornered words are common. The remark of an American dentist to a German patient with a fractured jaw, "I think you must have been yawning over one of Goethe's comedies, or carelessly reading one of Klopstock's odes out loud," is supposed to have angered the Chancellor.—*Clipping.*

The invisible things in this world are more wonderful than the visible. It is not the things that address themselves to our eyes, nor to our ears, nor to our hands that are the most wonderful. The silent elements, the unseen forces, the chemists in the roots, the mighty monarchs of power hidden in clouds, the energies of nature, the products we see, but not the causes—these are streaming upward evermore, but we are too coarsely made to appreciate them, and we only see the outcome and not the work of exquisite elements that are producing the results of nature.—*Extract.*

A PROFESSIONAL SINECURE.—It is officially announced that Senor Rafael Alcalde y Buril has been appointed surgeon-dentist to the infant king of Spain, whose birth lately gave rise to so much rejoicing in the Spanish capital. The *Globo* inquires, very naturally, whether the young king was born with teeth. In any case, the post of this professor of the gentle dental art will, for some months to come, be as much a sinecure as that of the surgical instrument-maker, who was recently addressed by a country customer as "suspensory bandage-maker to Her Majesty."—*British Medical Journal.*

One of the most notable events during the year of 1886 was the visit of Dr. William Herbst, of Bremen, Germany, who arrived in New York on the 28th of June. Various dinners and banquets were given in his honor, to which the prominent dentists of the country were invited, and he was made an honorary member of the American Dental Association. His clinics, illustrating his rotary method of filling teeth, held in New York and Philadelphia, and at the meetings of the New Jersey State Dental Society at Asbury Park, and before the American Dental Association at Niagara, were well attended.

The latest and newest thing in Dental Surgery is the transplantation of teeth into artificial sockets by Dr. W. J. Younger, of San Francisco, California. Dr. Younger calls this novel operation the transplantation and implantation of teeth, and has clinically demonstrated it before various dental bodies throughout the country. His brochure on "Transplantation of Teeth into Natural and Artificial Sockets," gives a full and explicit account of his mode of procedure, and of the operations performed by him.

WHAT THE PROFESSION NEEDS.—"A full one-half of the young men who come to Philadelphia to study medicine should be turned face about and sent to a village school. The place to intercept incompetents is at the entrance of the medical schools, rather than at their exit.—*Dr. J. E. Garretson.* "The profession is now thoroughly awakened to the necessity of arresting the course of the schools that are annually sending forth thousands of improper persons to practise on the community. . . . . The diploma of schools should be beyond suspicion. The signatures should do more than convey the mere intelligence that the holder of a certain certificate has paid his money for two courses of lectures and thirty dollars for the engrossed parchment attesting same. It does little more just now. —*New England Medical Monthly.*

Syphilis may be communicated through the medium of a spoon, a pencil, a cane, a cigar, a kiss, the dentists' instruments. "Nine cases of syphilis of the finger I published several years since as occurring under my own observation, and I have seen others since that time. Besides this, I have seen at least double that number of cases of syphilis where no possible trace of the source of contagion could be ascertained. A tumbler, or any article in common use, defiled with the secretions of a mouth, harboring a mucous patch, coming in contact with a crack or abrasion of the lips of a healthy person, may communicate syphilis through a resulting lesion which may pass away unnoticed. Any similar contact with the blood of a person in the active stage of syphilis will communicate it."—*F. N. Otis, M. D.* "*The Contagious Stage of Syphilis.*

Is dentistry a blessing? Oliver Wendell Holmes, speaking at a meeting of the New York Odontological Society, said he could hardly picture the sufferings older humanity must have gone through in the preluminous days of dentistry. Dentists are certainly social deliverers, 'dear Papa' becomes less gouty, less dyspeptic, and *less cross* after a satisfactory number of sittings with his dentist. The politician, and the statesman are alike able to continue their labors far into the edentulous age of life, the ready skill of the dentist replacing the ravages of time. Whatever an unappreciative world may say of dentists, their work certainly bears leaf, flower, and fruit, which burst forth in the end, and show how far-reaching is the range of usefulness to which the dentist may justly lay claim.—*Extract.*

THAT THIRD MOLAR.—In the *Independent Practitioner* for February, Dr. Van Marter ("Prehistoric Dentistry") calls attention to the absence, in the Etruscan remains, of the third molar. "In No. 2, the teeth were equally fine, but twenty-eight in number, with no trace or sign of there ever having been thirty-two. In three other skulls I noted the same want of the third molars. Evidently they were never developed. It is worthy of note that, in the comparatively few remains of prehistoric skulls in the above collection, [the Museum of Bologna,] there should be such a proportion of those in which the third molar does not appear. About one-fourth of the third molars were wanting. What then becomes of the theory that the wisdom teeth are becoming rudimentary and disappearing? Perhaps they disappeared once before, and reappeared again in an age of wisdom, but are now fading away, marking a decay in that dental evidence of sage understanding."

Once more, at Paris, the impossible has happened. The case of Madame Menetret, the retired French milliner, who was mysteriously murdered at Villemonble, but whose assassin had long eluded the closest search of the police, has just evolved a new feature, which is surprisingly like that which, a generation ago, at Boston, identified Professor Webster as the slayer of Dr. Parkman. An artificial tooth has been found, the dentist who made it has sworn that he fitted it to the mouth of Madame Menetret, and the place where it was discovered and the attendant circumstances affix, with what looks terribly like certainty, the commission of the crime upon a woman named Euphrasie Mercier. This, it will be remembered, is precisely what occurred in the Webster-Parkman case, and the counterpart to the incident which established the guilt of Webster, who was hung for the crime.—*Extract.*

Applicants for admission to the dental schools of Great Britain must pass a satisfactory examination in English grammar and history, in Latin, in algebra, geometry, and physics; and, before they can receive their degree of L. D. S., they must study, for four years, anatomy, chemistry, surgery, and such other branches as are taught in the medical schools, besides those which specially pertain to dentistry, as operative dentistry,the administration of anaesthetics. In London there are two dental hospitals in which all the operations known to that branch are practised, and to which students have admission and opportunity to operate. In the National dental hospital, during the year 1885, 9,001 fillings were inserted, of which 1,014 were of gold, the others being of gutta-percha or other plastic material.—*Science.*

The American tendency is toward centralization. In every profession, in every calling in life, men are directing their minds toward distinct lines of thought. As the cities and towns of our land are becoming more densely populated, a broader field is given to the specialist, and grander opportunities are his in which to develop the particular feature of his profession or calling, to which he has devoted himself by a careful preparation. The highest perfection or calling in any of the professions or callings is found in the specialist.

The life of Cyrus W. Field is inspiration for the specialist. He entertained an idea and lived in it, and his efforts finally resulted in the lashing together of two hemispheres. Edison took *one* feature of the great idea and within a few years could whisper, as it were, from his laboratory at Menlo Park, to the uttermost parts of the earth.—*Extract.*

"The University College of Dental and Oral Surgery of Chicago," was chartered December 4, 1886. Chicago has now six dental colleges—three of these being in operation, and all organized in past four years.

Movement Inaugurated for An International Dental Congress.

At a special meeting of the First District Dental Society of the State of New York, held in New York city, November 19th, 1886, a paper was read by Dr. N. W. Kingsley, entitled, *Dentistry Not a Specialty in Medicine.* The arguments advanced in this paper received the hearty support of prominent and leading members of the dental profession, and resulted in the unanimous adoption of the following resolutions:

WHEREAS, Dentistry in America is practically an independent profession and not subordinate to any other, and—

WHEREAS, All the greatest attainments in dental science have been reached through separate literary, educational, and scientific organization, and—

WHEREAS, Dentists throughout the world look to their professional confreres in America for the further advancement of dental science; therefore,

Resolved, That in the interests of dentistry as an independent profession, immediate steps be taken looking to the formation of an INTERNATIONAL DENTAL CONGRESS, to be held in this country, and to which every reputable dentist in the world shall be entitled to admission and to all its privileges.

Resolved, That a committee of ten be appointed by the President, whose duty it shall be to co-operate with similar committees from other societies, for the purpose of establishing such a Congress at as early a date as arrangements can be made which will make such a Congress a credit to the dental profession in America.

Resolved, That we respectfully recommend that every dental society in the world appoint a similar committee, and thus bring about harmonious relations and universal support.

The President subsequently appointed as members of the committee of ten, Drs. W. H. Dwinelle, A. L. Northrop, C. E. Francis, Frank Abbott, W. H. Atkinson, N. W. Kingsley S. G. Perry, E. A. Bogue, W. A. Bronson and W. W. Walker.

Since the above meeting was held, other societies have adopted the same or similar resolutions endorsing the movement of the formation of an INTERNATIONAL DENTAL CONGRESS, in the near future.

DIRECTORY OF OVER ONE HUNDRED DENTAL SOCIETIES IN THE UNITED STATES.

NATIONAL, STATE, DISTRICT, CITY, AND LOCAL.

Giving time and place of meeting, with number of members and officers for 1887:

Also, State Boards of Dental Examiners, and Censors—these holding their annual meetings at the same time and place of meeting of the State Dental Societies.

NINTH INTERNATIONAL MEDICAL CONGRESS.

The Ninth International Medical Congress will assemble in the city of Washington, the Capitol of the United States, on Monday, September 5, 1887, at 12 o'clock noon, in accordance with the arrangements made at Copenhagen in August, 1884.

Patrons.

The President of the United States, the Hon. Grover Cleveland.

The Secretary of State, the Hon. Thomas F. Bayard.

The President of the Senate of the United States, the Hon. John Sherman.

The Speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States, the Hon. John G. Carlisle.

Proposed Officers of the Congress.

President, Nathan S. Davis, Chicago, Illinois.

Secretary-General, John B. Hamilton.

Treasurer, E. S. F. Arnold, Newport, Rhode Island.

Chairman of the Finance Committee, Richard J. Dunglison, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Chairman of the Executive Committee, Henry H. Smith, Philadelphia, Pa.

Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, A. Y. P. Garnett, Washington, D. C.

The Congress will consist of such members of the Regular Medical Profession as shall have registered and taken out their ticket of admission, and of such other scientific men as the Executive Committee of the Congress shall deem it desirable to admit. The books for the registration of members will be open from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m., on Thursday, September 1, 1887, and on each subsequent day during the session, under the charge of the "*Reception Committee.*" Any member desiring to anticipate this registration can apply by letter to the Secretary-General and forward his dues, with his address in full, when a receipt will be returned.

The dues for membership for residents of the United States will be ten dollars ($10). There will be no dues for members residing in other countries. Each member will be entitled to receive a copy of the "*Transactions*" of the Congress, when published by the Executive Committee.

The general sessions of the Congress will be devoted to the transaction of business and addresses and communications of general scientific interest, by members appointed by the Executive Committee. A printed "programme" of the sessions will be presented to each member on registering. A printed "Order of Business" for each day will also be issued.

The work of the various sections will be directed by the president of the sections, and the order will be published in a daily programme for each section. Questions and topics that have been agreed on for discussion in the sections, shall be introduced by members previously designated by the titular officers of each section. Members who shall have been appointed to open discussions, shall present to the secretaries of the section, in advance, statements of the conclusions which they have formed as a basis for the debate.

Brief abstracts of papers to be read in the sections shall be forwarded to the secretaries of the proper section on or before April 30th, 1887. These abstracts shall be treated as confidential communications, and shall not be published before the meeting of the Congress. Papers relating to topics not included in the list of subjects proposed by the officers of the sections, may be accepted after April 30, 1887, and any member wishing to introduce a topic not on the regular lists of subjects for discussion, shall give notice of the same to the Secretary-General, at least twenty-one days before the opening of the Congress. The titular officers of each section shall decide as to the acceptance of such proposed communications, and the time for their presentation. No communication shall be received which has been already published or read before a society.

The official languages of the Congress shall be English, French and German. Each paper or address shall be printed in the "*Transactions*" in the language in which it was presented. Preliminary abstracts of papers and addresses shall also be printed in the language in which each is to be delivered. All discussions shall be printed in English.

The officers of the Congress and the officers of the sections, including all foreign officers, will be nominated to the Congress by the Executive Committee, at the opening of the first session. A partial list of the officers to be nominated (except the members of Council of the different sections, the list of whom is at present imperfect) is offered herewith.

The Executive Committee cordially invites members of the regular medical profession, and men eminent in the sciences collateral to medicine, in all countries, to participate, in person or by papers, in the work of this great humanitarian assembly. Communications relating to appointments for papers to be read in Congress should be addressed to Dr. John C. Hamilton, Secretary-General of the Ninth International Medical Congress, Washington, District of Columbia. All questions or communications connected with the business of the Executive Committee should be addressed to Dr. Henry H. Smith, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Ninth International Medical Congress, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Gentlemen named in any position in the Congress are requested to notify the Chairman of the Executive Committee, as soon as practicable, of any error in the name, title, or address, in this circular.

Ladies in attendance with members of the Congress, and those invited by the "Reception Committee," may attend the general sessions of the Congress when introduced by a member. They will also be invited to attend the Social Receptions. The Executive Committee reserves the right to invite distinguished persons to any or all the meetings of the Congress. The attendance of medical students and others interested in the work of the various sections, or in the general addresses delivered in the Congress, will be permitted, on the recommendation of the Secretary-General or the officers of a Section, on their taking out from the Registration Committee a general ticket of admission, fee one dollar; ($1.00); but such persons cannot take part in the proceedings.

All communications and questions relating to the special business of any Section, must be addressed to the President or one of the Secretaries of that section. As many details of the Congress and numerous appointments of officers are yet to be completed, other circulars will be issued from time to time, as circumstances may demand.

President of Sections.

General Medicine, Abram B. Arnold, Baltimore, Maryland.

General Surgery, William T. Briggs, Nashville, Tenn.

Military and Naval Surgery and Medicine, Henry H. Smith, Philadelphia, Pa.

Obstetrics, DeLaskie Miller, Chicago, Ill.

Gynæcology, James F. Harrison, University of Virginia, Va.

Therapeutics and Materia Medica, F. H. Terrill, San Francisco, Cal.

Anatomy, William H. Pancoast, Philadelphia, Pa.

Physiology, John H. Callender, Nashville, Tenn.

Pathology, Alonzo B. Palmer, Ann Arbor, Mich.

Diseases of Children, J. Lewis Smith, New York, N. Y.

Ophthalmology, E. Williams, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Otology, S. J. Jones, Chicago, Ill.

Laryngology, William H. Daly, Pittsburg, Pa.

Dermatology and Syphilis, A. R. Robinson, New York, N. Y.

Public and International Hygiene, Jos. Jones, New Orleans, La.

Medical Climatology and Demography, Albert L. Gihon.

Psychological Medicine and Nervous Diseases, John P. Gray, Utica, N. Y.

Dental and Oral Surgery, Jonathan Taft, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Vice Presidents.

Dental and Oral Surgery, W. W. Allport, Illinois; S. W. Dennis, California; C. L. Ford, Michigan; H. J. McKellops, Missouri; A. T. Metcalf, Michigan; W. H. Morgan, Tennessee; A. L. Northrop, New York.

Secretaries.

General Medicine, J. W. Chambers, Baltimore, Maryland.

General Surgery, Dudley P. Allen, Cleveland, Ohio; Carl Mayde, Germany; J. R. Weist, Richmond, Ind.; A. H. Wilson, South Boston, Mass.

Military and Naval Surgery and Medicine, J. McF. Gaston, Atlanta, Ga.; E. A. Wood, Pittsburg, Pa.

Obstetrics, A. Charpentier, Paris, France; T. Felsenreich, Vienna, Austria; W. W. Jaggard, Chicago, Ill.; John Williams, London, England.

Gynæcology, Ernest W. Cushing, Boston, Mass.

Therapeutics, Frank Woodbury, Philadelphia, Pa.

Anatomy, Henry Morris, Philadelphia, Pa.

Physiology, R. W. Bishop, Chicago, Ill.

Pathology, H. M. Briggs, New York, N. Y.; I. N. Himes, Cleveland, Ohio.

Diseases of Children.—

Ophthalmotology.--S. C. Ayres, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Otology.—S. O. Richey, Washington, D. C.

Laryngology.—W. William Porter, St. Louis, Missouri.

Dermatology.—W. T. Corlett, Cleveland, Ohio; F. E. Daniel, Austin, Texas.

Public and International Hygiene.—Geo. H. Rohe, Baltimore, Md.; Walter Wyman, New York, N. Y.

Climatology and Demography.—Charles Denison, Denver, Colorado; James F. Todd, Chicago, Ill.

Psychological Medicine.—E. D. Ferguson, Troy, N. Y.; E. Landolt, Paris, France.

Dental and Oral Surgery.—Edward A. Bogue, New York, N. Y.; S. F. Rehwinkle, Chillicothe, Ohio.

Committee of Arrangements, Washington, D. C.—A. Y. P. Garnett, Chairman; J. M. Toner, Vice Chairman; C. H. A. Kleinschmidt, Secretary; D. C. Patterson, Treasurer.

Executive Committee.—A. Y. P. Garnett, J. M. Toner, N. S. Lincoln, C. H A. Kleinschmidt, F. M. Gunnell, Robert Murray, J. B. Hamilton, J. H. Baxter.

Committee on Congressional Legislation.—A. Y. P. Garnett, Chairman.

Committee on Finance.—G. L. Magruder, Chairman.

Committee on Printing.—J. B. Hamilton, Chairman.

Committee on Reception.—J. M. Toner, Chairman.

Committee on Entertainments.—N. S. Lincoln, Chairman.

Committee on Transportation.— J. W. H. Lovejoy, Chairman.

Committee on Place of Meeting for Congress and Sections.—D. C. Patterson, Chairman.

AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

Has a Section on Dental and Oral Surgery. Organized at Richmond, Virginia, May 3 to 6, 1881.

Requirements for admission, the degree of M. D. Meets annually. Next session will be held at Chicago, 1st Tuesday in June, 1887. The object of this Section in the Great Medical organization of America, is not only to elevate the standard of Dental and Oral Surgery, but to familiarize physicians and students of medicine with dental diseases. It has become an important Section, and during its short existence, exerted a powerful influence for good.

President, E. H. Gregory, St. Louis, Missouri.
1st Vice President, E. A. Miller, Stillwater, Minnesota.
2nd Vice President, W. B. Welch, Fayetteville, Arkansas.
3d Vice President, W. H. Pancoast, Philadelphia, Pa.
4th Vice President, Wm. C. Wile, New London, Conn.
Secretary, Wm. B. Atkinson, Philadelphia, Pa.
Assistant Secretary, J. N. Hyde, Chicago, Ill.
Treasurer, R. J. Dunglison, Philadelphia, Pa.
Librarian, C. H. A. Kleinschmidt, Washington, D. C.

Officers of Dental Section.

President, John S. Marshall, 242 Wabash avenue, Chicago, Ill.
Secretary, E. S. Talbot, 125 State street, Chicago, Ill.

AMERICAN DENTAL ASSOCIATION.

Organized at Washington, D. C., July, 1860. Meets annually. Next meeting the first Tuesday in August, 1887, at Asheville, N. C. Delegates must be graduates of some reputable dental or medical college. Permanent members shall consist of those who have served one year as delegates, and complied with the requirements of the Association.

Active members about 300, honorary members, 9.
President, W. W. Allport, Chicago, Ill.
1st Vice President, Geo. W. McElhany, Columbus, Ga.
2nd Vice President, S. W. Dennis, San Francisco, Cal.
Rec. Secretary, Geo. H. Cushing, 34 Monroe St., Chicago, Ill.
Cor. Secretary, A. W. Harlan, Chicago, Ill.
Treasurer, Geo. W. Keeley, Oxford, O.

SOUTHERN DENTAL ASSOCIATION.

Meets annually. Next meeting at Old Point Comfort, Va., the last week in August, and continuing four days.

President, W. W. H. Thackston, Farmville, Va.
1st Vice President, B. H. Catching, Atlanta, Ga.
2nd Vice President, J. Rollo Knapp, New Orleans, La.
3d Vice President, W. H. Richards, Knoxville, Tenn.
Cor. Secretary, J. G. Crawford, Nashville, Tenn.
Rec. Secretary, Louis P. Dotterer, Charleston, S. C.
Treasurer, H. A. Lawrence, Athens, Ga.

NATIONAL DENTAL ASSOCIATION, U. S. A.

Organized at New York, August, 1882. Meetings are held biennially at the city of Washington, D. C., on the 4th of July.

The meetings are held by permission of the authorities of the Smithsonian Institution, in the lecture room of the United States National Museum.

The next meeting will be held on the 4th Tuesday of July, 1888.

At the last regular meeting in July, 1886, the following officers were elected:

President, J. R. Walker, New Orleans, La.
1st Vice President, V. E. Turner, Raleigh, N. C.
2nd Vice President, F. A. Levy, Orange, N. J.
3d Vice President, S. B. Barfield, Macon, Ga.
4th Vice President, E. Parmly Brown, Flushing, N. Y.
5th Vice President C. S. Hurlbert, Springfield, Mass.

Committee on Correspondence with U. S. Government:

R. B. Winder, Baltimore, Md.
J. S. Wolf, Washington, D. C.
T. S. Waters, Baltimore, Md.
W. H. Dwinelle, New York, N. Y.
H. B. Noble, Washington, D. C.
Secretary, R. Finley Hunt, Washington, D. C.
Assistant Secretary, F. B. Hodgkin, Washington, D. C.
Treasurer, H. B. Noble, Washington, D. C.
Assistant Treasurer, H. Townsend, Philadelphia, Pa.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF DENTAL EXAMINERS.

Organized at Niagara Falls, August 1883. Meets annually. Next meeting to be held at place of meeting of the American Dental Association.

President, J. Taft, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Vice President, H. A. Smith, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Secretary and Treasurer, F. A. Levy, Orange, N. J.

THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF DENTAL FACULTIES.

Organized at New York City, August 4th, 1884. Objects—"To promote the interests of dental education,—securing more uniform methods, and elevating the standard." Meets annually. Next meeting at the place to be selected for the meeting of the American Dental Association, on the Monday proceding the meeting of that body.

President, C. N. Pierce, 1415 Walnut street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Vice President, R. B. Winder, Baltimore. Md.
Secretary, H. A. Smith, 286 Race street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Treasurer, A. W. Harlan, Chicago, Ill.

AMERICAN DENTAL TRADE ASSOCIATION.

Organized at Niagara Falls, June, 1882. Meets annually. Next meeting, third Wednesday in June, 1887, at Philadelphia, Pa.

President, Geo. B. Snow, Buffalo, N. Y.
Secretary, Lee S. Smith, 52 Sixth street, Pittsburg, Pa.

ALABAMA.

Alabama Dental Association.

Organized, September, 1869, at Montgomery. Disbanded in 1873, on account of yellow fever. Re-organized July 20th, 1880. Meets annually. Next meeting at Tuscaloosa, second Tuesday in April, 1887.

Active members, 67; honorary members, 8.
President, R. M. Dubois, Greensboro.
1st Vice President, T. P. Whitby, Wetumpka.
2d Vice President, W. W. Evans, Union Springs.
Secretary, T. M. Allen, Eufaula.
Treasurer, G. M. Rousseau, Montgomery.

ALABAMA STATE BOARD OF DENTAL EXAMINERS,

President, W. R. McWilliams, Athens.
Secretary, W. B. Stewart.
E. S. Chisholm, Tuscaloosa.
J. C. Wilkerson, Selma.
G. M. Rousseau, Montgomery.

CALIFORNIA.

CALIFORNIA STATE DENTAL ODONTOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

Incorporated. Organized, December 27th, 1884.

Meets monthly, also annually in November. All meetings held in San Francisco.

Active members, (47) forty-seven.
Honorary members, (10) ten.
Associate members, (9) nine.
Non-resident members, (2) two.
President, J. L. Asay, Visalia, Cal.
Vice President, M. J. Sullivan.
Secretary, H. J. Plomteaux, 531 Sutter street, San Francisco.
Cor. Secretary, Jos. Schneider, San Francisco.
Treasurer, B. W. Haines.
Librarian and Curator, Maria A. Burch.

CALIFORNIA STATE BOARD OF DENTAL EXAMINERS,

President, Thomas Morffew, San Francisco.
Secretary, Chas. W. Hibbard, San Francisco.
E. W. Biddle, Healdsburg.
S. S. Southworth, Sacramento.
J. W. Hollingsworth, Los Angelos.
M. J. Sullivan, San Francisco.

CALIFORNIA STATE DENTAL ASSOCIATION.

Organized, June 29th, 1870. Incorporated, July 1st, 1881. Meets annually, next meeting at San Francisco, the third Tuesday in July, 1887, at 10 o'clock a. m. and continue four days.

Active members, (54) fifty-four.
Honorary members, (12) twelve.
Corresponding members, (2) two.
President, S. M. Harris.
Vice President, W. F. Griswold.
Secretary, W. A. Knowles, 118 Grant ave.

Corresponding Secretary, W. Z. King, 1018 Valencia street.

Treasurer, S. E. Knowles,

Librarian, T. N. Iglehart.

San Francisco Dental Association.

Organized, 1869. Meets monthly, second Monday of each month. Active members, (21) twenty-one.

President, H. R. Morton, San Francisco.

Secretary, Thos. Morffew, 8 Montgomery street, San Francisco.

CONNECTICUT.

Connecticut State Dental Society.

Organized, 1864. Incorporated, 1875. Meets annually.

Active members, 13, Honorary members, 2.

Is not in active operation.

President, R. W. Brown, New London.

Secretary, G. L. Parmele, 17 Haynes street, Hartford.

Connecticut Valley Dental Society.

Organized, November 10th, 1863. Meets annually. Next semi-annual meeting in Montreal, P. Q., in June, 1887. Active members, (135) one-hundred and thirty.five. Honorary members, (25) twenty-five.

President, E. A. Stebbins, Shelburne Falls, Mass.

Vice Presidents, J. N. Davenport, Northampton, Mass., F. W. Williams, Greenfield, Mass.

Secretary, George A. Maxfield, Holyoke, Mass.

Assistant Secretary, A. J. Nims, Turners Falls, Mass.

Treasurer, W. H. Jones, Northampton, Mass.

DAKOTA.

South Dakota Dental Society.

Organized at Watertown, Dakota, October, 24 and 25, 1883. Meets annually. Next meeting at Watertown, first Tuesday in June, 1887. Active members, (35) thirty-five.

President, W. H. H. Brown, Yankton.

Vice President, O. M. Huestis, Aberdeen.

Secretary, A. L. Smith, Sioux Falls.

Treasurer, W. H. Barker, Miller.

Librarian, L. C. Leonard, Madison.

Dakota Board of Dental Examiners.

President, S. J. Hill, Fargo.

Secretary, C. W. Stutenroth, Watertown.

W. H. H. Brown, Yankton.

W. B. Steere, Pierre.

W. B. Williamson, Bismarck.

NORTHWESTERN DENTAL ASSOCIATION.

Embraces, Dakota, Minnesota and Manitoba. Organized at Fargo, Dakota, July 27, 1883, Meets annually. Next meeting at Fargo, fourth Tuesday in July, 1887. Active members, 20; Honorary members, 1; Corresponding members, 17.

President, H. L. Starling, Fargo.

Secretary, S. J. Hill, Fargo.

DELAWARE.

DELAWARE STATE DENTAL SOCIETY.

Organized, October, 1863; reorganized, June 1st, 1881. Meets on the first Wednesday in June, September, December and March. Annual meeting at Wilmington, the first Wednesday in June, 1887.

Active members, (16) sixteen.

Honorary members, (5) five.

President, E. W. Haines, Newark.

Vice President, E. Lewis, Dover.

Secretary, R. H. Jones, Delaware avenue and Washington street, Wilmington.

Treasurer, J. M. Winner, Wilmington.

Librarian, Samuel Johns, Wilmington.

DELAWARE STATE BOARD OF DENTAL EXAMINERS.

President, C. R. Jefferis, Wilmington,

Secretary, T. H. Gilpin, Middletown.

E. Lewis, Dover.

H. F. Porter, Seaford.

R. H. Jones, Wilmington.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

THE WASHINGTON CITY DENTAL SOCIETY.

Organized November 23d, 1866. Meetings are held at Thirteenth and F streets, N. W., the third Tuesday of each month.

Active members, (26) twenty-six.

President, G. L. Hills.

Vice President, M. T. Finley.

Secretary, H. M. Schooley, Pacific Building, F street, N. W.

FLORIDA.

THE FLORIDA STATE DENTAL ASSOCIATION,

Organized at Jacksonville, Florida, October 15th, 1884. Meets annually. Next meeting at Orlando, 1st Wednesdsy in April, 1887.

Active members, twenty-eight, (28.)

President, L. F. Frink, Jasper.
1st Vice President, B. F. Cowart, Tampa.
2d Vice President, James Chace, Cedar Keys.
Cor. Secretary, Duff Post, Tampa.
Rec. Secretary, W. L. Seight, Gainesville.
Treasurer, J. O. Haynes, Starke.

GEORGIA.

GEORGIA STATE DENTAL SOCIETY,

Organized December 28th, 1869, in Savannah. Meets annually. Next meeting, at second Tuesday in May, 1887.

Active members, 89.
Honorary members, 6.
President, C. T. Osborn.
1st Vice President, B. H. Patterson.
2nd Vice President, W. L. Browne.
Rec. Secretary, W. L. Smith, Hawkinsville.
Cor. Secretary, L. D. Carpenter, Atlanta.
Treasurer, H. A. Lawrence.

GEORGIA STATE BOARD OF DENTAL EXAMINERS,

President, S. B. Barfield, Macon.
Secretary, L. D. Carpenter, Atlanta.
R. B. Adair.
N. A. Williams.
G. W. H. Whitaker.

ILLINOIS.

ILLINOIS STATE DENTAL SOCIETY,

Organized July 24th, 1865. Meets annually. Next meeting at Jacksonville, on the Second Tuesday in May, 1887, which will be in session four days.

Active members, 124. Honorary members, 32.
President, W. T. Magill, Rock Island.
Vice President, C. B. Rowland, Alton.

Secretary, J. W. Wassall, 208 Dearborn avenue, Chicago.
Assistant Secretary, Louis Ottofy, Chicago.
Librarian, W. B. Ames, Chicago; Treasurer, T. W. Pritchett, Whitehall.

ILLINOIS STATE BOARD OF DENTAL EXAMINERS,

President, G. V. Black, Jacksonville.
Secretary, George H. Cushing, 34 Monroe street, Chicago.
R. Neal Lawrence, Lincoln.
Homer Judd, Upper Alton.
C. A. Kitchen, Rockford.

CENTRAL ILLINOIS DENTAL SOCIETY,

Organized at Streator, in July, 1882. Meets annually. Next meeting at Springfield, on the second Tuesday in October, 1887.

Active members, 38. Corresponding members, 7.
President, E. B. Call, Peoria.
Vice President, J. M. Fishburn, El Paso.
Secretary, Wm. A. Johnson, Peoria.
Treasurer, S. F. Duncan, Wilmington.

THE CHICAGO DENTAL SOCIETY,

Organized, January 16th, 1864. Re-organized and incorporated, May 1st, 1878. Meets monthly, with the exception of August and September. Has (90) ninety members. Honorary (1) one.

President, Frank H. Gardiner.
Vice President, P. J. Kester.
Recording Secretary, J. G. Reid.
Corresponding Secretary, A. E. Matteson, 3700 Cottage Grove Avenue.
Treasurer, E. D. Swain.
Librarian, A. W. Harlan.

CHICAGO DENTAL CLUB,

Organized in Chicago, May 18th 1886. Meets monthly.

Active members (30) thirty.
President, L. P. Haskell.
Vice President, Charles P. Pruyn.
Secretary, Arthur B. Freeman, 325 West Madison street Chicago.
Treasurer, E. M. S. Fernandez.

THE ODONTOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF CHICAGO,

THE WESTERN ILLINOIS DENTAL SOCIETY,

Organized at Galesburg, November 16, 1886.

THE SOUTHERN ILLINOIS DENTAL SOCIETY,

Organized at East St. Louis, November 23, 1886.

THE EASTERN ILLINOIS DENTAL SOCIETY,

Organized at Danville, November 30, 1886.

THE NORTHERN ILLINOIS DENTAL SOCIETY,

Organized at Rochelle, December 7, 1886,

INDIANA.

INDIANA STATE DENTAL ASSOCIATION,

Organized at Indianapolis, December 28th, 1858. Incorporated January 10th, 1879. Meets annually. Next meeting at Lake Maxinkuckee last Tuesday in June, 1887.

Active members, 112; honorary members, 31.
President, J. K. Pattison, Lafayette.
1st Vice President, W. N. Wilson, Richmond.
2d Vice President, A. C. Fry, Greencastle.
Secretary, R. W. Van Valzah, Terre Haute.
Treasurer, Merrit Wells, Indianapolis.

INDIANA STATE BOARD OF DENTAL EXAMINERS,

President, P. G. C. Hunt, Indianapolis.
Secretary and Treasurer, M. H. Chappell, Knightstown.
Joseph Richardson, Terre Haute.
S. T. Kirk, Kokomo.
S. B. Brown, Fort Wayne.

IOWA.

IOWA STATE DENTAL SOCIETY,

Organized at Muscatine, July, 1863. Meets annually. Next meeting at Cedar Rapids, first Tuesday in May, 1887.

Active members, (113), one hundred and thirteen.
Honorary members, (22), twenty-two.
President, L. E. Rogers.
Vice President, W. H. Baird.
Secretary, J. B. Monfort, Fairfield.
Treasurer, J. S. Kulp.

Iowa State Board of Dental Examiners,

President, J. Hardman, Muscatine.
Secretary, W. P. Dickinson, Dubuque.
J. F. Sanborn, Hamburg.
J. T. Abbott, Manchester.
E. E. Hughes, Des Moines.

Registered dentists,	367
Number of licensed dentists,	96
Loss from removal from State since 1883, and retired,	51
Number of deaths since January, 1883,	9
Number licenses forfeited under Section 10 of the law,	6
Number of active practitioners in State, November 15, 1886,	397
Number of graduates when laws were enacted, March 8, 1882,	25
Number of graduates in Iowa, November 15, 1886,	101
Number of Iowa students in Dental Colleges, 1877–1882,	10
“ “ “ “ “ 1884–1885,	38
“ “ “ “ “ 1885–1886,	56
“ “ “ “ “ 1886–1887,	over 60
Number of Dental Colleges having graduates in Iowa,	15
Population of Iowa, census 1885,	1,753,980

Ratio of dentists to population, 1 in 4,400.

KANSAS.

Kansas State Dental Association,

Organized, 1871. Meets annually. Next meeting will be held at Topeka, the last week in April, 1887.

Active members, (40) forty.
President, Wm. Shulze, Atchison.
First Vice President, R. E. Nickels, Salina.
Second Vice President, W. W. Shirley, Hiawatha.
Secretary, C. B. Gunn, Leavenworth.
Treasurer, F. O. Hettrick, Ottawa.

Kansas State Board of Dental Examiners,

President, L. C. Wasson, Ottawa.
Secretary, A. M. Calahan, Topeka.
J. A. Young, Emporia.
W. W. Shirley, Hiawatha.

KENTUCKY.

Kentucky State Dental Society,

Incorporated, February 21st, 1870. Meets annually. Next meeting in Louisville, first Tuesday in June, 1887.

Active members, (40) forty. Honorary. (20) twenty.
President, Jno. T. McMillan, Paris.
Vice President, W. S. Smith, New Castle.
Secretary, C. E. Dunn, 529 Second street, Louisville.
Treasurer, J. F. Canine, Louisville.

Kentucky State Board of Dental Examiners,

President, A. O. Rawls, Lexington.
A. W. Smith. C. G. Edwards.

LOUISIANA.

Louisiana State Dental Society,

Incorporated, February 16th, 1880. Meets annually, in the month of February, and on the first Tuesday of each month.

Active members, (18) eighteen.
President, Geo. J. Friedrichs, New Orleans.
First Vice President, D. G. Parker, Opelousas.
Second Vice President, M. J. Massingill, Monroe.
Corresponding Secretary, A. C. Gayle, New Iberia.
Recording Secretary, Chas. Eckhardt, 348 Magazine street, New Orleans.
Treasurer, C. C. Baquio, New Orleans.

Louisiana State Board of Dental Examiners,

President, Joseph Bauer, 130 Esplanade street, New Orleans.
Secretary, Chas. Eckhardt, 348 Magazine street, New Orleans.
O. Salomon, New Orleans.
C. E. Hanley, Shrevesport.
Martin Viet, New Orleans.

New Orleans Odontological Society,

Organized, June 18th, 1881. Meets on second Tuesday in each month, excepting July, August and September.

Active members, (10) ten.
Corresponding members, (2) two.
President, A. G. Friedrichs.
Vice President, C. Edmund Kells, Jr.
Secretary, Joseph Bauer, 130 Esplanade street, New Orleans.

New Orleans Academy of Dental Science,

Organized, April, 1886. Meets every Thursday in the year for the reading and discussion of original papers, substituting the leading articles in the dental Journals on alternate Thursdays.

Membership—active, passive and honorary, (18) eighteen.
President, J. R. Walker, 205 Canal street, New Orleans.
Vice President, E. J. DeHart, 13 Dryades street, New Orleans.
Secretary and Treasurer, "Mrs. M. W. J."

MARYLAND.

Maryland State Dental Association,

Organized with (25) twenty-five members on October 18th, 1883, at Baltimore, Md. Meets annually. Next meeting at the call of the President.

Active members, (35,) thirty-five.
President, D. W. Pennington, 536 W. Fayette street, Baltimore.
Rec. Secretary, Chas. C. Harris, 271 N. Eutaw street, Baltimore.
Cor. Secretary, Wm. A. Mills, 49 S. Broadway, Baltimore.

Maryland State Board of Dental Examiners,

President, E. P. Keech, 131 N. Charles street, Baltimore.
Secretary, Richard Grady, 158 N. Howard street, Baltimore.
C. E. Duck, 78 N. Charles street, Baltimore.
T. S. Waters, 79 N. Eutaw street, Baltimore.
Edward Nelson, Frederick, Md.

The Dental Association of Maryland and District of Columbia,

Organized October 21st, 1875. Meets annually. Next meeting at

Active members, (38,) thirty-eight.
Honorary members, (22,) twenty-two.
President, H. C. Thompson, Washington, D. C.
Secretary, F. F. Drew, 198 N. Howard street, Baltimore, Md.

MAINE.

The Maine Dental Society,

Organized at Brunswick, September 25th, 1866. Meets annually. Next meeting at Waterville, third Tuesday in July, 1887.

Active members, (50,) fifty.
President, D. W. Fellows, Portland.
Vice President, B. M. Hardy, Farmington.
Secretary, O. B. Brann, Portland.

Treasurer, E. J. Roberts, Augusta.
Librarian, J. W. Curtis, Brunswick.

Cumberland County Dental Association,

Organized March 10th, 1881. Meets the second Friday in each month, at Portland, Maine.

Active members, (13,) thirteen.
President, Oscar B. Brann, Portland.
Vice President, Henry Kimbal.
Secretary and Treasurer, D. W. Fellows, Portland.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Massachusetts Dental Society,

Organized, May, 1864. Incorporated, April, 1865. Meets semi-annually and annually. Next meeting at June, 1887.

Active members, (95,) ninety five.
Honorary members, (5,) five.
President, E. B. Hitchcock, Newton, Mass.
1st Vice President, H. C. Meriam, Salem, Mass.
2nd Vice President, G. A. Gerry, Lowell, Mass.
Secretary, Geo. F. Eames, 62 Trinity Terrace, Boston, Mass.
Treasurer, E. Page, Charlestown District, Boston.
Librarian and Microscopist, R. R. Andrews, Cambridge, Mass.

Harvard Dental Alumni Association,

President, D. F. Whittier, South Boston.
Vice President, F. G. Eddy, Providence, R. I.
Secretary, Charles Wilson, 12 West street, Boston.
Treasurer, W. E. Page, 110 Tremont street, Boston.

Regular meeting on the day preceding commencement day, at the University, at 5 p.m. Commencement is the last Wednesday in June.

Alumni Association of the Boston Dental College,

Organized, March 4th, 1872. Meets at the College the second Wednesday evenings of each month, except June, July and August. Annual meeting is held on Commencement Day, usually the last Wednesday in June.

President, S. C. G. Watkins.
First Vice President, J. E. Quinn.
Second Vice President, H. S. Draper.
Secretary, J. H. Daly.

Treasurer, H. A. Barker.

HARVARD ODONTOLOGICAL SOCIETY,

Organized, July 2d, 1878. Meetings held once a month, at offices of members, except June, July and August. Meets annually in February.

Active members, (22) twenty-two.

President, H. C. Merriam, Salem.

Recording Secretary, A. J. Colgan, 147 Tremont street, Boston.

Corresponding Secretary, J. E. Stanton, Boston.

Treasurer, S. M. Clapp, Boston.

BOSTON SOCIETY FOR DENTAL IMPROVEMENT,

Organized, January 13th, 1874. Meets the second Tuesday of each month, except July, August and September. Annual meeting in January. All meetings at the offices of members.

Members, (14) fourteen. Number limited to (20,) twenty.

President. A member is appointed at each meeting to act as President.

Secretary and Treasurer, Edward Page, 3 Dexter Row, Charlestown District, Boston.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF DENTAL SCIENCE,

Organized, 1867. Meets first Wednesday in each month, except July, August and September.

Active Fellows, (41,) forty-one.

Associate Fellows, (40,) forty.

Honorary Fellows, (20,) twenty.

President, J. H. Batchelder, Salem, Mass.

Vice President, C. P. Wilson, Boston.

Recording Secretary, E. E. Hopkins, 85 Newbury street, Boston.

Corresponding Secretary, E. B. Hitchcock, Newton.

Treasurer, E. H. Smith, Boston.

Librarian, H. C. Merriam, Salem.

MICHIGAN.

MICHIGAN STATE DENTAL ASSOCIATION,

Meets annually. Next meeting at Ann Arbor, 1887.

Active members, (100,) one hundred.

President, L. L. Davis, Eaton Rapids.

First Vice President, H. Cowie, Detroit.

Second Vice President, H. C. Corns, Detroit.

Secretary, J. B. McGregor, Port Huron.

Treasurer, H. K. Lathrop, Detroit.

MICHIGAN STATE BOARD OF DENTAL EXAMINERS.

A. L. Metcalf, Kalamazoo,
G. R. Thomas, Detroit,
J. A. Robinson, Jackson.

DETROIT DENTAL SOCIETY,

Organized, April, 1882. Meets first Wednesday in each month at the society rooms, No. 29 State street.

Active members, (20,) twenty.
President, G. S. Shattuck.
Secretary, H. C. Corns.

MINNESOTA.

MINNESOTA STATE DENTAL SOCIETY,

Organized at Minneapolis, January 16th, 1884. Meetings to be held annually on the third Wednesday in July. The next meeting will be at Minneapolis, the second Wednesday in July 1887.

Active members, (64,) sixty-four.
Honorary members, (14,) fourteen.
President, C. M. Bailey, 202 Central street, Minneapolis.
Vice President, H. L. Cruttenden, Northfield.
Recording Secretary, D. W. Edwards.
Corresponding Secretary, L. C. Gould.
Treasurer, H. M. Reid, St. Paul, Minn.

MINNESOTA STATE BOARD OF DENTAL EXAMINERS.

President, S. T. Clements, Faribault.
Secretary, J. H. Martindale, 412 Nicollet avenue, Minneapolis.
G. V. J. Brown, St. Paul.
C. W. Merry, Stillwater.
M. R. Metcalf, Duluth.

MINNEAPOLIS DENTAL SOCIETY,

Organized, June 28th, 1882. Is incorporated, and holds its meetings on third Wednesday of each month, except July and August, at members' offices.

Active members (24) twenty-four.
President, J. H. Martindale, 412 Nicollet Ave.
Vice President, F. H. Brimmer, Syndicate Block.
Secretary, J. W. Penberthy, 1527 Franklin Ave.
Treasurer, H. M. Soughridge, 610 Nicollet Ave.

MISSOURI.

Missouri Dental Association,

Meets annually. Next meeting at Sweet Springs, first Tuesday in July, 1887.

Active members, (86) eighty-six.

President, Wm. N. Conrad, St. Louis.

First Vice President, R. R. Vaughn, Marshall.

Second Vice President, T. M. Nicholson, Fayette.

Recording Secretary, John G. Harper, 516 Walnut st.,St. Louis.

Corresponding Secretary, Geo. L. Shepard, Sedalia.

Treasurer, Jas. A. Price, Weston.

St. Louis Dental Society,

Organized, December 1st, 1856. Meets first Tuesday in each month, at 204 North Broadway, excepting August and September.

Active members, (26) twenty-six.

President, Wm. N. Conrad.

Vice President, Geo. A. Bowman.

Corresponding Secretary, Albert H. Fuller, 2626 Washington avenue, St. Louis, Mo.

Recording Secretary, J. L. Foster, 2822 Washington avenue, St. Louis.

Treasurer, Henry H. Keith.

MISSISSIPPI.

Mississippi Dental Association,

Organized, 1875. Meets annually. Next meeting at Meridian, the third Tuesday in May, 1887.

Active members, (38,) thirty-eight; honorary members, (4,) four.

President, D. Morgan Adams, Sardis.

First Vice President, A. A. Woffard, Starkville.

Second Vice President, K. S. Moffat, Aberdeen.

Third Vice President, J. A. Watson, Lexington.

Recording Secretary, A. H. Hilzim, Jackson.

Corresponding Secretary, R. J. Miller, Jackson.

Treasurer, C. C. Crowden. Kosciusko.

Mississippi State Board of Dental Examiners,

President, W. H. Marshall, Oxford.

Secretary, R. J. Miller, Jackson.

G. W. Rembert, Natchez.
A. A. Dillehay, Meridian.
G. B. Clement, Macon.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

NEW HAMPSHIRE DENTAL SOCIETY,

Organized at Nashua, November 1st, 1877. Meets annually. Next meeting at Concord, the third Tuesday in June, 1887.

Active members, (42,) forty-two; honorary members, (5,) five.

President, B. P. Merrill, Plymouth.
Vice President, B. C. Russell, Keene.
Secretary, E. B. Davis, Concord.
Treasurer, G. A. Young, Concord.
Librarian, L. M. Sanborn, London.

NEW HAMPSHIRE STATE BOARD OF CENSORS.

President, C. H. Hayward, Peterboro.
Secretary, E. B. Davis, Concord.
William Jarvis, Claremont.
G. A. Young, Concord.
B. P. Merrill, Plymouth.

NEW JERSEY.

NEW JERSEY STATE DENTAL SOCIETY,

Organized, 1870. Meets annually. Next meeting at Asbury Park, on the third Wednesday in July, 1887.

Active members, (100,) one hundred; Honorary members, (27,) twenty-seven.

President, A. R. Eaton, Elizabeth.
Vice President, G. Carlton Brown, Elizabeth.
Secretary, Chas. A. Meeker, 27 Fulton street, Newark.
Treasurer, Geo. C. Brown, Elizabeth.
State Prosecutor, Chas. A. Meeker, Newark.

(*Incorporated under special legislative enactment.*)

CENTRAL DENTAL ASSOCIATION OF NORTHERN NEW JERSEY,

Organized, February 26, 1880. Incorporated, May 19, 1880. Meets third Monday of each month, except July and August.

Active members, (38,) thirty-eight; Honorary members, (13,) thirteen.

President, B. F. Luckey, Paterson.
Vice President, George E. Adams, South Orange.

Secretary, James G. Palmer, New Brunswick.

Treasurer, Chas. A. Meeker, Newark.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF DENTAL SURGERY,

Incorporated, January, 1884. Meets quarterly.

Active members, (20,) twenty.

The membership of this Society is regulated to those passing satisfactory examination before the Board of Examiners, and contributing new and useful knowledge to the science of dentistry.

President, Jas. G. Palmer, New Brunswick.

Secretary, Chas. A. Meeker, Newark.

NEW YORK.

THE DENTAL SOCIETY OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK,

Organized, June, 1868. Meets annually, at Albany, second Wednesday in May. Permanent members, (71,) seventy-one. Honorary members, (14,) fourteen.

President, Norman W. Kingsley.

Vice President, B. Rathburn.

Secretary, J. Edw. Line, 26 E. Main street, Rochester, N. Y.

Cor. Secretary, W. H. Atkinson, New York City.

Treasurer, H. G. Mirick.

THE NEW YORK ODONTOLOGICAL SOCIETY,

Incorporated, 1867. Regular meetings held on the second Tuesday of each month, at the Academy of Medicine, 12 West 31st street.

Active members, (34,) thirty-four. Associate members, (46,) forty-six. Honorary member, (1,) one.

President, E. A. Bogue.

Vice President, J. Morgan Howe.

Recording Secretary, E. H. Raymond.

Corresponding Secretary, Chas. F. Ives, 62 West 35th street, New York.

Treasurer, Chas. Miller.

Curator, Wm. A. Bronson.

THE BUFFALO DENTAL ASSOCIATION,

Organized at Buffalo, May 25th, 1864, with a membership of (19.) nineteen dentists; since then forty-five (45) members have signed the roll.

Active members, (21,) twenty-one.

This Society takes pride in the fact that it has held regular sessions for over (20) twenty years.

Meets on the first Monday evening of each month.

President, C. G. Butler.

Vice President, W. C. Barrett.

Recording Secretary, H. A. Birdsall, 19 West Tupper street.

THE BROOKLYN DENTAL SOCIETY,

Meets on the second Monday evening of October, December, February and April. Annual meeting in October.

Active members, (50,) fifty.

Library and Reading Rooms, 398 Fulton street.

President, F. T. Van Woert.

Vice President, J. P. Geran.

Recording Secretary, L. G. Wilder, 54 Fort Green Place, Brooklyn.

Corresponding Secretary, C. B. Parker.

Treasurer, F. C. Walker.

Librarian, A. H. Brockway.

THE FIRST DISTRICT DENTAL SOCIETY,

Chartered and Organized, June 1868. Meets on the first Tuesday evening of each month.

Active members, (106,) one hundred and six.

Honorary members, (8,) eight.

Non-Resident, (10,) ten.

Corresponding members, (3,) three.

President, William Carr, New York City.

Vice President, J. F. P. Hodson.

Secretary, B. C. Nash, 433 W. 57th street.

Treasurer, Charles W. Miller.

Librarian, J. B. Littig.

THE SECOND DISTRICT DENTAL SOCIETY,

Meets on the second Monday evening of November, January, March, and June. Annual meeting in March.

Active members, (68,) sixty-eight.

President, C. W. Harreys.

Vice President, J. J, Pitts.

Rec. Secretary, F. T. Van Woert, 152 Noble street, Brooklyn.

Cor. Secretary, F. S. Emerson, Brooklyn.

Treasurer, L. G. Wilder.

Librarian, W. A. Campbell.

THE THIRD DISTRICT DENTAL SOCIETY,

Meets annually, on the the third Tuesday in April. Next meeting in Albany.

Active members, (16,) sixteen.
President,
Secretary, A. M. Wright.

THE FOURTH DISTRICT DENTAL SOCIETY,

Meets annually, on the second Tuesday in August, at Saratoga Springs, in 1887.

President, G. E. Lamb, Port Henry.
Vice President, J. P. Niles.
Secretary, A. C. Rich, Saratoga Springs.
Treasurer, J. H. Collins, Granville.

THE FIFTH DISTRICT DENTAL SOCIETY,

Active members, (36,) thirty-six.
President, G. L. Curtis.
Vice President, C. H. Bennett.
Recording Secretary, C. J. Peters, corner S. Salina and Fayette streets, Syracuse.
Corresponding Secretary, B. T. Mason.
Treasurer, A. R. Cooke.
Librarian, A. Retter.

THE SIXTH DISTRICT DENTAL SOCIETY,

Holds its annual meeting in Binghamton, the first Tuesday in May.

Active members, (40,) forty.
President, G. W. Melotte.
Vice President, S. W. Adamy.
Secretary, E. D. Downs, Owego.
Treasurer, Frank B. Darby.

THE SEVENTH DISTRICT DENTAL SOCIETY,

Organized, June 2d, 1868. Holds its annual meeting in Rochester, the last Tuesday in April.

Active members, (40,) forty.
President, B. G. Saunders, Rochester.
Vice President, C. Elmendorf, Penn Yan.
Recording Secretary, C. T. Howard, 224 East Main street, Rochester.
Corresponding Secretary, J. Edw. Line, Rochester.
Treasurer J. Requa, Rochester.

THE EIGHTH DISTRICT DENTAL SOCIETY,

Holds its annual meeting in Buffalo, on the third Tuesday in April.

Active members, (44,) forty-four.
President L. R. Leach, Hamburg.
Vice President, J. Granger, Mayville.
Recording Secretary, S. A. Freeman, 14 Court st., Buffalo.
Corresponding Secretary, B. Rathbun.
Treasurer, C. W. Stainton, Buffalo.
Librarian, M. B. Straight, Buffalo.

THE SEVENTH AND EIGHTH DISTRICT SOCIETIES,

Hold a union meeting on the last Tuesday of October, on the even year, in Rochester; odd year, in Buffalo.

THE ROCHESTER DENTAL CLUB,

Meets on the second Tuesday evening in each month, except July, August and September.

President, Chas. T. Howard, Rochester.
Secretary, R. Salter, 78 State street, Rochester.

SYRACUSE DENTAL SOCIETY,

Organized January 7, 1887. Meets the first Tuesday evening in each month, excepting July, August, and September.

Active members, (17,) seventeen.
President, S. B. Palmer.
Vice President, L. A. Nearing.
Secretary, F. W. Fisher.

NEBRASKA.

NEBRASKA STATE DENTAL SOCIETY,

Organized, 1876. Meets annually. Next meeting at Beatrice, 18th, 19th and 20th of May, 1887.

Active members, (54), fifty-four. Honorary members, (4,) four.
President, J. J. Willey, Wahoo.
Secretary, C. R. Tefft, Lincoln.

NORTH CAROLINA.

THE NORTH CAROLINA STATE DENTAL ASSOCIATION,

Organized in Beaufort, August 11th, 1875. Meets annually. Next meeting at Morehead City, Tuesday, June 7, 1887.

Active members, (40,) forty. Honorary members, (12,) twelve.
President, B. H. Douglass.
First Vice President, C. A. Rominger.

Second Vice President, H. C. Herring.
Secretary, T. M. Hunter, Fayetteville.
Treasurer, J. W. Hunter.

North Carolina State Board of Dental Examiners.

President, V. E. Turner, Raleigh.
Secretary, J. F. Griffith, Salisbury.

OHIO.

The Ohio State Dental Society,

Organized, 1866. Re-organized October, 1885. Meets annually. Next meeting at Springfield, last Tuesday in October, 1887.

Active members, (44,) forty-four. Honorary members, (6,) six.
President, H. H. Harrison, Cadiz.
First Vice President, C. M. Wright, Cincinnati.
Second Vice President, Jere E. Robinson, Cleveland.
Secretary, J. R. Callahan, Hillsboro.
Treasurer, Geo. W. Keeley, Oxford.

Ohio State Board of Dental Examiners.

President, J. Taft, Cincinnati.
Secretary, E. G. Betty, 329 Race street, Cincinnati.
H. A. Smith, Cincinnati.
C. R. Butler, Cleveland.
F. H. Rehwinkel, Chillicothe.

Northern Ohio Dental Association,

Meets annually. Next meeting at Cleveland, on the second Tuesday and Wednesday in May, 1887.

Active members, (40,) forty. Honorary members, (12,) twelve.
President, J. E. Bell, Cleveland.
Vice President, John Stephan, Cleveland.
Recording Secretary, S. P. Deury, Cleveland.
Corresponding Secretary, L. P. Bethel, Kent.
Treasurer, Chas. Buffett, Cleveland.

The Mad River Valley Dental Society,

Re-organized at Dayton, Ohio, October 24th, 1882, after a suspension of six years. Meets annually. Next meeting at Dayton, third Tuesday in May, 1886.

Active members, (30,) thirty.
President, C. Bradley, Dayton.
Vice President, F. C. Ruyan, Springfield.
Secretary and Treasurer, L. C. Adams, Dayton.

The Mississippi Valley Association of Dental Surgeons,

Organized, 1844. Meets annually at Cincinnati.

President, E. G. Betty, Cincinnati.
First Vice President, H. L. Moore.
Second Vice President, J. R. Calahan.
Recording Secretary, A. G. Rose, 268 Elm street, Cincinnati.
Corresponding Secretary, M. H. Fletcher.
Treasurer, Frank Hunter.

Cincinnati Dental Society,

Organized in 1880. Meets the second Tuesday in each month.

President,
Secretary,

The Odontological Society of Cincinnati:

President, A. Berry.
Secretary, N. S. Hoff.

Alumni Association of Ohio College of Dental Surgery,

Meets annually, at Cincinnati.

Stockholders of the Ohio College of Dental Surgery,

Meet annually.

OREGON.

Oregon State Dental Society,

Defunct.

PENNSYLVANIA.

The Pennsylvania State Dental Society,

Organized, 1868. Meets annually. Next meeting at Glenn Summit, Luzerne Co, with Pittsburg as an alternate, if suitable arrangements at Glenn Summit cannot be made.

Active members, (160,) one hundred and sixty.
President, E. P. Kremer, Lebanon.
1st Vice President, H. C. Register, Philadelphia.
2nd Vice President, W. F. Fundenberg, Pittsburg.
Rec. Secretary, Wm. B. Miller, Altoona.
Cor. Secretary, W. H. Fundenberg, 958 Penn avenue, Pittsburg
Treasurer, J. C. M. Hamilton, Tyrone.

Pennsylvania State Board of Dental Examiners,

President, W. E. Magill, Cor. 10th and Peach streets, Erie, Pa.
Secretary, J. C. Green, West Chester, Pa.

Treasurer, S. H. Guilford, Philadelphia, Pa.
E. T. Daily, Philadelphia, Pa.
C. S. Beck, Wilkesbarre, Pa.
L. Jack, Philadelphia, Pa.

LAKE ERIE DENTAL ASSOCIATION,

Organized, August 23d, 1864, at Jamestown, New York, under the name of "Dental Association of Western New York and Pennsylvania;" name changed October 11th, 1864, to "The Dental Association of Southwestern New York and Northwestern Pennsylvania," again changed Feb. 5th, 1867, to "Lake Erie Dental Association." Meets annually. Next meeting first Tuesday in May, 1887, at Meadville, Pa.

Active members, (32,) thirty-two.
Honorary members, (4,) four.
President, G. W. Green, New Castle, Pa.
Vice President, M. H. Fetzer, Greenville, Pa.
Secretary, W. E. Van Orsdel, Sharon, Pa.
Treasurer, E. R. Allen, Girard, Pa.

THE LEBANON VALLEY DENTAL ASSOCIATION,

Organized, October 30th, 1874, at Lebanon, under the name of "Pennsylvania Central Dental Association." The name was changed to the present one, November 16th, 1876. Meets annually. Next meeting at Lebanon, third Tuesday in May, 1887.

Active members, (15,) fifteen.
President, E. P. Kremer, Lebanon.
Vice President, Joel E. Slegel.
Corresponding Secretary, W. H. Schall, Reading.
Recording Secretary, W. A. Cortright, Mauch Chunk.
Treasurer, J. H. Mease.

CENTRAL PENNSYLVANIA DENTAL ASSOCIATION,

Organized, July 1st, 1874. Meets semi-annually in January and July. Next meeting at Tyrone, Jan. 1, 1887.

Active members, (12,) twelve.
President, G. L. Robb, Huntingdon.
Vice President, J. M. Stewart, Clearfield.
Recording Secretary, J. P. Thompson, Johnstown.
Corresponding Secretary, W. B. Miller, Altoona.
Treasurer, J. C. M. Hamilton, Tyrone.

PITTSBURG DENTAL ASSOCIATION,

Organized, 1874. Chartered June 14th, 1876. Meets monthly, except July and August.

Active members, (22,) twenty-two; corresponding, (3,) three.
President, J. B. Williams, Homestead, Allegheny Co.
Secretary, J. S. Goshorn, 960 Penn Avenue, Pittsburg.

SUSQUEHANNA DENTAL ASSOCIATION,

Organized, May 4th, 1864. Meets annually. Next meeting at Lewisburg, alternate Williamsport, Wednesday following the second Tuesday of May, 1887.

Active members, (30,) thirty.
President, G. W. Klump, Williamsport.
Vice President, B. F. Van Buskirk Selinsgrove.
Corresponding Secretary, Cyrus T. Meaker, Plymouth.
Recording Secretary, J. W. Rhone, Bellefonte.
Assistant Recording Secretary, C. J. Baird, Lock Haven.
Treasurer, H. Gerhart, Lewisburg.

THE HARRIS DENTAL ASSOCIATION,

Organized, June 21st, 1867, in Lancaster, Pa. Meets quarterly, the first Thursday of February, May, August and November. Annual meeting, first Thursday in May, 1887, in Lancaster, Pa.

Active members, (17,) seventeen.
President, J. S. Smith.
Secretary, Alfred D. Clark, Marietta.

THE ODONTOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA,

Organized, June 14th, 1881. Annual meeting, second Tuesday in June. Meets quarterly, second Tuesday in June, September, December and March. Next meeting at Pittsburg, Dec. 14th, 1886, and also at Pittsburg, March 8, 1887.

Active members, (45,) forty-five. Honorary member (1,) one.
President, W. E. Van Orsdel, Sharon.
Secretary, C. V. Kratzer, Braddock.
Treasurer, J. A. Libbey.

BUTLER COUNTY DENTAL ASSOCIATION,

Organized at Butler, Pa., December 15th. 1883. Meets quarterly at Butler.

Active members, (8,) eight.
President, C. W. Bard, Slippery Rock.

Recording and Corresponding Secretary, L. A. Gibson, Barnhart's Mills, P. O., Butler Co., Pa.

THE ODONTOLOGIGAL SOCIETY OF PENNSYLVANIA,

Organized, February 1st, 1879. Meets on the first Saturday evening of each month, at the offices of members.

Active members, (45,) forty-five.

President, H. C. Register, Philadelphia.

Vice President, E. C. Kirk, Philadelphia.

Recording Secretary, Ambler Tees, 548 North Seventeenth street, Philadelphia.

Corresponding Secretary, H. K. Leech, 16 South 37th street, Philadelphia.

Treasurer, E. H. Neall, Philadelphia.

Librarian, W. G. A. Bonwill, Philadelphia.

THE PENNSYLVANIA ASSOCIATION OF DENTAL SURGEONS,

(Philadelphia.)

Meets on the second Tuesday of each month, (except the months of July and August,) at the offices of members.

Active members, (37,) thirty-seven.

President, W. H. Roop, 5042 Germantown avenue, Germantown.

Vice President, Howard E. Roberts, Philadelphia.

Secretary, T. F. Chupein, 1408 Pine street, Philadelphia.

Treasurer and Librarian, W. H. Trueman, Philadelphia.

THE ODONTOGRAPHIC SOCIETY OF PHILADELPHIA,

Organized, May 21st 1862. Whole membership from that time until now (128) one hundred and twenty-eight. Active members at present time, (24) twenty-four.

Meets on third Tuesday of each month (except July, August and September,) at the College of Physicians, 13th street, above Locust.

President, Jas. K. C. Ward, 1905 Fairmount avenue, Philadelphia.

1st Vice President, C. A. Kingsbury.

2nd Vice President, Charles E. Pike.

Cor. Secretary, Alonzo Boice, 1612 Vine street, Philadelphia.

Rec. Secretary, Charles E. Gravès, 715 North 41st street, Philadelphia.

Treasurer, J. N. Wunderlich.

Librarian, J. C. McCartney.

Curator, S. J. Dickey.

THE PHILADELPHIA COUNTY DENTAL SOCIETY,

Incorporated October 9, 1886. Organized to protect the interests of the Dentist, legally and professionally, and the enforcement of the Dental laws adopted by the Legislature of the State governing the practice of Dentistry. The membership consists of active and honorary members. Active members must be graduates of regular Dental School or College, practicing Dentistry in the city of Philadelphia, of at least two years standing, and have complied with all the laws governing the practice of Dentistry in this State. Admission fee, $10.00. Annual contributions, $3.00. Meets annually in October. The stated meetings are held on the third Monday of October, February, and May.

Active members, (33,) thirty-three.
President, Edward C. Kirk, 1602 Arch street, Phila.
Vice President, Chas. E. Pike, 1415 Walnut street, Phila.
Secretary, Jas. R. C. Ward, 1905 Fairmount avenue, Phila.
Treasurer, P. V. Guerry, 1802 Green street, Phila.

THE ALUMNI OF THE DENTAL DEPARTMENT OF THE UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA,

Organized March 1st, 1881.

President, J. W. Noble.
1st Vice President, C. C. Southwall.
2nd Vice President, Colin S. Carter.
3d Vice President, J. A. Schmidt.
Secretary and Treasurer, J. P. Winner.
Cor. Secretary, H. B. Mc Fadden.

RHODE ISLAND.

RHODE ISLAND DENTAL SOCIETY,

Organized July 1878. Meets quarterly, on first Tuesday of July, October, January and April. Annual meeting at Newport, first Tuesday in July, 1887.

Active members, (25,) twenty-five; honorary members, (2,) two.

President, F. G. Eddy, Providence.
Vice President, A. W. Buckland, Woonsocket.
Secretary, L. L. Buckland, 146 Westminster street, Providence.
Treasurer, W. L. Church, Providence.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

THE SOUTH CAROLINA STATE DENTAL ASSOCIATION,

Organized 1869. Chartered 1875. Meets annually. Next meeting at Charleston, at time of the Floral Fair in April, 1887.

Active members, (75,) seventy-five.
President, L. P. Dotterer, Charleston.
1st Vice President, W. R. Bull, Charleston.
2nd Vice President, E. C. Ridgell, Prosperity.
Cor. Secretary, Theo. Johnstone, Newberry.
Rec. Secretary, R. Atmar Smith, Charleston.

SOUTH CAROLINA STATE BOARD OF DENTAL EXAMINERS.

President, W. S. Brown.
Secretary, R. Atmar Smith, Charleston.
G. F. S. Wright.
J. T. Cabrert.
S. B. White.

CHARLESTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION,

Organized December, 1867. Meets monthly, at offices of members.

Active members, (15,) fifteen.
President, L. P. Dotterer, Charleston.
Secretary and Treasurer, Claude St. Amand.

TENNESSEE.

TENNESSEE DENTAL ASSOCIATION,

Organized July, 1867. The Twenty-first annual meeting will be held in Clarksville, July 1887.

Active members, (85,) eighty-five.
President, H. E. Beach, Clarksville.
1st Vice President, Gordon White, Nashville.
2nd Vice President, R. R. Freeman, Nashville.
Cor. Secretary, Henry W. Morgan, Nashville.
Rec. Secretary, D. R. Stubblefield, Nashville.
Treasurer, W. H. Morgan, Nashville.

EAST TENNESSEE DENTAL ASSOCIATION,

Meets annually. Next meeting at Knoxville.
Active members, (51,) fifty-one; honorary members, (8,) eight.
President, W. F. Fowler, Greenville.
Vice President, J. H. Lincoln, Chattanooga.

Secretary and Treasurer, A. W. Palmer, Chattanooga.
Cor. Secretary, M. M. Harris, Knoxville.

NASHVILLE DENTAL ASSOCIATION.

TEXAS.

THE TEXAS DENTAL ASSOCIATION,

Organized and Chartered, May 7th, 1871. A new society, organized at Houston, November 25th, 1880; was, in 1881, consolidated with the old one, leaving only one in the State. Meets annually. Next meeting at Waco, the first Tuesday in May, 1887.

Active members, (60,) sixty.
President, J. C. Story, Dallas.
1st Vice President, A. A. Beville, Waco.
2nd Vice President, M. S. Read, Corsicana.
Rec. Secretary and Treasurer, G. M. Patten, Huntsville.
Cor. Secretary, R. P. Hamill, Marshall.

VERMONT.

VERMONT STATE DENTAL SOCIETY,

Organized March, 1877. Meets annually. Next meeting at Burlington, third Wednesday in March, 1887.

Active members, (60,) sixty; Honorary members, (8,) eight.
President, J. P. Parker.
1st Vice President, E. E. McGovern.
2nd Vice President, W. H. Spencer.
Secretary, Thomas Mound, Rutland.
Treasurer, James Lewis.

VERMONT STATE BOARD OF DENTAL EXAMINERS,

President, James Lewis, Burlington.
Secretary, R. M. Chase, Bethel.
O. P. Forbush, Montpelier.
J. L. Perkins, St. Johnbury.
G. H. Swift, Manchester.

VIRGINIA.

VIRGINIA STATE DENTAL SOCIETY,

Organized November 3d, 1870. Meets annually. Next meeting at Old Point Comfort, Monday preceding the last Tuesday of August, 1887.

Active members, (68,) sixty-eight.
Honorary and Corresponding members, (25,) twenty-five.
President, Geo. H. Chewning.
1st Vice President, A. C. Smith.
2nd Vice President, E. P. Norris.
3d Vice President, R. S. Switzer.
Cor. Secretary, J. Hall Moore, 104 N. Ninth street, Richmond, Va.
Rec. Secretary, Geo. F. Keese, 19th and Broad street, Richmond, Va.
Treasurer, J. F. Thompson.

VIRGINIA STATE BOARD OF DENTAL EXAMINERS.

President, Jos. R. Woodley, Norfolk.
W. W. H. Thackston, Farmville.
James Johnson.
W. E. Norris.
Secretary, C. A. Mercer, Richmond.
G. A. Spinkle.

VIRGINIA TIDEWATER DENTAL ASSOCIATION,

Organized at Norfolk, November, 1883. Meets at Norfolk, first Monday in each month.

Active members, (10,) ten.
President, James R. Woodley, Norfolk.
Secretary, J. N. Webster, 156 Main street, Norfolk.
(Received no report.)

WEST VIRGINIA.

NO STATE SOCIETY.

WEST VIRGINIA STATE BOARD OF DENTAL EXAMINERS.

President, ——— Tomlinson, Charleston, W. Va.
Secretary, M. F. Hall, Parkersburg, W. Va.
C. A. Wingerter.
T. Lunsford.
——— Jarrett.
G. B. Morris.
W. C. Carr.

OHIO VALLEY DENTAL SOCIETY,

(Changed from the Wheeling Dental Society,)

Organized, October 29, 1883. Meets monthly.

Active members, (9,); Honorary members, (5,) five.
President, C. A. Wingerter, 1057 Main street Wheeling.
Vice President, Thomas Lunsford, 1313 Market st., Wheeling.
Secretary, A. F. Gasmire, 1313 Market street, Wheeling.
Treasurer, J. R. Surgison.

WISCONSIN.

WISCONSIN STATE DENTAL SOCIETY,

Organized, 1871. Meets annually. Next meeting at Milwaukee, July, 1887.

Active members, (66,) sixty-six.
President, W. H. Chilson, Appleton.
Vice President, Wm. C. Wendel, Milwaukee.
Secretary, W. S. Sullivan, Madison.
Treasurer, B. Douglas, Appleton.

WISCONSIN STATE BOARD OF DENTAL EXAMINERS.

President, Chas. C. Chittenden, Madison.
Secretary, Edgar Palmer, LaCrosse.
B. Maerchlein, Milwaukee.
E. C. French, Eau Claire.

THE NEW ENGLAND DENTAL SOCIETY,

"The Merrimac Valley Dental Association" was organized Oct., 1863. In 1873 the name was changed to "Merrimac Valley Dental Society." In 1882, finding there were members from all the New England States, the name was again changed to the New England Dental Society." Meets annually. Next meeting at Boston, Mass., first Thursday and Friday of October, 1887.

Active members, over (190,) one hundred and ninety. Honorary members, (11,) eleven.

President, G. A. Young, Concord, New Hampshire.

1st Vice President, C. H. Clement, Manchester, New Hampshire.

2nd Vice President, C. A. Brackett, Newport, Rhode Island.
Secretary, A. M. Dudley, Salem, Massachusetts.
Assistant Secretary, A. H. Green, Boston, Massachusetts.
Treasurer, G. A. Gerry, Lowell, Massachusetts.
Microscopist, E. O. Kinsman, Cambridge, Mass.

THE SOUTHWESTERN DENTAL SOCIETY,

(Missouri and Kansas.)

Organized in 1880. Meets annually. Next meeting at Girard, Kansas, on the second Tuesday in September, 1887.

Active members, (22,) twenty-two.
President, R. H. Hovey, Springfield, Missouri.
Vice President, A. Doud, Fort Scott, Kansas.
Secretary, M. J. McClurg, Carthage, Missouri.

DENTISTS' SCIENTIFIC AND BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION,

Organized at Kansas City, Mo., September 18th, 1883.

The Association is fully protected by a charter from the State of Missouri. The qualifications for membership are that the applicant shall be in good general health, not over fifty years of age ; he must also be engaged in the active practice of dentistry at the time of application, and a member in good standing of some local, State or district Dental Society, or a manufacturer, dealer or salesman of dental supplies.

President, C. H. Darby, St. Joseph, Mo.

For further information, circulars, etc., address,

R. J. PEARSON, Secretary,
210 West 9th street, Kansas City, Mo.

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PORCELAIN DENTURES.—108 years ago, Francais Gillanders took out his patent, No. 1199 on October 22nd, for producing a vitrified enamel, for facing bone and ivory dentures. In the year 1820, Delabarre of Paris, was working the porcelain process. In 1824 Dr. John Allen commenced his experiments. In 1849 George Fellows Harrington, patented his invention, No. 12717 August 1st, for continuous gum facings and dentures, made without special reference to any particular case, but applicable to all edentulous jaws, perfect coaptation being obtained by the addition of a bone or ivory base. In 1850 Cuthbert Dinsdale took out his patent, No. 1304, April 15th, for porcelain gums. In 1852, Dr. W. Hunter generously published his modes, and formulas. In 1853 John Allen's modes, and formulas were patented in this country by Geo. Laurie, as a communication to him from John Allen. Patent No. 2386, Oct. 15th, and in 1854, Her Majesty's Commissioners granted letters patent, No. 180, Jan. 24, to W. Massey for Porcelain gum formulas.—*British Journal Dental Science.*

DENTAL PERIODICALS PUBLISHED IN THE UNITED STATES.

Estab.	Name.	Issued.	Price.
1847.	The Dental Register, Cincinnati, O.,	Monthly	$2.00
1850.	American Journal or Dental Science, Baltimore, Md.,	Monthly	2.50
1859.	The Dental Cosmos, Philadelphia, Pa.,	Monthly	2.50
1869.	The Dental Advertiser, Buffalo, N. Y.,	Quarterly	.50
1877.	Dental Office and Labratory, Philadelphia, Pa.,	Quarterly	1.00
1878.	Items of Interest, Philadelphia, Pa.,	Monthly	1.00
1879.	The Dental Luminary, Macon, Ga.,	Quarterly	.50
1880.	The Independent Practitioner, New York,	Monthly	2.50
1880.	The Dental Headlight, Nashville, Tenn.,	Quarterly	.50
1880.	The Odontographic Journal, Rochester, N. Y.,	Quarterly	1.00
1881.	Ohio State Journal of Dental Science, Toledo, O.,	Monthly	2.00
1882.	The Southern Dental Journal, Atlanta, Ga.,	Monthly	2.00
1883.	The Dental Practitioner, Philadelphia, Pa. (Discontinued December, 1886.)	Monthly	1.00
1883.	The Texas Dental Journal, Dallas, Texas,	Quarterly	.50
1883.	Caulk's Dental Annual, Camden, Del.,	Yearly	.50
1884.	The Archives of Dentistry, St. Louis, Mo.,	Monthly	3.00
1885.	The Dental Electic, Knoxville, Tenn.,	Bi-Monthly	.50
1885.	Facts, Chattanooga, Tenn.,	Quarterly	.50
1885.	Cincinnati Medical and Dental Journal, Cincinnati, O.,	Monthly	1.00
1886.	The Dental Review, Chicago, Ill.	Monthly	2.50
1887.	The Western Dental Journal, Kansas City, Mo.,	Monthly	——

Dental Colleges of the United States.

In this table we present the list of Dental Colleges, when organized, number of Graduates from each College of the session of 1885–6, with the Names and Addresses of the Executive Officers.

	Org'n-ized.	NAME.	No. of Grad.	DEAN. OR SECRETARY.	ADDRESS.
1	1840	Baltimore College of Dental Surgery	44	R. B. Winder.	140 Park Avenue, Baltimore, Maryland
2	1845	Ohio College of Dental Surgery	17	H. A. Smith.	128 Garfield Place, Cincinnati, Ohio
3	1855	Pennsylvania College of Dental Surgery	48	C. N. Pierce.	1415 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, Penna.
4	1863	Philadelphia Dental College	50	J. E. Garretson.	1537 Chestnut Street, " "
5	1866	Missouri Dental College	8	H. H. Mudd.	500 N. Jefferson Avenue, St. Louis, Missouri.
6	1867	Boston Dental College	25	J. A. Follett.	219 Shawmut Ave., Boston, Massachusetts
7	1879	Indiana Dental College	11	J. E. Cravens, (Sec'y)	46 East Ohio Street, Indianapolis, Indiana.
8	1881	University of Maryland, Dental Dept.	27	F. J. S. Gorgas.	259 N. Eutaw Street, Baltimore, Maryland.
9	1881	" " Iowa " "	18	L. C. Ingersoll.	Keokuk, Iowa
10	1879	Vanderbilt University " "	40	W. H. Morgan.	12 N. High Street, Nashville, Tennessee.
11	1878	University of Tennessee " "	13	R. Russell.	53 N. Summer Street, Nashville, Tennessee.
12	1875	University of Michigan Dental College	29	J. Taft.	Ann Arbor, Michigan
13	1878	University of Pennsylvania, Dental Dept.	41	J. S. Truman,(Sec'y)	3249 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Penna.
14	1866	New York College of Dentistry	50	Frank Abbott.	22 W. 40th Street, New York, N. Y.
15	1869	Harvard University, Dental Dept.	11	Thos. H. Chandler.	Hotel Bristol, Boston, Mass.
16	1881	Kansas City Dental College	2	J. D. Patterson (Sec.)	800 Main Street, Kansas City, Missouri
17	1881	University of California, Dental Dept.	13	S. W. Dennis.	530 Sutter Street, San Francisco, Cal.
18	1882	Chicago College of Dental Surgery	16	T. W. Brophy, (Sec.)	125 State Street, Chicago, Illinois
19	1882	Minnesota College Hospital Dental Dept.	8	F. A. Dunsmoor.	8 Washington Ave., S. Minneapolis, Minn.
20	1884	National University Dental Dept.		H. H. Barker.	Cor 12th & H Sts., N. W. Washington, D.C.
21	1885	Northwestern College of Dental Surgery		F. H. B. McDowell, Sec.	1201 Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
22	1884	Howard University, Dental College	3	Chas. B. Purvis.	1118 13th N. W. Washington, D. C.
23	1886	American College of Dental Surgery		I. Clendenen, (Sec'y.)	417 W. Madison St., Chicago, Ill.
24	1886	Meharry Med. Dept. School of Dentistry (For Colored Students.)		G. W. Hubbard.	Nashville, Tennessee
25	1887	Louisville Col of Dent., D. D. of Cent Un.		A. Wilkes Smith.	324 E. Chestnut St., Louisville, Ky.
26	188–	St. Paul Medical College, Dept. of Dent.		L. W. Lynn.	St. Paul, Minn.

DENTAL NECROLOGY FOR 1886.

Clark Lowell Gregory, at Ontario, Cal., October 9, 1885.
W. G. Redman, at Louisville, Ky., November 11, 1885.
J. H. Bedford, at Louisville, Ky., November 11, 1885.
Austin Flint, Sr., in New York City.
Sanford C. Barnum, at Monticello, N. Y., December 24, 1885.
W. Hart Cameron, ——— Cincinnati, O.
Levi G. Anderson, at Salem, Tenn., January 6, 1886.
E. F. Semple, at Dayton, O., February 27, 1886.
M. S. Jobson, at Hawkinsville, Ga., March 24, 1886.
Jonathan Douthett, ——— April 16, 1886.
Philip Jones, (retired,) at Wilmington, Del., April 17, 1886.
Geo. C. Cooper, at Manitee, Florida, May 8, 1886.
Edward Hale, Jr., in Chicago, Illinois, May 20, 1886.
J. M. Brown, at Newport, Ky., May 27, 1886.
Milton McCoy, at Boonville, Mo., September 22, 1886.
Frank Peabody Abbott, at Berlin, Germany, October 11, 1886.
Edmond Osmond, at Cincinnati, O., November, 24, 1886.
Charles Powell Harry, at Norristown, Pa., November 27, 1886.
Daniel W. Neal, at Camden, N. J., November 29, 1886.
W. W. Cross, at Brooklyn, N. Y., October 30, 1886.
James F. Perkins, at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, December 1, 1886.

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An enthusiastic New York dentist recently said in an address that if all the workers in woods, metals and clays, molders, porcelain workers and decorators, painters and sculptors " were suddenly and simultaneously destroyed those arts would not be lost, for in the ranks of the dentists could be found experts in every one of them; and if in the same grand catastrophe all the scientists of certain classes were cut off the same sciences could be fully taught by dentists."

NUMBER OF DENTISTS, MEMBERS OF STATE DENTAL SOCIETIES, DEALERS, MANUFACTURERS AND DENTAL JOURNALS, IN EACH STATE AND TERRITORY OF THE UNITED STATES.

COMPILED, REVISED, AND CORRECTED FROM OFFICIAL SOURCES.

STATES.	Dentists.	Members of State Societies.	Dealers and Manufacturers.	Dental Journals.	STATES.	Dentists.	Members of State Societies.	Dealers and Manufacturers.	Dental Journals.
Alabama	260	67	2		Missouri	450	112	2	2
Arkansas	80				Mississippi	220	38		
Arizona	6				Montana	12			
California	500	122	4		Nevada	22			
Colorado	100		1		N. Hampshire	115	42		
Connecticut	230	148	4		New Jersey	497	158	3	
Dakota	100	61			New Mexico	4			
Delaware	32	16	2	1	New York	1800	526	24	3
Dist. of Columbia	75	26	1		Nebraska	120	54		
Florida	100	28			N. Carolina	175	40		
Georgia	300	89	3	2	Ohio	814	114	6	3
Idaho	10				Oregon	135		1	
Illinois	900	282	5	1	Pennsylvania	1236	480	12	4
Indiana	500	112	3		Rhode Island	100	25	1	
Iowa	445	113	2		S. Carolina	150	90		
Indian Territory	2				Tennessee	350	136	3	3
Kansas	301	40	1		Texas	350	60	2	1
Kentucky	330	40	1		Utah	22			
Louisiana	200	46	1		Virginia	230	78	1	
Maryland	225	73	2	1	Vermont	116	60		
Massachusetts	834	172	6		Washington	10			
Maine	215	63	1		Wyoming	2			
Minnesota	216	88	3		Wisconsin	355	278	3	
Michigan	457	100	3		W. Virginia	62	9		

COMPILATION OF TWENTY-SIX STATES HAVING DENTAL LAWS.

So many inquiries have been made for the States having laws regulating the practice of dentistry, that we have compiled the following table, which gives the important points. Numbers IV and V of Dental Annual contain complete text of laws and amendments in these States up to the present time.

States.	Passed.	Authority Recognized.	Requirement.	Registration.
Alabama	1881	Examining Board.	Gradua'n or License	Probate Co't.
Dakota	1885	“ “	“ “	Books of Bd.
Delaware	1885	“ “	“ “	“ “
Georgia	1872	“ “	“ “	“ “
Illinois	1881	“ “	“ “	Co. Clerk.
Indiana	1879	“ “	“ “	Not Requir'd
Iowa	1882	“ “	“ “	Co. Clerk.
Kansas	1885	“ “	Graduat'n Required	Books of Bd.
Kentucky	1878	“ “	“ “	“ “
Louisiana	1880	“ “	“ “	“ “
Maryland	1884	“ “	“ “	“ “
Michigan	1883	“ “	“ “	“ “
Minnesota	1885	“ “	Gradua'n or License	Co. Clerk.
Missouri	1883	No Examining Board.	Graduat'n Required	“ “
Mississippi	1882	Examining Board.	Gradua'n or License	Bd. & Co. Rec
N. Hamps're	1877	Board of Censors.	“ “	Co. Clerk.
New Jersey	1873	No Examining Board.	Graduat'n Required	“ “
New York	1879	Cert. S. S. D. or M. B.	Gradua'n or License	“ “
N. Carolina	1878	Examining Board.	“ “	Books of Bd.
Ohio	1878	“ “	“ “	Not Required
Pennsylva'ia	1876	“ “	“ “	Co. Recorder
S. Carolina	1875	“ “	“ “	Books of Bd.
Vermont	1882	“ “	“ “	Sec. of State.
Virginia	1886	“ “	“ “	Books of Bd.
W. Virginia	1877	“ “	“ “	Not Required
Wisconsin	1885	“ “	“ “	Bd. & Co. Cl'k

Dental Patents Issued in 1886.

329,403—SYRINGE-PISTON.—E. W. McAllister, South Bend, Ind.

329,587—DENTAL PLUGGER.—W. K. Moore, Marinette, Mich.

330,011—APPLIANCE FOR MIXING AMALGAM.—D. Genese, Balt., Md.

331,039—FOUNTAIN SYRINGE.—F. M. Davis, New York, N. Y.

330,431—November 17, 1885.—ARTIFICIAL TOOTH.—L. T. Sheffield, New York, N. Y.

330,831—November 19, 1885.—ARTIFICIAL TOOTH.—Charles P. Grout, New York, N. Y.

331,121—November 24, 1885.—ELECTRICAL APPARATUS FOR DENTAL OPERATIONS.—Charles A. Eisenhart, York, Pa.

331,840—December 8, 1885.—DENTAL SUCTION-PLATE FORMER.—Joseph Spyer, Sante Fe, New Mexico.

332,408—December 15, 1885.—APPARATUS FOR VULCANIZING RUBBER. Herbert C. Miller, St. Louis, Mo.

332,626—December 15, 1885.—LOWERING MECHANISM FOR DENTISTS' CHAIRS.—L. Stuck, Hart, Mich.

333,019—December 22, 1885.—HEAD RESTS FOR DENTAL CHAIRS.—Alva R. Merrick, Blossburg, Pa.

333,216—December 29, 1885.—ARTIFICIAL TOOTH.—Chas. P. Grout, New York, N. Y.

333,782—January 5, 1886.—ARTIFICIAL TOOTH.—Henry C. Register, Philadelphia, Pa.

334,529—January 19, 1886.—DENTAL VULCANIZING APPARATUS.—John Hood and Stephen H. Reynolds, Boston, Mass.

334,729—January 19, 1886.—TOOTH BRUSH.—Rinald S. Lakin, Boston, Mass.

334,985—January 26, 1886.—DENTAL ENGINE.—John O. Scott, Waupaca, Wis.

335,780—February 9, 1886.—DENTAL TOOL.—John W. Smith, Newport, R. I.

335,799—February 9, 1886.—DENTAL CAPSICUM PLASTER.—Frank B. Darby, Elmira, N. Y.

335,890—February 9, 1886.—ROOT DRESSER FOR DENTISTS.—Edward B. Call, Peoria, Illinois.

336,220—February 16, 1886.—DENTIST'S CHAIR.—John N. Farrar, N. Y.

336,229—February 16, 1886.—DENTAL ENGINE.—Charles P. Grout, New York, N. Y.

336,230—February 16, 1886.—ARTIFICAL TOOTH.—Charles P. Grout, New York, N. Y.

336,231—February 16, 1886.—APPLYING ARTIFICIAL TOOTH CROWNS. Charles P. Grout, New York, N. Y.

336,510—February 16, 1886.—ELECTRIC MOUTH AND THROAT ILLUMINATOR —Louis F. Criado, Brooklyn, N. Y.

336,777—February 23, 1886.—DENTAL PLUGGER.—-Richard S. Williams, New York, N. Y.

336,781—February 23, 1886.—DENTAL INSTRUMENT RUBBER COVER. Charles K. Barlow, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

336,790—February 23, 1886.—DENTAL APPLIANCE.—Charles E. Brooks, Brooklyn, N. Y.

337,812—March 16, 1886.—DENTAL BRIDGE WORK.—George V. I. Brown, St. Paul, Minn.

339,958—April 13, 1886.—ARTIFICIAL TOOTH.—James W. White, Philadelphia, Pa.

340,553—April 27, 1886.—DENTAL TOOL.—Charles H. Cannon, Providence, R. I.

340,778—April 27, 1886.—HOLDER FOR GAS INHALERS.—William H. Gilbert, Philadelphia, Pa.

340,787—April 27, 1886.—DENTIST'S CHAIR.—William A. Johnston, Clifton and Arthur W. Browne, Westfield, N. Y.

340,896—April 27, 1886.—DENTAL PLIERS.—Eli T. Starr, Philadelphia, Pa.

341,243—May 4, 1886.—VULCANIZER.—John Wood and Stephen H. Reynolds, Boston, Mass.

341,929—May 18, 1886.—MECHANICAL DENTISTRY.—William D. Mayfield, Fort Worth, Texas.

342,042—May 18, 1886.—DENTAL MOUTH TUBES.—Thomas W. Rowney, Derby, Eng.

342,107—May 18, 1886.—DENTAL PLUGGER.—Robert B. Kice, Richmond, Mo.

342,271—May 18, 1886.—ARTIFICIAL TOOTH CROWN.—Eli T. Starr, Philadelphia, Pa.

342,618—May 25, 1886.—DENTAL VULCANIZER.—William B. Mann, Baltimore, Md.

342,761—May 25, 1886.—ARTIFICIAL TOOTH CROWN.—Moses Reynear, New York, N. Y.

343,117—June 1, 1886.--RUBBER DAM CLAMP.—Francis Eschauzier, Albany, N. Y.

343,255—June 8, 1886.—AUTOMATIC REGULATOR FOR DENTISTS' VULCANIZING APPARATUS.—Charles F. Scattergood, Albany, N. Y.

343,495—June 8, 1886.—DENTAL VULCANIZER.—Frederick W. Seabury, Providence, R. I.

343,845—June 15, 1886.—DENTAL ENGINE ATTACHMENT.—Safford G. Perry, New York, N. Y.

343,967—June 15, 1886.—DENTAL PLATE.—Albert Robinson, Grand Rapids, Mich.

344,302—June 22, 1886.—DENTAL HEAD REST.—Thomas J. Larrick, Baltimore, Md.

344,328—June 22, 1886.—DENTAL COTTON HOLDER.—Arthur C. Runyan, Bangor, Michigan.

344,688—June 29, 1886.—DENTAL BREATH GUARD.—Carolus P. Southwell, Milwaukee, Wis.

344,726—June 29, 1886.—PORTABLE ADJUSTABLE HEAD REST.—Geo. E. Dalton, St. Louis, Mo.

344,796—June 29, 1886.—HEAD REST.—Joshua W. Trussell, Rockland, Me.

345,718—July 20, 1886.—INHALER AND RESPIRATOR.—Corydon W. Musson, Toledo, O.

345,883—July 20, 1886.—VULCANIZER.—Maskell F. Carll, Providence, R. I.

346,312—July 27, 1886.—ARTIFICIAL TOOTH.—John J. R. Patrick, Belleville, Ill.

346,316—July 27, 1886.—ARTIFICIAL TOOTH CROWN.—Cassius M. Richmond, New York, N. Y.

346,331—July 27, 1886.—DENTAL DISK.—Benjamin W. Teague, Aiken, S. C.

347,544—August 17, 1886.—ARTIFICIAL DENTURE.—James L. Williams, Phila., Pa.

347,567—August 17, 1886.—DENTAL PLUGGER.—Arthur W. Browne, Westfield, N. Y.

347,828—August 24, 1886.—DENTAL PLUGGER.—Henry C. Register, Philadelphia, Pa.

347,933—August 24, 1886.—ARTIFICIAL TOOTH CROWN.—Charles P. Grout, New York, N. Y.

347,934—August 24, 1886.—DENTAL BRIDGE.—Charles P. Grout, New York, N. Y.

347,975—August 24, 1886.—ARTIFICIAL TOOTH CROWN.—Eli T. Starr, Philadelphia, Pa.

347,976—August 24, 1886.—DENTAL IMPRESSION CUP.—Eli T. Starr, Philadelphia, Pa.

348,131—August 24, 1886.—DENTAL DRILL.—Samuel J. Lea, Chattanooga, Tenn.

348,173—August 24, 1886.—ADJUSTABLE CHAIR.—Eli T. Starr, Philadelphia, Pa.

348,628—September 7, 1886.—DENTAL MATRIX.—Austin C. Hewett, Chicago, Ill.

349,338—DENTAL TOOL.—H. W. Buschemeyer, Louisville, Ky.

350,150—TOOTH SEPARATOR.—H. A. Parr, New York, N. Y.

350,871—ARTIFICIAL TOOTH.—W. S. Curtis, West Randolph, Vermont.

351,153—DENTAL DRILL.—W. S. Bigby, New York, N. Y.

351,065—DENTAL MATRIX.—W. B. Miller. Altoona, Penna.

351,079—DENTIST'S ARM REST.—B. H. Teague, Aiken, S. C.

351,071—ARTIFICIAL TOOTH CROWN.—C. M. Richmond, New York, N. Y.

351,821—DENTAL ENGINE HAND-PIECE.—A. Weber, New York, N. Y.

352,456—DENTAL PLUGGER.—C. Foerster, Philadelphia, Pa.

352,859—DENTAL ARTICULATOR GAUGE.—J. B. Crist, Hummelstown, Pa.

352,756—PNEUMATIC DENTAL PLUGGER.—H. G. Husted, Oberlin, Ohio.

352,855—ARTIFICIAL DENTURE.—H. W. F. Buttner, New York, N. Y.

352,784—ARTIFICIAL DENTURE.—L. T. Sheffield, New York, N. Y.

352,785—ARTIFICIAL TOOTH.—L. T. Sheffield, New York, N. Y.

SOME BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS PERTAINING TO DENISTRY, PUBLISHED DURING THE YEAR 1886.

Transactions of the New York Odontological Society for 1885.

First Annual Report of the Board of Dental Examiners of Kansas, 1886.

Scientific Adaptation of Artificial Dentures, by C. H. Land, pp. 44, 1885.

An Essay on Vulcanizing Rubber. By Frederick Wheaton, Seabury, Providence, R. I.

First Annual Report of the Wisconsin State Board of Dental Examiners. September 30, 1885.

Transactions of the California State Odontological Society, 1884 and 1885. An octavo pamphlet of 237 pages.

Transactions of the Dental Society of the State of New York, Seventeenth Annual meeting, 1885.

Proceedings of the Mississippi State Dental Association for the years 1884–1885. Published by order of the Association.

Transactions of the Illinois State Dental Society, at the twenty-second annual meeting, held at Rock Island, May 12-14, 1886.

Transactions of the Illinois State Dental Society. Twenty-first annual meeting, held at Peoria, Ill., May 12th to 15th, 1885.

Dental Spiritualism. By Dr. Louis Ottofy, Chicago, Ill. Reprint from the Illinois State Dental Society Transactions.

Address in Dental and Oral Surgery. By John S. Marshall, M. D., Chicago. Reprint from the Jour. Am. Med. Association.

The Progressive and Retrogressive Physiological Metamorphosis of the Jaws and Teeth. By Dr. John J. R. Patrick, Belleville, Ill.

Letters of a Mother to Mothers on Children's Teeth. By Mrs. M. W. J. 3d edition revised and enlarged. 106 pages.

Index to the Periodical Literature of Dental Science and Art, as presented in the English language. By J. Taft, M.D., D.D.S. Octavo, pp. 212.

Transactions of the Indiana State Dental Association, twenty-eighth annual meeting, held in Indianapolis, June 30, July 1 and 2, 1886.

Third Annual Report of the Iowa State Board of Dental Examiners, for the year 1885. Printed by authority of the General Assembly.

Transactions of the Iowa State Dental Society, Twenty-third Annual Meeting, held at Des Moines, Iowa, May 5th to 8th, 1885.

Transactions of the American Dental Association, at the Twenty-fifth Annual Session, held at Minneapolis, commencing on the 4th of August, 1885.

Transactions of the Michigan Dental Association, thirty-first annual session, held in Ann Arbor, March 16–19, 1886. Published by order of the Association.

A Practical Treatise on Mechanical Dentistry. By Joseph Richardson, M.D.,D.D.S. Fourth edition. Revised and enlarged. With 458 illustrations. Octavo, pp. 703, and index.

Papers on a System of Regulating Teeth, by Intermittent Pressure, Based Upon a Physiological Law. By J. N. Farrar, M. D., D. D. S., New York City.

Wörterbuch der Bacterienkunde (Bacteriological Dictionary.) By Dr. W. D. Miller, Professor in the Dental School of the University of Berlin, 1886.

A Manual of Operative Surgery. By Lewis A. Stimson, B.A., M.D., surgeon to the Presbyterian and Bellevue Hospital, etc. Second edition, with 342 illustrations. 498 pp. and index.

Caulk's Dental Annual, No. IV, 1885–1886. Devoted to the Collection and Dissemination of Statistics Relating to the Business and Practice of Dentistry. Camden, Del., L. D. Caulk, 132 pages.

A Series of Questions Pertaining to the Curriculum of the Dental Student. By Ferdinand J. S. Gorgas, M.D., D.D.S., of the University of Maryland. 1885. pp. 133.

Transactions of the Alabama Dental Association, for the sessions held in Birmingham, Ala., April 8th, 9th, 10th, and 11th, 1884; Montgomery, Ala., April 14th, 15th. and 16th, 1885; Montgomery, Ala., April 13th, 14th, 15th, and 16th, 1886.

Dental Bibliography. A standard reference list of Books of Dentistry, published throughout the world, from 1536 to 1885; arranged Chronologically, and supplimented with a complete cross-reference to authors. By C. Geo. Crowley.

The Teeth and Associate Parts, and what Everyone Should Know Regarding them: Their Anatomy, Physiology, Diseases, Treatment, etc., Practically Considered. By John Wood, D.D.S., etc. With twenty-five illustrations.

Diseases of the Digestive Organs in Infancy and Childhood, with chapters on the Investigation of Disease, and on the General Management of Children. By Louis Starr, M. D. With colored plate and other illustrations. Octavo, 385 pp.

Dental Science: Questions and Answers on Dental Materia Medica, Dental Physiology, Dental Pathology and Therapeutics. By Lumon C. Ingersoll, A.M., D.D.S. Octavo, cloth, pp. 136. Interleaved. 1886.

Notes on Anæsthetics, with an Appendix containing Illustrative Cases and Engravings of Anæsthetic Apparatus. By Arthur S. Underwood, M. R. C. S., L. D. S., Eng., of the Dental Hospital of London, etc. First edition. 116 pp. and index.

Transplantation of Teeth into Artificial Sockets. By William J. Younger, M. D., ex-president California State Dental Association, etc. San Francisco, Cal.: Reprint from "Pacific Medical and Surgical Journal and Western Lancet," January, 1886. With Addenda.

Erythroxylon Coca, and its derivatives. A resume of their history, botanical origin, production and cultivation, chemical composition, therapeutic application, physiological action and medicinal preparation. Compiled by the scientific department of Parke, Davis & Co.

Diseases of the Tongue. By Henry T. Butlin, F. R. C. S., Assistant Surgeon and Demonstrator of practical Surgery and Diseases of the Larynx, St. Bartholomew's Hospital; lately Erasmus Wilson Professor of Pathology at the Royal College of Surgeons. Illustrated with chromo-lithographs and engravings. 1885.

Dental Medicine: A Manual of Dental Materia Medica and Therapeutics for Practitioners and Students. By Ferdinand J. S. Gorgas, A.M., M.D., D.D.S., professor of dental surgery in the University of Maryland. Second edition, revised and enlarged. Octavo, 370 pp. and index, 1885.

Diagnostik der Zahnkrankheiten und der durch Zahnleiden bedingten Kieferkrankungen. Nebst einem Anhange ueber die Differentialdiagnose von Zahn- und Augen- als auch Ohrenkrankheiten. Von Dr. Josef Arkovy, Docent der Zahnheilkunde a. d. Universitat in Budapest. Verlag von Ferdinand Enke, Stuttgart, 1885.

The American System of Dentistry. In Treatises by Various Authors. Edited by Wilbur F. Litch, M.D., D.D.S., professor of prosthetic dentistry, therapeutics, and materia medica in the Pennsylvania College of Dental Surgery, Philadelphia. Volume I.—Regional and Comparative Dental Anatomy, Dental Histology, and Dental Pathology. With 537 illustrations and 6 plates. Royal octavo, pp. 1010 and index. For sale by subscription only. To be completed in three volumes.

ADDITIONAL DENTAL LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

The following laws and amendments have been passed since our last issue. Numbers IV and V, Dental Annual, contain complete text of laws and amendments in twenty-six States, up to the present time, including *all* in the Dominion of Canada.

MARYLAND.

Amended Law.

The following are the amended sections by the act of 1886, chapter 372.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland: That sections one and eight of the act passed at the January session, eighteen hundred and eighty-four, entitled "An act to insure the better education of practitioners of dental surgery, and to regulate the practice of dentistry in the State of Maryland" be and the same is hereby repealed and re-enacted, so as to read as follows:

SECTION 1. That it shall be unlawful for any person who is not at the time of the passage of this act, engaged in the practice of dentistry, to practice dentistry unless he or she shall have obtained a certificate as herein provided, or shall hold a diploma from a university or college authorized to grant diplomas in Dental Surgery; any person holding such a diploma, and desiring to commence such practice, shall present the same to the Board of Examiners created by this act, for approval; such Examining Board, being satisfied as to the qualifications of the applicant and the genuineness of the diploma, shall endorse the same as approved, and issue the certificate of registration provided for in this act.

SECTION 8. That nothing shall be so construed as to interfere with the rights and privileges of resident physicians and surgeons in the discharge of their professional duties.

Approved, April 7, 1886.

MISSISSIPPI. AMENDED LAW.

OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF STATE,
JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI.

I, Geo. M. Govan, Secretary of State, do certify the Act hereto attached, entitled, "An Act Amendatory and Supplemental to an Act entitled an Act to Regulate the Practice of Dentistry in this State," approved February 25th, 1882, is a true and correct copy of the original now on file in this office.

{ SEAL. } Given under my Hand and the Great Seal of the State of Mississippi hereunto affixed, this 13th day of March, 1886.
GEO. M. GOVAN, Secretary of State.

AN ACT AMENDATORY AND SUPPLEMENTAL TO AN ACT ENTITLED AN ACT TO REGULATE THE PRACTICE OF DENTISTRY IN THIS STATE. APPROVED FEBRUARY 25TH, 1882.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Mississippi, that from and after the passage of this Act, it shall not be lawful for any person, whether a graduate of a Dental College or not, to begin the practice of dentistry in the State of Mississippi, unless such person shall have first obtained a license from the "Board of Dental Examiners," duly authorized and appointed under the provisions of an Act entitled "An Act to Regulate the Practice of Dentistry in this State," approved February 25th, 1882. Provided all dentists that have been practicing five years prior to the passage of the law regulating the practice of dentistry be allowed the benefits of Section 4 of said Act of 1882, in relation to the practice of dentistry, provided he apply for same within ninety days from the passage of this Act.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted: That it shall be unlawful for any person to come into this State and travel from place to place, extracting teeth for compensation, unless such person shall first obtain license from the "State Board of Dental Examiners," provided that nothing in this Act shall prevent resident physicians or local practitioners from extracting teeth.

SEC. 3. Be it further enacted: That the "State Board of Dental Examiners" shall meet once in each year, at the time and place when and where the Mississippi State Dental Association shall select for holding their annual meeting and thirty days' notice shall be given by said Board of their meeting, by publication in some newspaper published in the City of Jackson.

SEC. 4. Be it further enacted: That all Acts and parts of Acts in conflict with this Act be and they are hereby repealed, and that this act take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved March 4th, 1886.

VIRGINIA.

CHAP. 223.—An ACT to regulate the practice of dentistry.

Approved February 26, 1886.

1. Be it enacted by the general assembly of Virginia, That from and after the passage of this act it shall be unlawful for any person, except regularly authorized physicians and surgeons, to engage in the practice of dentistry in the commonwealth of Virginia, or to receive license from any commissioner of the revenue, unless such person has graduated and received a diploma from the faculty of a reputable institution where this specialty is taught, and chartered under the authority of some one of the United States, or of a foreign government, acknowledged as such, or shall have obtained a certificate from a board of examiners duly appointed, and

authorized by the provisions of this act to issue such certificates: provided, that nothing herein contained shall prevent any person from extracting teeth for any one suffering from toothache.

2. That the board of examiners shall consist of six practitioners of dentistry, who are of acknowledged ability in the profession. Said Board shall be appointed by the governor, who shall select from twelve candidates named by the Virginia State Dental Association at their next annual meeting, of whom two shall serve one year, two for two years, and two for three years, and to reside in different sections of the State; and each year thereafter two shall be appointed in the same manner from four nominees, to serve for three years, or until their successors are elected. All vacancies for unexpired terms shall be filled by the governor from names furnished him by the Board.

3. That it shall be the duty of this Board:

First. To meet annually at the time and place of meeting of the Virginia State Dental Association, and at such other time and place as the said Board shall agree upon, to conduct the examination of applicants. They shall also meet for the same purpose at the call of any four members of said board, at such time and place as may be designated. Thirty days' notice must be given of the meetings, by advertising in at least two of the daily papers published in the commonwealth of Virginia.

Second. To grant a certificate of ability to practice dentistry, which certificate shall be signed by said board, and stamped with a suitable seal, to all applicants who undergo a satisfactory examination, and who received at least four affirmative votes.

Third. To keep a book in which shall be registered the names and qualifications of each, as far as practicable, of all persons who have been granted certificates of ability, to practice dentistry under the provisions of this act.

4. That the book so kept shall be a book of record, and transcripts from it certified to by the officer who has it in keeping, with the seal of said Board of Examiners, shall be evidence in any court of this commonwealth.

5. That four members of this board shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business; and should a quorum not be present on any day appointed for their meeting, those present may adjourn from time to time until a quorum is present.

6. That any person who shall, in violation of this act, practice dentistry in the commonwealth of Virginia, shall be liable to indictment in the circuit, county or corporation courts; and on conviction, shall be fined not less than fifty nor more than two hundred dollars; provided, that any person so convicted shall not be entitled to any fee for services rendered; and if a fee shall have been paid, the patient, or his or her heirs, may recover the same as debts of like amount are now recovered by law.

7. That all fines collected shall inure to the public shool fund of the county or corporation in which the prosecution occurs.

8. That nothing in this act shall apply to persons who shall be engaged in the practice of dentistry in this commonwealth at the time of or prior to the passage of this act.

9. To provide a fund to carry out the provisions of the third section of this act, it shall be the duty of said Board of Examiners to collect from those who shall appear before them for examination the sum of ten dollars each.

10. This act shall be in force from its passage.

STATISTICS OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

(Owing to miscarriage or delay in the Foreign mails, the following statistics are incomplete.)

DOMINION OF CANADA, PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

The Dental profession of the Province of Ontario, was incorporated by act of the Legislature in the year 1868, under the corporate title of the Royal College of Dental Surgeons of Ontario. By the provisions of the act, the whole control of the profession is placed in the hands of a Board of Directors and Examiners, seven in number, who are elected biennially by the members of the College. This Board fixes the matriculation, examination, term of pupilage, curriculum of studies, primary and final examinations, fees etc. The present matriculation is about equivalent to pass matriculation in arts in the Universities, excepting that classics are not obligatory. The term of pupilage is two years and a-half, under sealed indentures with a duly qualified dental practitioner.

Attendance at two sessions of the Dental School, established by the College, is required. A primary examination being passed at the end of the first session, and a final at the close of the second.

Successful candidates are admitted as members of the Royal College of Dental Surgeons, and receive the title of Licentiate of Dental Surgery. (L. D. S.)

None but members of the college are permitted to practice Dentistry, and heavy penalties are incurred by violation of the law. Foreign Dentists, (and under this head are included those from the other provinces of the Dominion of Canada,) who have had three years' practice exclusive of pupilage, or who have been engaged three years in the study of Dentistry, and have proceeded regularly to graduation in a reputable Dental College, are admitted to examination for membership in the college, and the title of L. D. S., on matriculation and payment of the regular examination fee. Registered Physicians of the Province of Ontario are admitted members on payment of the fees, and passing the examinations in the purely dental subjects. The Board of Directors established a school of Dentistry in the city of Toronto in the year 1875. This school is a part of the machinery of the dental law of Ontario, and, of course, intended for provincial patronage only. The average attendance has been twenty-seven. The session of 1886-7, eighteen juniors and twenty seniors. Final examinations are held in March, commencing on the first Tuesday of the month.

Organized 1875, School of Dentistry of Royal College of Dental Surgeons of Ontario, Dean, Luke Teskey, 185 Church street, Toronto, Canada.

NUMBER OF DENTISTS IN ONTARIO.

Total number admitted to membership, R. C. D. S.,		442.
Since deceased,	31.	
Removed to United States,	42.	
To North West and the Provinces,	6.	
Out of practice,	5.	
Resident in England,	22.	
		106.
Now in practice in Canada,		336.

DENTAL SOCIETIES.

Eastern Ontario Dental Association organized at Brockville, June 1880. Meets annually. Next meeting at Ganonoque in June 1887.

Active members, (37,) thirty-seven.
President, S. S. Davidson, Ottawa.
Vice-President, G. E. Hanna, Kemptville.
Secretary and Treasurer, J. A. Liddell, Cornwall.

WESTERN DENTAL SOCIETY.

President, H. H. Nelles, London.
Secretary, H. R. Abbott, London.

BOARD OF EXAMINERS OF THE PROVINCE,

Meets the first Tuesday in March in each year.
President, C. S. Chittenden, Hamilton.
Secretary, J. B. Willmott, Toronto.
Treasurer, H. T. Wood, Cobourg.
Registrar, H. Hopkins, Toronto.
R. M. Fisher, Wiarton.
C. A. Martin, Ottawa.
H. H. Nelles, Londou.

PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Has no Dental Society.

BOARD OF DENTAL EXAMINERS.

President, T. J. Jones, Victoria.
Secretary, C. E. C. Brown, New Westminister.
R. P. Smith, Nanaimo.
Number of Dentists in British Columbia, 16.

MANITOBA.

Dental Association of Manitoba.

Incorporated 1883. Meets annually the second Tuesday in January, at Winnipeg.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS AND EXAMINERS.

President, J. L. Benson, Winnipeg.
Secretary, R. A. Harvie, Winnipeg.
Treasurer, J. J. White, Winnipeg.
Registrar, J. A. McCausland, Winnipeg.
R. H. Robertson, Portage La Prairie.
Number of Dentists 22.

NOVA SCOTIA.

Number of Dentists 20.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Number of Dentists 15.

PRINCE EDWARD'S ISLAND.

Number of Dentists 2.

QUEBEC.

Dental Association of the Province of Quebec,

Meets annually. Next meeting at Montreal.
Active members 100.
President, C. F. F. Trestler, Montreal, Canada.
Secretary, L. J. B. LeBlanc, Montreal, Canada.
Number of Dentists in Quebec, 100.

DENTAL LAWS IN THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

THE STATUTES OF THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO RELATING TO DENTISTRY.

Rev. Stat. Ont. Cap. 144.

Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Ontario, enacts as follows :—

SECTION 1.—" The Royal College of Dental Surgeons of Ontario " incorporated under the Act passed in the thirty-first year of her Majesty's reign, and chaptered thirty-seven is continued, and every person who holds a valid and unforfeited certificate of license to practice Dentistry, which has been granted to him by any Board of Directors, duly elected under the said Act or this Act, shall be a member of the said corporation. (40 V., c. 23, s. 1.)

SECTION 2.—The Board of Directors of said College shall consist of seven members, who shall hold office for two years, and of whom any four shall form a quorum.

2. Any member may at any time resign by letter directed to the Secretary, and in the event of such resignation, or a vacancy occurring by death or otherwise, the remaining members of the Board shall elect some fit and proper person from among the licentiates to supply such vacancy. (31 V., c. 37, s. 3; 35 V., c. 34, s. 1.)

SECTION 3.—Elections of the Board of Directors shall be held on the third Tuesday in July, in the City of Toronto, in every second year; and the persons qualified to vote at any such election shall be such persons as have obtained certificates of license under the provisions of the Acts respecting Dentistry heretofore in force, or who hereafter obtain certificates of license under the provisions of this Act. (35 V., c. 34, s. 3.)

SECTION 4.—Every Board shall hold its first meeting on the day following the election of such Board, at noon, at such place in the City of Toronto as may from time to time be fixed by the Board. (35 V., c. 34, s. 2.)

SECTION 5.—The said Board shall, its first meeting, elect from among its members a President, Treasurer, Secretary, and Registrar, and such other officers as may be necessary to the working of this Act and the rules and regulations of said Board; and the said Board shall from time to time, in the event of the President being absent, from any cause whatever, elect, from among its members, a person to preside at its meetings, who shall have the same powers, and exercise the same functions as the President. (31 V., c. 37, s. 7.)

SECTION 6.—There shall be allowed and paid to each of the members of the Board such fees for attendance (in no case to exceed five dollars per day) and such reasonable travelling expenses as may from time to time be allowed by the Board. (31 V., c. 37, s. 8.)

SECTION 7.—All moneys forming part of the funds of said Board shall be paid to the Treasurer, and shall be applied to the carrying of this Act into execution. (31 V., c. 37, s. 9.)

SECTION 8.—The said Board shall have power and authority to make arrangements for the establishment of a School of Dentistry in the City of Toronto. (35 V., c. 34, s. 10.)

SECTION 9.—The said Board shall have power and authority to appoint one or more examiners for the matriculation or preliminary examiation of all students entering the profession. Such examination shall be passed prior to entering into articles of indenture with a licentiate of Dentistry, and the commencement of study shall date from the signing of said articles. (35 V., c. 34, s. 4.)

SECTION 10.—The said Board shall also have power and authority to fix and determine, from time to time, a curriculum of studies to be pursued by students, and to fix and determine the period for which every student shall be articled, and employed under some duly licensed practitioner, and the examination necessary to be passed before said Board, and the fees to be paid into the hands of the Treasurer of said Board, before receiving a certificate of license to practice the profession of Dentistry. (35 V., c. 34, s. 4.)

SECTION 11.—The Board of Directors of said College shall also have authority to examine candidates and grant certificate of license to practice Dental Surgery in this Province. (31 V., c. 37, ss. 1 and 2.)

SECTION 12.—With the view to encourage the attainment of a higher standard of education among licentiates of the said College, the Board may by by-law provide that any licentiate of Dentistry, being a member of said College of not less than five years' standing, shall receive the title of "Master of Dental Surgery" of said College, upon passing such examinations and complying with such regulations as the said Board of Directors may from time to time prescribe. (40 V., c. 23, s. 10.)

SECTION 13.—The said Board shall, from time to time, make such rules and regulations and by-laws as may be necessary for the proper and better guidance, government, and regulation of the said Board, and said profession of Dentistry, and the carrying out of this Act; which said rules, regulations, and by-laws, shall be published for two consecutive weeks in the *Ontario Gazette.*

2. Any or all of such rules, regulations, and by-laws shall be liable to be cancelled and annulled by order of the Lieutenant-Governor of this Province. (31 V., c. 37, s. 13; 35 V., c. 34, s. 7.)

SECTION 14.—All persons being British subjects by birth or naturalization, who were engaged on the fourth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight in the practice of the profession of Dentistry, or who, not having been residents of Ontario, have had three years' experience in the practice of Dentistry, shall be entitled to a certificate of "Licentiate of Dental Surgery," upon their furnishing to the said Board satisfactory proof of their having been so engaged, and upon passing the required examination, and upon payment of the fees authorized and fixed by the said Board, (for the payment of which the Treasurer's receipt shall be sufficient evidence,) and all persons being British subjects, by birth or naturalization, who were constantly engaged for five years and upwards in established office practice, next preceding the said fourth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, in the practice of the profession of Dentistry in the Province of Ontario, shall, upon such proof as aforesaid, and upon the payment of such fees as aforesaid, be entitled to such certificate without passing any examination. (31 V., c. 37, s. 12; 35 V., c. 34, s. 6.)

SECTION 15.—The said Board shall hold one meeting in each and every year in the city of Toronto, at such place as may, from time to time, be fixed by the Board, for the purpose of examining students, granting certificates of license, and doing such other business as may properly come before them. Such meeting shall be held on the first Tuesday in March, and shall continue from day to day until the business before the Board is finished; but no such meeting shall continue for more than one week. (35 V., c. 34, s. 5.)

SECTION 16.—Every person desirous of being examined by the said Board touching his qualifications for the practice of the profession of Dentistry, shall, at least one month before the sittings of said Board, pay into the hands of the Treasurer the required fees, and enclose and deliver to the Secretary the Treasurer's receipt for the same, together with satisfactory evidence of his apprenticeship, integrity, and good morals; and it shall be the duty of the Board to hold a sitting for the purpose hereinbefore mentioned on the first Tuesday in March next ensuing the said payment and delivery. (31 V., c. 37, s. 14; 35 V., c. 34, s. 8.)

SECTION 17.—If the Board is satisfied by the examination that the person is duly qualified to practice the profession of Dentistry, and is further satisfied that he is a person of integrity and good moral character, it shall grant him a certificate of license subject to such rules, regulations and by-laws; and the title of "Licentiate of Dental Surgery," which certificate and title shall entitle him to all the rights and privileges of this Act. (31 V., c. 37, s. 15; 35 V., c. 34, s. 9.)

SECTION 18.—Every certificate of license shall be sealed with the corporate seal of the College and signed by the President and Secretary of said Board; and the production of such certificate of license shall be *prima facie* evidence in all courts of law and upon all proceedings of whatever kind, of its execution and contents. (31 V., c. 37, s. 16.)

SECTION 19.—The Secretary of the said Board shall, on or before the fifteenth day of January, in each and every year, enclose to the Provincial Secretary a certified list of the names of all persons to whom certificates of license have been granted during the next preceding year. (31 V., c. 37, s. 17.)

SECTION 20.—No person who is not a member of the said The Royal College of Dental Surgeons of Ontario, shall practice the profession of Dentistry, for hire, gain, or hope of reward, or pretend to hold, or take, or use any name, title, addition, or description implying that he holds a certificate of license to practice Dentistry, or that he is a member of the said The Royal College of Dental Surgeons of Ontario, or shall falsely represent, or use any title representing, that he is a graduate of any Dental College.

2. Every person who contravenes any of the provisions of this section, shall, for each such offence, incur a penalty of twenty dollars. (40 V., c. 23, s. 2.)

SECTION 21.—Every penalty imposed by this Act may be recovered with full costs of prosecution on summary conviction before any one or more of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the County in which the offence is committed. (40 V., c. 23, s. 3.)

SECTION 22.—Except where it is herein otherwise provided, the procedure upon any such prosecution shall be that prescribed by *The Act Respecting Summary Convictions before Justices of the Peace.* (40 V., c. 23, s. 4.)

SECTION 23.—The penalty and costs imposed upon any such convictions shall be forthwith paid over to the convicting Justice, and the penalty shall be by him paid over to the Secretary of the said The Royal College of Dental Surgeons of Ontario; and in case the said penalty and costs are not paid forthwith, the said Justice may issue his warrant to commit the defendant to the Common Gaol of the County, there to be imprisoned for any term not exceeding one month, unless the penalty and costs are sooner paid. (40 V., c. 23, s. 5.)

SECTION 24.—The penalty imposed by the twentieth section of this Act may be recovered with full costs of suit in the name of The Royal College of Dental Surgeons of Ontario, in the proper Division Court. (40 V., c. 23, s. 6.)

SECTION 25.—On any prosecution or suit under this Act, the burden of proof that the defendant is entitled to practice the profession of Dentistry as aforesaid, or to use the title assumed by him, or that he is a graduate of the Dental College of which he professes to be a graduate, (as the case may be,) shall be upon the defendant. (40 V., c. 23, s. 7.)

SECTION 26.—No person who contravenes any of the provisions of the twentieth section of this Act shall be entitled to sue or recover in any Court of Law or Equity for any work done or materials provided by him, in the ordinary and customary work of a Dentist. (40 V., c. 23, s. 8.)

SECTION 27.—Nothing in this Act shall affect or interfere with the rights and privileges conferred upon legally-qualified medical practitioners by the Acts relating to the practice of Medicine and Surgery in this Province. (31 V., c. 37, s. 19; 40 V., c. 23, s. 2. *See Rev. Stat:* c. 142, s. 55.)

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

Amended Law.

An Act to amend the acts respecting the Dental Association of the Province of Quebec.

Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislature of Quebec, enacts as follows:

1. Section 1 of the act 46 Victoria, chapter 34, is amended by adding thereto the following paragraph:

"All members of the Dental Association of the Province of Quebec, shall, on or before the third day of September, in each year, pay to the treasurer of the Association an annual fee of two dollars."

2. The following section is added, after Section 6 of the said act:

"*6a.* In addition to being disqualified from voting under section 6, any member of the Association who neglects to pay his dues and fees in arrear, after thirty days' notice sent by the secretary of the Association to such member, by registered letter, may be sued for such dues and fees before any civil court of competent jurisdiction."

3. The following section is added after section 7 of the said act:

7a. Students of dental surgery, regularly indentured, shall study for four years in the office of a licentiate, and during such time shall attend, at least, one course of lectures in any medical or dental college, after which, on complying with the formalities prescribed by the by-laws of the Association and on production of the certificates establishing such attendance at such medical or dental college, they shall be entitled to be admitted to examination and upon passing such examination successfully, shall be admitted as licentiates of dental surgery.

Any such student, who is the holder of a diploma from any college of dental surgery recognized by theAssociation, shall, after three years' service under indentures, including the time spent at the said college, on complying with the said formalities, and paying the fees established by the board, be entitled to be admitted to examination, and upon passing such examination successfully, shall be entitled to be admitted as a licentiate of dental surgery."

4. Section 19 of the said act is replaced by the following:

"19. Every person, not being the bearer of a dentist's license, granted by the Board of Examiners of the Dental Association of the Province of Quebec, and not registered as a member of the association;

a. Who practices in this province as a dentist for remuneration, or in the hope of reward or payment, either directly or indirectly, or

b. Who attempts to evade the law by causing his services as dentist to be indirectly paid by means of the sale of drugs or medicines or barter or otherwise, or *c.* Who falsely pretends to be registered or hold a license granted under the law respecting the Dental Association, or takes or uses in any way any name, title, or quality, calculated to convey the impression that such person is authorized to practice as a dentist, or makes use of any title intending to cause it to be believed that he is a graduate of a college of dentists, or uses any title representing in any way that he is such a graduate, or

d. Who, without license, practices as a dentist for remuneration or in the hope of reward, directly or indirectly, under the name of a licensed dentist outside the office or locality of practice of such licensed dentist, or practices as such unlicensed dentist for renumeration, or in the hope of reward, directly or indirectly, in the office or under the name or patronage of a physician or surgeon of this province not authorized to practice dentistry,

Shall incur a penalty of not less than twenty-five dollars, nor exceeding two hundred dollars, for each offence, together with full costs of suit as brought.

In default of payment of such penalty and costs within fifteen days from the date of rendering such judgment, or such shorter time as the court may fix, the amount thereof may be recovered by the seizure and sale, in the ordinary manner, under execution, of the moveable or immoveable property of the defendant; and in default of sufficient moveable or immoveable property to satisfy the judgment in penalty, costs and subsequent costs, the defendant shall be condemned to imprisonment in the common gaol of the district in which judgment has been rendered for a period of not less than two nor exceeding six months, unless such penalty, costs and subsequent costs be sooner paid.

2. Prosecutions instituted for the recovery of any penalty imposed by this act may be instituted and sued for in the name of "The Dental Association of the Province of Quebec," or by any person in his own name, in the same form and under the same rules of procedure as ordinary civil actions for the recovery of debt, in any Circuit Court of the county or district in which the defendant resides, or in which he may be served with the writ of summons or in which the infringement was committed.

Suits may also be instituted before the Superior Court for any such district, in the event of more than one penalty being sued for in the same action, or where the amount sued for would give such Superior Court jurisdiction.

3. It shall be sufficient, in any action or suit to recover penalties under this act, to state in the declaration that the defendant is indebted to the plaintiff in the sum of money thereby demanded and to allege the particular offence for which the action is brought and that the defendant hath acted contrary to law.

4. In any prosecution under this act it shall be incumbent upon the defendant to prove that he is entitled to practice as a dentist in this province and to assume such title therein.

5. No person, otherwise competent to be a witness in any such suit or prosecution, shall be incompetent as such witness by reason of his being a member or officer of the association.

6. In any prosecution under this act to recover any penalty thereby imposed, the offence may be proved by the oath of one witness.

7. Where proof of registration or non-registration is required under this act, a copy or extract, from the register or books of the association, certified under the hand of the secretary shall be authentic and be sufficient proof of the contents or such certified copy or extract, without the production of the original register or books.

Such certificate, copy or extract purporting to be signed by any person in his capacity of secretary of "The Dental Association of the Province of Quebec," under this act, shall be *prima facie* evidence that such person is such secretary, without any proof of such signature or of his being in fact such secretary."

5. All students who, at the time of the coming into force of this act, are registered as such by the secretary of the Dental Association, and have not passed the preliminary examination required by the said act, 46 Victoria, chapter 34, section 7, as amended by the act 47, Victoria chapter 34, section 1, are hereby exempted from passing such examination.

6. All acts and provisions of law respecting the Dental Association of the Province of Quebec, incompatible with the provisions of this act, are repealed.

7. This act shall come into force on the day of its sanction.

Passed 1886.

PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

An Act to Regulate the practice of Dentistry in the Province of British Columbia.

WHEREAS the profession of Dentistry is extensively practiced in Europe, the United States, and the Dominion of Canada; and whereas the said profession of Dentistry is protected by law in Europe, the greater portion of the United States, and in parts of Canada; and whereas, it is expedient for the protection of the public, that there should, by enactment, be established a certain standard of qualification required of each practitioner of the said profession or calling, and that certain privileges and protection should be afforded to such practitioners:

Therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the

Legislative Assembly of the Province of British Columbia, enacts as follows:

1. That it shall be unlawful for any person to practice, or attempt to practice, the profession of Dentistry or dental surgery in the Province of British Columbia, without having first received a diploma from the faculty of some reputable dental college, school or university department duly authorized by the laws of Great Britain and its dependencies, or the laws of some foreign government, and in which college, school or university department there was at the time of issuance of such diploma annually delivered a full course of lectures and instructions in dentistry or dental surgery, and without having had issued to him a certificate under the provisions of this Act: Provided, that nothing in section I of this Act shall apply to persons who have been three months in actual practice in this Province, previous to the passage of this Act, except as hereinafter provided, and nothing in this Act shall be so construed as to prevent physicians, surgeons or others from extracting teeth.

2. A Board of Examiners consisting of three practicing dentists, residents of this Province, is hereby created, who shall issue certificates to persons in the practice of dentistry or dental surgery in this Province, who have been three months in actual practice in said Province previous to the passage of this Act; and also to decide upon the validity and sufficiency of character of such diplomas as may be subsequently presented for registration as hereinafter provided.

3. The members of said Board of Examiners shall be appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council upon the passage of this Act, and shall serve for a term of three years, excepting that the members of the Board first appointed shall hold their offices as folllows: One for three years; one for two years; one for one year, respectively, and until their successors are duly appointed.

In case of any vacancy occurring in said Board, such vacancy shall be filled by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council from those in actual practice in the said Province.

4. The said Board of Examiners shall keep a record in which shall be registered the names, residences, or places of business of all persons authorized under this Act to practice dentistry in this Province. The said Board shall elect from its members a President and a Secretary, and shall meet at least once a year, and whenever appplications for certificates shall be made. A majority of the members of said Board shall constitute a quorum.

5. Every person engaged in the practice of dentistry within this Province at the time of the passage of this Act shall, within three months thereafter, cause his name and residence and place of business to be registered with the said Board of Examiners, upon which said Board shall

issue to such person a certificate duly signed by a majority of the members of said Board, and which certificate shall entitle the person to whom it is issued to all the rights and privileges set forth in this Act.

6. To provide for the proper enforcement of this Act, the said Board of Examiners shall be entitled to the following fees (to wit): For each certificate issued to persons engaged in the practice of dentistry in this Province at the time of the passage of this Act the sum of ten dollars; for each certificate issued to persons not engaged in the practice of dentistry at the time of the passage of this Act, the sum of twenty-five dollars.

7. There shall be allowed and paid to each of the members of the said Board of Examiners such fees for attendance, in no case to exceed ten dollars per day, and such reasonable traveling expenses, as the said Board shall allow from time to time. Said expenses shall be paid out of the fees and penalties received by the said Board under the provisions of this Act.

8. All moneys in excess of necessary expenses shall be held by the Secretary of said Board as a special fund for meeting the expenses of said Board, he giving such bonds as the Board may from time to time direct.

9. The said Board at its first meeting, and from time to time thereafter, shall make such rules, regulations, and by-laws, not inconsistent with the provisions of this Act, as may be necessary for the proper and better guidance of the said Board, which rules, regulations and by-laws shall first be published for one month in the British Columbia Gazette, and in one or more newspapers circulating in the Province. Any or all of such rules, regulations and by-laws shall be liable to be cancelled and annulled by an order of the Lieutenant-Governor, in Council.

10. The Secretary of said Board shall, on or before the fifteenth day of January in each and every year, enclose to the Provincial Secretary an annual report of its proceedings, together with an account of all moneys received and disbursed by said Board of Examiners; also a list of the names of all persons to whom certificates have been granted and the qualifications therefor, and such lists shall be published in the Gazette.

11. If any person, after the period of three months after the passage of this Act, not holding a valid certificate, practices the said profession or calling of dentistry or dental surgery, or willfully and falsely pretends to hold a certificate under this Act; or takes or uses any name, addition, or description implying that he is duly authorized to practice the profession or calling of dentistry or dental surgery, he shall, upon a summary conviction thereof before any Justice of the Peace, for any and every such offence, pay a penalty not exceeding one hundred dollars nor less than twenty-five dollars, and the half of any such penalty shall be paid to the Board of Examiners; and it is further provided that no person who is not qualified under the provisions of this Act shall recover in any Court of law for any work done or any materials used by him in the ordinary work of a dentist.

12. Any British subject being a resident of this Province, (not entitled to the privileges and benefits of this Act under section I,) desirous of entering the profession or calling of dentistry, shall be apprenticed to a practitioner duly qualified under this Act, for a period of three years, and shall file his articles of apprenticeship with the Secretary within one calendar month after the said articles have been executed.

13. Any such person having been so apprenticed as aforesaid shall, at the completion of the term of his apprenticeship, and upon the production to the Secretary of satisfactory evidence of his having served his said apprenticeship, and of his good moral character, be entitled to be examined as to his fitness to practice the profession or calling of dentistry before the Board of Examiners appointed under this Act, and shall, upon passing such examination to the satisfaction of the said Board, receive a certificate, upon the payment of a fee of ten dollars, which shall entitle him to all the rights and privileges of this Act. *Passed April 6th*, 1886.

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA.

An act to incorporate the Manitoba Dental Association.

[*Assented to 7th July*, 1883.]

Whereas the profession of dentistry is extensively practiced in the Province of Manitoba, and it is expedient for the protection of the public that a certain standard of qualification should be required by each practitioner of said profession, and that certain privileges and protection should be afforded to such practitioners.

Therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Manitoba, enacts as follows:

1. The following persons, that is to say: James Lee Benson, Samuel Fowell Buxton Reid, Robert Ardea Harvie, John C. Bowers, H. D. Burritt, George F. Bush, Major C. Clark, Robert R. Dalgleish, Archie Doherty, Edward William Emmons, T. J. Jones, James A. McCausland, Daniel McPhee, A. G. McLean, R. W. Stark, Jule Witham Norton, Robert Hutcheson Robertson, J. B. Vosburgh, J. Johnson White, Nicholas Franklin White, and every other person who holds a valid and unforfeited certificate of license to practice dentistry which has been granted to him by any board of directors, duly elected under this Act, shall form the Dental Association of the Province of Manitoba.

2. The said association is hereby incorporated under the name and style of "The Manitoba Dental Association," and the said association shall be deemed to be a body corporate and politic and by the same name shall have perpetual succession and a common seal, with power to break, alter, change or make new the same, and by the name aforesaid may sue and be sued, implead and be impleaded, answer and be answered unto in all courts

and places whatsoever, and may have, hold, receive, enjoy, possess and retain for the purposes of said corporation, all such sums of money as may at any time be given or bequeathed to and for the use of the same, and by the said name purchase, take, hold and enjoy any real estate or any estate or interest, derived or arriving out of real estate for the purpose aforesaid, and for no other purpose, and may sell, grant, lease or otherwise dispose of the same, but the real estate so held by the said corporation shall at no time exceed in annual value the sum of five thousand dollars.

3. The board of directors of said association shall consist of five members, who shall hold office for three years; any member may at any time resign by letter directed to the secretary, and in the event of any such resignation, or a vacancy occurring by death or otherwise, the remaining members of the board shall elect some fit and proper person from among the licentiates, being members of this association, to supply such vacancy.

4. The first board of directors shall be composed of the following persons: Jas. L. Benson, Samuel F. B. Reid and Robert A. Harvey, dentists, of the city of Winnipeg, H. D. Burritt, of the town of Emerson, and J. Johnson White, of the town of Portage la Prairie, and their terms of office shall continue for three years from the passing of this act.

5. Every subsequent election of directors shall be held in the city of Winnipeg on the second Tuesday of January in every third year, and one month's notice by circular of such intended election shall be given by the secretary to each member of the association.

6. The persons qualified to vote at the said election shall be those licentiates who have obtained certificates of license under the provisions of this Act.

7. The election of directors shall be by ballot, and the licentiates receiving the highest number of votes shall be the directors for the then ensuing term.

8. The secretary of the association shall publish in the *Manitoba Gazette* the names of those persons who have been elected members of the board of directors, such publication to be in two successive issues of said Gazette next after the said election shall be held.

9. The board of directors shall meet once a year on the second Tuesday in January, in the city of Winnipeg, and such meeting may be continued by adjournment from day to day until the business of the board is finished, but no session shall exceed one week.

10. The said board shall have no power to transact any business of the association unless a majority of the members are present; and at their first meeting the said board of directors shall elect from among themselves a president, a secretary-treasurer and registrar.

11. All moneys forming part of the funds of this association shall be

paid to the secretary-treasurer, and shall be applied to carry on the objects of this Act.

12. All persons in the Province of Manitoba who are and have been in regular and continuous office practice as dentists for a period of not less than six months preceding the passing of this Act, shall have the right to practice in the Province of Manitoba the profession of dentistry, provided that such others shall have the same right who hereafter obtain certificates of license under the provisions of this Act.

13. Any person who is a member of any college of dentistry of any of the Provinces of the Dominion of Canada having authority by law to grant certificates of license or diplomas to practice dentistry, or who is a member of any association or school of dentistry having the like powers, and who produces sufficient evidence of such membership and testimonials of good character and conduct, shall, upon payment of the required fees, be admitted as a member of this association, and be entitled to receive a certificate of license to practice dentistry in this Province, under the provisions of this Act.

14. The board of directors shall, from time to time, make such rules, regulations and by-laws as may be necessary for the better guidance, government and regulation of the said board, and said profession of dentistry, and the carrying out of this Act.

15. The said board shall have power and authority to appoint one or more examiners for the matriculation or preliminary examination of all students entering the profession; such examination shall be passed prior to entering into articles of indenture with a licentiate of dentistry, and the commencement of study shall date from the signing of said articles.

16. The said board shall also have the power and authority to fix and determine from time to time a curriculum of studies to be pursued by students, and to fix and determine the period for which every student shall be articled and employed under some duly licensed practitioner, and the examination necessary to be passed before the board, and the fees to be paid into the hands of the secretary-treasurer of said board before receiving a certificate of license to practice the profession of dentistry.

17. The board of directors of said corporation shall also have authority to examine candidates and grant certificates of license to practice dental surgery in this Province.

18. The said board shall hold one meeting in each and every year in the city of Winnipeg, at such place as may from time to time be fixed by the board for the purpose of examining students, granting certificates of license, and doing such other business as may properly come before them; such meetings shall be held on the second Tuesday of January of each year, and shall continue from day to day until the business before the board is finished, but no such meeting shall continue for more than one week.

19. Every person being desirous of being examined by the said board touching his qualifications for the practice of the said profession of dentistry, shall at least one month before the sitting of the said board pay into the hands of the secretary-treasurer the required fees, together with satisfactory evidence of his term of apprenticeship having been fulfilled, and as to integrity and good morals; and it shall be the duty of the board to hold a sitting for the purpose hereinbefore mentioned on the second Tuesday of January in each year next ensuing the said payment.

20. If the board is satisfied by the said examination that the person is duly qualified to practice the profession of dentistry, and is further satisfied that he is a person of integrity and good moral character, it shall grant him a certificate of license, subject to the rules, regulations and by-laws promulgated under the authority of this Act and the title of Licentiate of Dental Surgery, which certificate and title shall entitle him to all the rights and privileges of this Act, but no diploma or certificate of license shall be granted to any person under the age of twenty-one years,

21. Every certificate of license shall be sealed with the corporate seal of the association and signed by the president and secretary-treasurer and registrar of said board, and the production of such certificate of license shall be *prima facie* evidence in all courts of law, and in all proceedings of whatever kind of its execution and contents.

22. The secretary-treasurer of the said board shall, on or before the first day of February in each and every year, enclose to the provincial secretary a certified list of the names of all persons to whom certificates of license have been granted during the preceding year.

23. Every person whose name is registered in this Act is hereby granted the license to practice dental surgery in the Province of Manitoba, and to receive the title of licentiate of dental surgery and the diploma incident thereto, upon payment of the required fees.

24. In case a charge is made against any licentiate of unprofessional conduct or other misconduct, provided for by the by-laws to be passed under the provisions of this Act, the board of directors shall have power to hear and determine the same, and for this purpose to summon witnesses before them, and administer an oath or affirmation to such witnesses, and if any licentiate shall be found guilty of the charge preferred against him, he shall forfeit his certificate and title, and the same shall be cancelled; such forfeiture, however, may be annulled, and the said license and all rights and privileges thereunder fully renewed and restored by said board in such manner and upon such conditions and terms as the said board shall think fit, provided, however, that nothing in this Act contained shall empower the said board to deal with any criminal or other offence provided for by law.

25. Any licentiate who shall be convicted of any malpractice shall forfeit his license, and the same shall be cancelled; but the board shall have

power to restore the same if it shall think fit and proper, notice of such restoration to be given for two weeks in some local paper to be determined upon by the board.

26. It shall not be lawful for any person not holding a valid certificate of license under this Act to practice the profession of dentistry within the Province of Manitoba for hire, gain or hope of reward, and if any person, after the passing of this Act, not holding such certificate of license, shall practice or profess to practice within this Province the said profession of dentistry, either publicly or privately for hire, gain or hope of reward, or voluntarily and falsely pretend to be a duly qualified licentiate of dentistry, or assumes any title, addition or description other than he actually possesses and is legally entitled to, or shall use any name, title, addition or description implying or calculated to lead people to infer or believe him to be a duly qualified licentiate of dentistry, he shall be liable, upon conviction in a summary manner before any justice of the peace, having jurisdiction where the offence is committed, to a penalty not exceeding two hundred dollars and not less than fifty dollars for the first offence, and for each and every subsequent offence to a penalty of four hundred dollars.

27. All prosecutions under the provisions hereof may be brought and heard before any justice of the peace having jurisdiction where the offence is committed, and such justice of the peace shall have power, in addition to the aforesaid penalty, to award payment of costs, and in case such penalty and costs be not paid forthwith after conviction, he shall have power to issue a warrant of distress therefor against the goods and chattels of the party so convicted.

28. In any such prosecution and trial, the onus of proof as to being a legally qualified licentiate of dentistry is upon the person charged.

29. Any penalties imposed by this Act may be also proceeded for or recovered by suit in any court of law having jurisdiction, and one half of all penalties recovered shall go to the prosecutor, and the remainder shall be paid to the secretary-treasurer of the association and form part of the funds of the association. Any person may be complainant or prosecutor, provided always that every such prosecution shall be commenced within six months of the alleged offence.

30. No person shall be entitled to recover in any court of law for any professional services rendered or materials provided by him in the exercise of the profession of a dentist unless he be a duly and legally qualified licentiate of dentistry under the provisions of this Act.

31. Nothing in this Act contained shall interfere with the privileges conferred upon physicians and surgeons by the various Acts relating to the practice of medicine and surgery in this Province; but in case a regular physician or surgeon shall desire to practice dentistry as a profession, and to publicly avow himself as a practitioner of said profession of dentistry, he

shall first obtain a license from said board of directors by paying the necessary fees and passing an examination in operative and mechanical dentistry, only.

32. This Act shall be cited as the "Manitoba Dental Association Act."

CUBA.

Sociedad Odontologica De La Habana. (Odontological Society of Havana.)

Number of members, 34.

ENGLAND.

SPECIAL DENTAL SCHOOLS.

LONDON.

Dental Hospital of London and London school of Dental Surgery, Leicester Square.

Founded in 1859.

Morton Smale, Dean.

National Dental Hospital and College, Great Portland street, W.

Thomas Gaddes, Dean.

EDINBURGH.

Edinburgh Dental Hospital and School, 30 Chambers street.

W. Bowman Macleod, Dean.

MANCHESTER.

Owens College and the Victoria Dental Hospital of Manchester, 98 Grosvenor Square, All Saints.

Parsons Shaw, Warden.

GLASGOW.

Glasgow Dental College and School, 56 College Square.

J. R. Brownlie, Dean.

Anderson College, Glasgow.

A. M. Buchanan, Dean.

BIRMINGHAM.

Birmingham School of Dentistry, Queen's College.

W. H. Poulton, Warden.

Birmingham Dental Hospital, 71 Newhall street.

F. W. Rickards, Sec., 33 Paradise street.

IRELAND.

Dental Hospital of Ireland, 29 York street, Dublin.

R. Theodore Stack, Dean.

LIVERPOOL.

Dental Hospital, Mount Pleasant.

W. L. Jackson, Sec., 10 Dale street.

Fredrick Rose, Registrar.

PLYMOUTH.

Dental Dispensary, Octagon.

DENTAL SCHOOL.

E. G. Bennett, Hon. Sec.

EXETER.

Dental Hospital, Bedford Circus.
Henry B. Mason, Hon. Secretary.

DENTAL SOCIETIES.

The British Dental Association, 40 Leicester Square, London, N. C.
Incorporated June 3rd, 1880.
Active members, (600,) six hundred.
President, J. R. Brownlie.
Secretary, Frederick Canton.
Treasurer, James Parkinson.

BENEVOLENT FUND OF THE BRITISH DENTAL ASSOCIATION.

Chairman, Sir John Tomes.
Secretary, Wm. George Parkinson.
Treasurer, A. J. Woodhouse.

BRITISH DENTAL ASSOCIATION.

WESTERN BRANCH.

President, E. Apperly.
Secretary, Henry B. Mason.
Treasurer, J. T. Browne—Mason.

THE MIDLAND BRANCH OF THE BRITISH DENTAL ASSOCIATION,

Meets annually in April.
President Elect, F. Bullen, Chester.
Secretary, W. H. Waite, Liverpool.
Treasurer, S. Wormald, Stockport.

BRITISH DENTAL ASSOCIATION.

EASTERN COUNTIES' BRANCH.

President, H. W. Tracey, Bury st., Edmunds.
Secretary, W. A. Rhodes, Cambridge.
Treasurer, J. B. Bridgman, Norwich.

BRITISH DENTAL ASSOCIATION.

CENTRAL COUNTIES' BRANCH,

71 Newhall street, Birmingham. Meets annually. Next meeting at Shrewsbury.

President, Brewer Neale.

MANCHESTER ODONTOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

President, Parsons Shaw.
1st Vice President, P. Headridge.
2nd Vice President, L. Dreschfeld.
Secretary, George G. Campion.
Treasurer, H. Planck.

THE STUDENTS' SOCIETY OF THE DENTAL HOSPITAL OF LONDON,

Leicester Square, W. C. Meets monthly for ordinary business. Annual meetings in January.

President, Geo. W. Parkinson.
Secretaries, W. J. England, Charles F. Rilot.
Treasurer, H. Loyd Williams.
Curator and Librarian, J. F. Colyer.

STUDENTS' SOCIETY OF THE NATIONAL DENTAL HOSPITAL AND COLLEGE,

Organized March 15, 1878. Meets monthly from October to March.

President, Willougby Weiss.
Secretary, Fred C. Wright.
Treasurer, A. P. Penrose.

ODONTOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN,

40 Leicester Square. Meets annually on the second Monday in January. Ordinary meetings monthly from November to June.

Active members, (120,) one hundred and twenty.
President, T. Charters White.
Secretary, Willoughby Weiss.
Treasurer, James Parkinson.
Librarian, Felix Weiss.
Curator, Storer Bennett.

SCOTLAND.

ODONTO-CHIRURGICAL SOCIETY OF SCOTLAND,

Meets on the second Thursdays of November, December, January, February and 13th of March.

President, W. Bowman MacLeod.
Secretary, John S. Amoore.
Treasurer, Malcolm MacGreggor.
Curator and Librarian, G. W. Watson.

MIDLAND ODONTOLOGICAL SOCIETY,

Meets monthly on first Thursday of each month at Medical Institute, Edmund street, Birmingham. Annual general meeting, first Thursday in February.

Vice Presidents, Adams Parker and William Barkley.
Secretary, William J. Watson.

AUSTRALIA.

ODONTOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF VICTORIA,

Meets annually.

President, J. Cummings.
Vice President, A. M. Townsend.
Secretary, E. Thompson.
Treasurer, J. Iliffe.

AMERICAN DENTAL SOCIETY OF EUROPE,

Organized, July 4, 1873, on the Rigi, Switzerland. Meets annually. Next meeting will be held on the first Monday in August, 1887, at Coblenz, on the Rhine.

Active members, (42,) forty-two.
Honorary members, (18,) eighteen.
President, E. P. George, Frankfort on the Main.
Vice President, C. T. Terry, Milan.
Secretary, E. A. Galbreath, Hanover.
Treasurer, Wm. Sachs. Breslau.
Microscopist, W. D. Miller, Berlin.

DENTAL SOCIETIES OF GERMANY.

The Society of the GERMAN NATURALISTS and PHYSICIANS.

Fifty-ninth meeting was held in Berlin, from the 16th to the 23d of September, 1886.

A DENTAL SECTION was organized at the meeting and about seventy members took part in the discussions which followed.

Central-Verein deutscher Zahnärtze,
Organized, Aug. 3d, 1859.

Berliner Zahnärztliche Gesellschaft,
Organized, March 24, 1874.

Dresdner Zahnärztlicher Verein,
Organized, April 1st, 1881.

Verein Schleswig-Holsteinischer Zahnärtze,
Organized, July 18, 1875.

Osterlandisch Zahnärztlicher Verein,
Organized, May 1st, 1879.

Verein der Zahnärtze in Rheinland and Westfalen,
Organized, February, 9, 1879.

Zahnärztlicher Verein fur Mitteldeutchland,
Organized, October 8, 1882.

Zahnârztlicher Verein fur Niedersachsen,
Organized, July 15, 1883.

Zahnärztlicher Verein in Hamburg,
Organized, March 3, 1857.

Zahnärztlicher Verein zu Frankfort on the Main,
Organized, January 17, 1863.

Verein Oesterreichischer Zahnärtze zu Wien,
Organized, November 14, 1861.

FRANCE.

DENTAL SOCIETIES.

Association Generale des Dentistes de France. (General Association of French Dentists.)

Founded in 1879. 23 Rue Richer, Paris.

Active members, (250,) two hundred and fifty.

The Association consists of: 1, School and Dental Hospital of Paris; —2, The Society of Odontology, of Paris, —3, The Professional Syndicates of Dentists and the Reserve Fund,—4, The Journal of Odontology.

President, Mr. Lecandey.

Secretary, Mr. Godon.

Societe d' Odontologie de Paris. (Odontological Society of Paris.) Branch of the Association General des Dentistes de France,

Founded in 1881. 23 Rue Richer, Paris. Meets on the third Tuesday of each month, except July and August.

Active members (130,) one hundred and thirty.

President, —— Lecandey.

Vice President, De Aubean Poinsot.

General Secretary, —— Blocman.

Recording Secretary, Bioux Legret.

Society Odontologique de France. (Odontological Society of France.) Founded in 1883. No. 3 Rue de' l'Abbaye, Paris. Meetings, first Tuesday of each month.

Active members, (60,) sixty.

President, E. Brasseiur.

Vice President, G. Gaillard.

General Secretary, Tabien St. Hilaire.

Foreign Secretary, —— Du Bouchet.

DENTAL COLLEGES.

Ecole Dentaire de France. (Paris School of Dentistry,) Founded in 1880. No. 3 Rue Richer, Paris. (Subsidized by the City of Paris.)

Director, ——— David.

Sub-director, ——— Godon.

Ecole et Clinique Dentaires de France. (Dental School and Clinic of France.) Founded in 1883. No. 3 Rue de l'Abbaye, Paris.

Director, E. Brasseur.

Sub-Directors, G. Gaillard and H. Cugnior.

Number of Dentists in France, 1500; 500 of these are in Paris.

There are 50 American Dentists, 20 of these in Paris.

Number of Dealers and Manufacturers, 30; one-third of these are manufacturers.

NORWAY.

Den norske tandlæge foreuing. (The Norwegian Dental Association..)

Organized, October 15, 1884, in Christiana.

Meetings, the first Wednesday in the months, October to June.

Active members, (29,) twenty-nine.

Honorary member, (1,) one.

President. ———

Corresponding and Recording Secretary, Carl Kaas.

Treasurer, A. J. Horland.

Bibliothecary, O. Smith Housken.

NORWAY STATE BOARD OF DENTAL EXAMINERS.

——— Nicolaysen.

——— Schiott.

——— N. O. Heide.

72 authorized dentists practicing.

SWEDEN.

Svenska Tandlakare Sallskapct, (Swedish Dental Association). Organized, November 21st, 1860. Meetings, the first and the third Thursday every month except in June, July and August.

Active members, (36,) thirty-six.

Honorary members, (11,) eleven.

President, R. Martin.

Corresponding and Recording Secretary, A. Lauwn.

Treasurer, G. Larson.

Bibliothecary, E. Sjiberg.

THE STATE BOARD OF DENTAL EXAMINERS.

——— J. von Diilen.

F. Berg.

C. Rosander.

State's Dental Hospital, O. Mungren and C. Rosander.

Stockholm's Dental Hospital, R. Martin.

54 authorized dentists practicing.

DENMARK.

Dansk Tandlaegeforening. (Danish Dental Association.)

Reorganized, June 15, 1881. meetings, every first Monday in the months of October to May.

Active members, (48,) forty-eight.

President, C. Tharlakson.
Vice President and Secretary, O. Kleysch.
Treasurer, C. Arutyen.

THE STATE BOARD OF DENTAL EXAMINERS.

———Waruche.
Lector Chjevitz.
———Naderup.
———Arutyen.
86 dentists practicing.

SCANDINAVIA.

Skandinavisk Tandlægeforeininger, (The Scandinavian Dental Association). Meets every three years in one of the capitols.

Active members, about (45,) forty-five.
Corresponding members, (5,) five.
President, S. C. Bensow, Heloingfors.
Secretary, Carl Kaas, Christiana.
Treasurer, A. F. Horland, Christiana.

Dental Journals.

ENGLAND.

EST.	NAME.	ISSUED.	PRICE.
1856.	The British Journal of Dental Science, London,	Semi-monthly,	$3.60.
1881.	The Dental Record, London W., -	Monthly,	1.80.
1880.	The Journal of the British Dental Association, London, - - - -	Monthly,	1.80.

FRANCE.

EST.	NAME.	ISSUED.	PRICE.
1880.	L'Odontologie, Paris, - - -	Monthly,	12 Francs.
1857.	L'Art Dentaire, Paris, - - -	Monthly,	10 Francs.
1874.	Le Progress Dentaire, Paris, - -	Monthly,	12 Francs.
1880.	Reveu Odontologique, Paris, - -	Monthly,	12 Francs.
1884.	Reveu Odontologique De Belgique, Brussells,	Monthly,	8 Francs.
1886.	La Reveu Dentaire, Paris, - -	Monthly,	30 Centimes.

GERMANY.

EST.	NAME.	ISSUED.	PRICE.
1871.	Corresponding Blattfur Zahnarzte, Berlin,	Quarterly,	5 Marks.
1881.	Die Zahntechnische Reform, Berlin,	Monthly,	8 Marks.
1882.	Deutsche Monatsschrift fur Zahnheilkunde, Leipsic, - - - -	Monthly,	14 Marks.
1883.	Centrablatt fur Zahnheilkunde, Berlin.		
1886.	Monatsschrift des Vereins Deutcher Zahnheilkunde, Dresden, - - -	Monthly,	9 Marks.

1886.	Journal fur Zahnheilkunde, Breslau,	Quarterly.
1886.	Report of Dental Novelties and Inventions, Hamburg, - - - -	Quarterly.
1886-7.	Dental Kalendar, Elbing, - -	Annual.

AUSTRIA.

EST.	NAME.	ISSUED.	PRICE.
1885.	Oesterreichisch-Ungarische Vierteljahrsschrift fur Zahnheilkunde, Vienna,	Quarterly,	Fl. 3.

SCANDINAVIA.

EST.	NAME.	ISSUED.	PRICE.
1886.	Skandinavisk Tidsskrift for Tandlaeger, Copenhagen, - - - - -	Monthly,	2.00.

SPAIN.

EST.	NAME.	ISSUED.	PRICE.
1872.	Rivista Odontologica, Madrid,	Monthly,	Pesetas 16.
1879.	El Progreso Dental de La Habana, Havana,	Monthly,	Doll. 3.
1883.	Reportorio Dental, Sevila,	Monthly,	Pesetas 25.
1884.	Anales De La Sociedad Odontologica de la Habana, - - - -	Monthly,	Doll. 3.

ITALY.

1876.	L'Odontolgia, Palermo, - -	Monthly,	Lire 10.

RUSSIA.

1885.	Suboviachebuy Vestneck, St. Petersburg, (The Dental Review.)	Monthly.

DENTAL SOCIETIES.

First Society of Dentists of Russia, organized in 1883, at St. Petersburg.

Society of Dentists and of Physicians occupying themselves with Dentistry. Organized, 1883.

The first Russian Dental College of St. Petersburg, founded in 1881.

UNIVERSITIES OF EUROPE.

Austro-Hungary. Agram, Budapest, Czernowitz, Graz, Innsbruck, Klausenburg. Cracow, Lemberg, Prague, Vienna.

Belgium. Brussels, Gand, Louvain, Liege.

Denmark. Copenhagen.

France. Angers, Lille, Lyons, Paris, Poitiers, Toulouse.

Germany. Berlin, Bonn, Breslau, Erlangen, Freiburg, Giessen, Gœttingen, Greifswald, Halle, Heidelburg, Jena, Kiel, Kœnigsberg, Leipzig, Marburg, Muenchen, Rostock, Strassburg, Tuebingen, Wuerzburg.

GREAT BRITAIN. Aberdeen, Cambridge, Dublin, Durham, Edinburg, Glasgow, London, Oxford, St. Andrews.

ITALY. Bologna, Cagliari, Catania, Genoa, Macerata, Messina, Modena, Naples, Padau, Palermo, Parma, Pavia, Pisa, Rome, Sassari, Siena, Turin.

NETHERLANDS. Grœningen, Leiden, Utrecht.

NORWAY. Christiana.

PORTUGAL. Coimbra.

RUSSIA. Charkow, Dorpat, Helsingfors, Kiev, Odessa, Petersburg, Warsaw, Vilna.

SPAIN. Barcelona, Granada, Madrid, Oviedo, Salamanca, Santiago, Saragossa, Seville, Valencia, Valladolid.

SWEDEN. Lund, Upsala.

SWITZERLAND. Basle, Berne, Geneva, Zurich.

Ind. Practitioner.

The First Bacteriologist.

From the *Medical Record* we learn that in the year 1726 a quack, Boile by name, made his appearance in Paris, and promulgated a new theory of disease. All maladies, he said, were due to the presence of animalcules in the tissues; and all that was necessary to effect a cure was to introduce other and stronger animalcules, which would destroy the disease-producers. He had, he claimed, a large supply of the superior and curative animalcules, and would dispose of a sufficient number of them to any one who stood in need of their services, and would pay for them. Of course he found plenty of customers, and soon drove a thriving business. But he came to grief. He used to demonstrate under a magnifying-glass the action of his remedies. He would take a little blood from the patient, and putting it under the microscope, would exhibit to his awe-stricken visitors a number of hideous forms which were the cause of the malady. Then he added a drop of his special culture, and away would go the wicked animalcules, leaving the field clear. Some incredulous fellow, however, examined into the matter a little too minutely, and discovered that the microscope had a false bottom, and the battle of the animalcules was nothing but a painted show. This discovery had the same effect upon M. Boile that his remedy had upon the germs—he disappeared with amazing celerity.—*Medical and Surgical Reporter.*

NUMBER OF DENTISTS, DEALERS, MANUFACTURERS OF DENTAL GOODS, AND DENTAL JOURNALS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

COUNTRIES. DOMINION OF CANADA.	Dentists.	Dealers and Manufacturers.	Dental Journals.
Provinces of British Columbia	16		
" " Manitoba	22		
" " Ontario	336	6	
" " Quebec	100	2	
" " Nova Scotia	20		
" " New Brunswick	15		
" " Prince Edwards' Island	2		
Cuba			1
Sandwich Islands	3		
EUROPE.			
United Kingdom, (Registered)	5214	17	3
Germany	700	17	8
Spain	180	2	4
France	1500	30	6
Austria—Hungary, (Title of M. D. required)	250	4	1
Russia	1000	2	1
Sweden, (Authorized)	54	2	
Norway "	72	1	
Denmark "	86	4	1
Switzerland	107		
Belgium	123		1
Italy	180	5	1
Turkey	11		
Roumania	21		
Servia	4		
Bulgaria	2		
Greece	11		
Australia	67	2	
New Zealand	14	1	

On Destroying the Pulp and Filling Pulp-cavities and Canals.

BY A. H. FULLER, M. D., D. D. S., ST. LOUIS, MO.

The practice of destroying the pulp of a tooth in order to relieve the patient from tooth-ache caused by its exposure, and thus prevent the necessity for the extraction of the tooth, and in a measure preserve its usefulness, dates well back into the Eighteenth Century.

John Hunter in his "Treatise on the Natural History and Diseases of the Human Teeth" 1771 and 78, after speaking of certain cases of exposure of the "cavity" in which he recommends that the tooth be extracted, then immediately boiled, with a view of making it perfectly clean, and also to destroy any life there may be in the tooth; and then that it be restored to its socket, says "if the patient will not submit to having the tooth drawn, the nerve may be burned, that this may have the desired effect, it must be done to the very point of the fang, which is not always possible." He mentions sulphuric, nitric and muriatic acids, caustic alkali and common caustic—preferring the latter for the reason that it is a solid, and more easily introduced into the cavity. Joseph Fox who wrote in 1803 and 1807, says "attempts have been sometimes made to destroy the nerve with the actual cautery, by introducing a red-hot wire, but I have scarcely ever found this plan to be effectual, and as it always gives great pain, and sometimes produces an increase of inflammation, I think it better never to recommend it; indeed all applications are very uncertain, and therefore if relief be not speedily obtained it is advisable to suffer pain once for all by having the tooth extracted." He, some years previous to writing the above, recommended and practiced partially removing the tooth, with the intention of severing its nerve connection, and then forcing it back into its socket; this operation he abandoned. In cases of tooth-ache in the incisors of the upper jaw he recommends extracting, filling and replanting. Thomas Bell, "Anatomy, Physiology and diseases of tne Teeth" 1830, says, the absolute destruction of the nerve of the tooth has been attempted by a variety of means, but the impossibility of instantaneously effecting this in such teeth as are situated at the back of the mouth and possessing several diverging roots, is a sufficient ground for rejecting this practice—he then mentions the actual cautery as generally impractical, and objects to the use of acids and caustics, and after giving some methods of palliative treatment, winds up as follows:

"But the hope of relief which these remedies may, from occasional success, hold out, is in most instances completely fallacious, and the extraction of the tooth can alone be depended upon. Jobson in his treatise published in 1834, after referring to the actual and potential cautery, says, "an infinitely more effectual and far less painful mode of destroying the nerve, is to crush it at once by the introduction of a small trocar or common broach."

It is surprising that this simple plan should not have been suggested before. The pain attending the operation is but momentary, as the nerve is wholly destroyed by a single turn of the instrument. Robertson, in his "Treatise on the Human Teeth," 1835, recommends the actual cautery when the nerve is to be destroyed for the purpose of pivoting the root, but recommends extraction as a rule. Fitch, in his "System of Dental Surgery," 1835, says, when in some rare case our only choice is to extract the tooth or destroy the nerve, we may choose the latter, and use the actual cautery or any acid or caustic we choose, and after this, fill the tooth. In 1836, Dr. Spooner, of New York, published to the profession and the world the discovery of his brother, two years earlier, the method of destroying the dental-pulp by the use of arsenious acid. Goddard on the teeth, 1844, recommends the use of *pure* arsenious acid for the destruction of the pulp stating that the sulphate of morphia which dentists were in the habit of adding, increased the pain and prevented the escharotic action of the arsenious acid: no mention is made of any attempt to fill pulp canals. Harris' 2d edition, 1845, says, arsenic for sometime promised to be a most valuable remedy and was soon used by almost every practitioner in the country, but it was found that although the nerve of a tooth could be destroyed by it in a few hours, if it were afterwards plugged it was just as liable to give rise to alveolar abcess as one which had been filled after the destruction of its nerve by inflammation—again in giving the treatment for tooth-ache, says the propriety of the employment of remedies of any kind for this purpose, (the destruction of the pulp,) except to a front tooth, may be looked upon as exceedingly questionable—and in cases where a root is to be pivoted, advises the use of the drill to destroy the pulp. Previous to this time, 1845, we can accept the fact that the use of arsenious acid was questionable practice, although strongly advocated by a few well-known practitioners. The filling of pulp-canals came to be practiced long after the destruction of the pulp had become one of the operations recommended and performed in dental surgery, and within the present century. The first suggestion of this operation that I have been able to find is in the work by Joseph Fox, previously referred to, 1806, page 56, where in the case of an accident in which the two central incisors were fractured so as to expose the pulps, he says he should extract the teeth, remove the contents of the cavity in the tooth and completely fill it with gold-leaf—again Delabarre, in his treatise on Second Dentition, etc., published in 1819, says, I have performed upon myself and also upon several other persons an operation which consists in extracting a diseased tooth, removing its soft central parts, filling it with gold, shortening its extremity and then replacing it—Again in the News Letter of January, 1852, in an article by Wadsworth on treating and filling pulp-canals, he says: "During the writing of this article I have been operating upon a lady who, ten or fifteen years ago, had the second right superior bi-cuspid extracted, the nerve removed and the tooth plugged and returned to its socket by Dr. Gardett, of Philadelphia; the patient and doctor took great pains and the tooth is now of much service." Numerous other cases are reported but the foregoing are mentioned merely to show that the filing of the roots of transplanted and replanted teeth is not, as has been claimed, a comparatively new operation, as well as to show that the advantage of having the canals filled was recognized before it was generally possible to perform the operation. Dr. Edward Hudson, of Philadelphia, probably first practiced the filling of pulp canals and cavities of teeth in the patient's mouth.

In the first volume of the American Journal of Dental Science, 1839, Dr. Barker says, more than thirty years ago, or before 1809 the late Mr. Hudson followed the practice of removing the nerve perfectly, drying and cleaning the internal cavity, and immediately filling with gold to the highest point. A bill for dental services rendered by Mr. Hudson is now in the possession of Dr. Wick, of this city, one item of which is "for stuffing the cavity of one tooth from the end of its root with gold, $10.00." This service was rendered in 1824. Drs. Barker, of New York, and Maynard, of Washington, followed this practice at an early day, mention of which is made in the second edition of Harris.

A few years after the introduction of arsenious acid for destroying the dental pulp, the practice of filling root-canals began to be generally advocated. In 1842 Dr. J. D. White, of Philadelphia, wrote and published a thesis on "Destroying the pulp and filling pulp-canals." This was republished in the News-Letter of 1850.

His method was to apply arsenious acid, remove the root-vessels, dry the cavity and fill with long cones of gold made from No. 6 gold-foil. He favored leaving a small space between the root filling and the nerve trunk, from one-eighth to a quarter of an inch, for reasons which he gives. He did not attempt to fill molar roots except when quite accessible, or when the crown was gone.

Soon after this different methods were advocated, some carrying a small pellet of cotton moistened with creosote, (which was added to the list of dental remedies in 1836) to the apex of the root, then filling with gold, others filled with cotton alone, while again, and for a long time, it was contended by some, prominent among whom might be mentioned Dr. George Watt, that there was no necessity for filling the canal as the foramen was soon closed by nature, that the gold in the canal by conveying thermal changes was itself a source of irritation and objectionable.

Experiments were made by Dr. McQuillen, of Philadelphia, the result of which is given in the first volume of the Dental Cosmos, showing that fluids would penetrate to the pulp cavity through the foramen in the fangs and also through the substance of the root itself. Cases were cited by Dr. Watt to prove the contrary. The following from the Dental Register of

September, 1859, will serve as an example: In April 1845 Dr. Watt filled a tooth, but not the canal; in 1853, upon removing the filling, the canal was found to be "as dry as the powder of Cromwell's soldiers."

At the Twelfth Annual Meeting of the American Society of Dental Surgeons, held in New York in 1851, the following was among a number of aphorisms offered by Dr. Dunning: "A tooth whose nerve is exposed, may be permanently saved by entirely removing the pulp and filling the place occupied by it with gold." This was the sense of the meeting, the only debate being on what was meant by the words "permanently saved." From this we would conclude that the filling of the canal, and the use of gold was favored generally at that time.

The necessity for filling the canals of teeth has been generally accepted for a long time. The methods resorted to are many, and the different materials used, are almost numberless, embracing gold-foil,lead, cotton, gold-wire, wool, oxy-chloride and oxy-phosphate of zinc, amalgam, tin, gum-shellac, gutta-percha, chlora-percha. Hill's, Caulk's and other stoppings, Stearine, &c., and combinations of many of the above mentioned articles. The preference at present being generally given, I think, to chlora-percha or gutta-percha, and preparations made from it, softened or partially dissolved by chloroform.

The manner of using this material was first described and its use advocated by A. Homer Trego, in the "Cosmos" for 1867. Attention was again called to it by a paper read before the Illinois and Iowa State Dental Societies in 1873, by Dr. G. O. Howard, of Galena, Ill., since which time its use has been advocated by many, prominent among whom, Drs. G. A. Bowman and H. J. McKellops, of this city, should be mentioned.

The manner of using this material has been so often given that it is hardly necessary to repeat it. For filling the larger or more accessible canals the small cones of "Diamond Point Stopping," made by Dr. L. D. Caulk and other manufacturers, are used. These should be about one-half inch in length, more or less, and in diameter at the base that of the barrel of a small pin, up to the one-sixteenth of an inch, and should be selected to suit the canal. Moisten the canal to be filled with chloroform carried on cotton wrapped around a broach, then immediately introduce the point previously selected, the surface will be softened by the chloroform and it can be forced into the canal so as to completely fill it. Donaldson's nerve-bristles, when useless for their original purpose, make excellent instruments for forcing the cones into canals. In cases where the canals are flat, irregular and small, the solution of gutta-percha, and chloroform is to be used,—this should be about the consistency of molasses, of base-plate gutta-percha kept in a wide-mouth glass stoppered or capped bottle and the stopper or cap wiped around with glycerine to prevent evaporation of the chloroform, thus enabling you to keep the solution always on hand. The opening into the canal should be slightly enlarged with a Gates-Gliddon drill, simply to facilitate entrance to it. The cavity in the tooth outside of the canals should be carefully wiped over with a little glycerine to prevent the solution adhering and then the solution carried into the canals by dipping a No. 10 broach into it, and carrying it by a pumping process, into the canal to be filled, finally warming a piece of the stopping, introducing into the pulp-chamber, and by pressure make it serve as a piston as well as an absorbent for any excess of chloroform. The points can be used in connection with the solution and for the same purpose. After a few minutes remove the excess from the pulp-chamber with a sharp cutting excavator—interpose a preparation of zinc, if desirable, or introduce your filling as you may think best. Dr. Trego used the gutta-percha for this purpose in 1852, or four or five years only after its introduction.

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HOW, WHEN AND WHERE TO USE CEMENTS.

READ BEFORE THE NEW ORLEANS ACADEMY OF DENTAL SCIENCE BY
J. R. WALKER, D. D. S., NEW ORLEANS, LA.

It has been well and truthfully said, as the result of many years' experience, that just in proportion to the degree in which teeth require saving, is GOLD the *poorest* material with which to save them.

The natural, and equally truthful corollary is—that, just in proportion to the degree in which teeth require saving, in some form of CEMENT, or plastic filling, the *best* thing to save them with.

It is well-known to all operators of much experience, that teeth, which are constitutionally so soft and decalcified as to render the arrest of decay impossible with any filling which depends upon mechanical adaptation, can be saved with plastic materials which will adhere firmly to the surface of the cavity, and that so long as the material remains in contact with the walls of the cavity, decay will be arrested. It is also settled, as a matter of good taste, that in teeth so situated as to be exposed to view, the filling should be made, as far as possible, to simulate tooth in appearance; among operators and patients of good taste, "dental jewelery" is a thing of the past. Therefore, instead of building large masses of gold to restore the form of front teeth, it is far better—where the wear is not excessive—to restore them with a cement which can not only restore the perfect contour of the tooth, but be made to resemble it in color. Where the wear is severe, and the walls frail, a much larger degree of success, with far better appearance, can be obtained by filling the body of the tooth with cement, in which to anchor a surface of platinum-gold; in preference to the old method of putting in a glittering mass of pure gold, which will attract the attention of every beholder. Even where the wear is quite considerable, a filling of good cement alone will save a tooth two, three, five, and even eight or ten years before it will wear down sufficiently to require further attention when, instead of removing the entire filling, and also a considerable portion of tooth-substance—as would be the case with a worn gold filling—it is only necessary to make the tooth and filling thoroughly dry, and, scraping away the surface and material to restore the form again.

This style of work is more agreeable to the eye; it renders the tooth more durable, and it is also far more comfortable in avoiding the shocks from thermal changes incident to solid metal fillings, consequently increasing greatly the longevity of the tooth, devitalization being frequently caused by those shocks.

In making such work it is highly important that the cervical border, and other sensitive portions of the tooth should be protected by some preparation of gutta-percha, and a good method of doing this is to first line all such portions of the cavity with a film of chlora-percha and laying over the cervical border and sensitive portions, pads of gutta-percha, of sufficient thickness to form a complete protection. The cements are equally useful in masticating teeth, using the gutta-percha first, as a lining, then filling the body of the cavity with cement, over which build a grinding surface of some first-class amalgam.

In capping nerves, this mode of treatment will be found by far the most successful.

In filling the roots of devitalized teeth, I have been most successful in first pumping in chlora-percha; then pressing home a tapering cylinder of gutta-percha, which for us the chlora-percha into all the irregularities of the canal, and filling the body of the tooth as above.

Although an early convert to, and successful practitioner in, solid contour-fillings in gold, I believe that fully fifty per cent. more of teeth, that badly need saving, can be saved by the above treatment, and for these purposes, I know of no better preparations than the "Diamond Cement," and the various forms of gutta-percha, prepared and furnished by Dr. L. D. Caulk, of Camden, Delaware.

DENTAL EDUCATION IN THE UNITED STATES.

BY LOUIS OTTOFY, D. D. S., CHICAGO, ILL.

This short paper is not intended to deal with the subject of Education in the usual sense, but mainly for the purpose of throwing light upon the conditions under which the subject of education is now fostered in the United States, by its schools.

Notwithstanding the fact that dentistry owes the largest portion of its success, and its development, to American dentists, the systems and methods of education are often severely criticized by the thinking men and educators of Europe. Indeed, this is not only true of our profession exclusively, but of all others, and even our public institutions of learning often receive unfavorable comment. To some measure, the method of dental instruction in vogue in this country has deserved the criticisms pronounced upon it, but to a great extent injustice has been done our schools by the fictitious institutions which flourished some years ago. At present, however, the education of dentists in the United States has attained a healthy, honorable, advanced standing, and it may be said that now and in the future, proportionately, the education of the dentist will be more complete than that of the physician.

True, there is still room for improvement. A critical examination of our colleges will suggest reforms in many directions, none of which, however are of such a nature as to seriously impair the possibility of any one obtaining the best education at any school of the world, in both the theoretical and practical branches.

One of the shortcomings which I wish to notice here, and which, I believe, is general in all our schools, is the lack of educating the dentist to the proper appreciation of prophylaxis. The student, as he now leaves the portals of the college, is too much the dentist, mechanic and operator, and falls short in being the doctor and teacher. His time has been occupied with practical subjects, his energies have been bent in two directions, namely, and substantially, to fill teeth and make dentures. He has learned how to treat diseased teeth, and how to save, partially and fully replace losses of structure, but he has failed to learn that the work of the majority of dentists of to-day fails because of the ignorance of the masses in general.

Many dentists, in consequence of not having had the idea firmly impressed upon them that without the proper education of the people, all labor is worthless, plod on for years, perhaps, without in a single instance standing before their patients as doctors—teachers. They have stood there perhaps faithfully as operators, as mechanics, and, perchance, even as scientific men; but, notwithstanding all, they have failed to make good their title as teachers. Hence, dentistry is not making as rapid a progress in the direction of education and prevention as it should. Almost perfection is attained in methods of repairing destruction and replacing loss of dental tissue, but there is not yet the full appreciation and understanding of preventing the necessity of such repairing and replacing.

An earnest, serious impression should be made upon the student, before he leaves the college halls, of the grave importance of these questions. He should understand that he fails to perform his mission unless he proves himself an educator of the people, as well as a good, conscientious, honest operator.

The colleges in the United States are now, perhaps, more numerous than the demand justifies, the motives by which some of them originated are neither honorable nor commendable; yet they have their *raison d' être ;* they are here, perchance unconsciously, for the purpose of furthering that object which all who love their profession hope for; they are multiplying without causes or reasons other than personal and selfish, and though these may accomplish what a few good, honest schools could never attain—recognition by the State—by their rapid multiplication and necessary rivalry, in course of time the attention of State governments and possibly even that of the National government, will be called to the subject, and the final desideratum—Government control of educational institutions—will be the result.

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From advance proof-sheets of The Dental Review, published December 15*th*, 1886.

AMALGAM.

To the Editor of the Dental Annual:—

Believing a *good amalgam* to be one of the *grandest hopes* of the dental profession, I always feel a just pride in commending its use. After many years' acquaintance with it I have yet to see any detrimental results, except where *cadmium was present. Combined with this metal, amalgam becomes a destroying scourge, and should in no wise be tolerated.* Whoever aids in making a good amalgam better—*more preservative and comely in appearance*—has a high place in human beneficence, and deserves the gratitude of mankind. Amalgam at present is passing through a serious trial, by reason of many attempts *to cheapen its cost.* I have taken pains to examine and test some of these spurious outputs upon the profession, and invariably found them despicable and worthless. *Cheapening a thing does not lead to its improvement, nor to the encouragement of those who are earnestly striving to increase its excellence.* Believing you to be honestly aspiring in this direction, I desire to give you my all hail ! and go higher !

New York, November 24th, 1886.

J. W. CLOWES, D. D. S.